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Part One
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LONDON AND POLITICIANS

In Russia the Czarship Has at Last Lapsed into Commission.

NICHOLAS IS AFRAID OF NIHILISM

Count Lobanoff's Scheme to Link France, England, and His Country in an Alliance.

TORY WRATH OVER UNIONIST NOMINATIONS

Limerick Disfranchised Until February—Balfour Disconcerted Bimetallists—At Huxley's Grave.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—[Copyright, 1895, by The New-York Times.]—Usually this latter half of August finds Europe wrapped in complete holiday languor, with palaces and foreign offices locked and shuttered, and Kings and statesmen all off on innocuous vacation jaunts. This year there is a perceptible tendency on the part of men occupied in public affairs to keep near the telegraph office and maintain a careful watch over their neighbors' doings. In the domain of international politics there has not been such a nervous and preoccupied Summer for a dozen years. As England is the only great power which has a Parliament in session, there is not much activity visible on the surface, but underneath the chancelleries all are busy at work.

During the week I had the advantage of two conversations with a Continental diplomat and administrator, not now in office, but whose name is well known. He will not permit his name to be mentioned, for his own reasons, but he said things, partly of his own knowledge and the rest based on exceptionally wide and close information, which there can be no harm in repeating. As was foreseen from the beginning, the Czarship has lapsed into commission. The Czar himself is eager to placate the big domineering forces which surround him, and attempts to play no real part in what is regarded in Russia as the Government. He signs papers when he has to sign, but he is chiefly anxious to avoid being committed by one clique against the others, and is only too grateful if they fight it out among themselves, without reference to him. He is understood to be much frightened at the reported revival of Nihilism, and is said to confine his attention entirely to problems of personal safety and to securing the enjoyment of an easy life. The result is that his Ministers and other influential people are playing each his own hand in a confused go-as-you-please game. This is always more or less true of the Russian administration, but it is true now much more than ever before.

The interest of outsiders naturally centres in Count Lobanoff, who is nominally the head of the Foreign Affairs Department. He strikes the closest observers as a man who may be big enough to impress himself on Europe if a favorable opportunity arrives, but who, meantime, is forced to adopt a hand-to-mouth policy between the various rival Court forces at home, pleasing one one day, deferring to another the next, and dexterously balancing himself among them all without any very fixed purpose in any direction. It is believed that he thinks a general European conference would be a good thing for him, and incidentally for Russia, and that he is working with that end in view. He is confident of his ability to shine in such a gathering as the recognized heir of Metternich and of Gortschakoff, and is credited with the idea that he could secure England's general support in this assemblage by the adroit use of his influence with France. His scheme is said to be to act as mediator in the big catalogue of Anglo-French misunderstandings, induce both to accept a comprehensive compromise of all their outstanding issues, and both to join Russia as partners in assuming control over Turkey and in winding up its disordered affairs, which would practically mean dividing up the Ottoman Empire among them. My informant believes that there is much more chance of this deal being made than is commonly imagined. His suggestion of it is at least worth remembering.

The existence of such a plan would explain much which is now mysterious in the behavior of the French Foreign Office toward England. This piling up of diverse and largely artificial French grievances against England in all parts of the globe has mystified the English even more than it has angered them. They can hardly imagine that the French seriously want to pick a quarrel with them, yet find no other explanation for performances like those on the Me-Kong and Upper Niger. If, however, they are merely parts of a scheme to put pressure on England to join Russia and France in a general compact for concerted action in Europe, Asia, and Africa, they become intelligible at once. Whether England will decide to go tiger hunting in such company is another matter.

If a European conference does grow out of the existing tangle, it will be observed that England, Russia, and France appear before it as already engaged in joint action on the Armenian question. This will afford a substantial basis for an extension of the understanding to the Macedonian question and other phases of the Turkish issue, if England cares to have it so and is willing to pay the price and run the risks involved.

Some inkling of the possibility of this extraordinary new shuffle of the cards would seem now to have been given to the editors of the Berlin papers. That, at least, would account better than anything else for the angry attacks on England with which they have been busy for the past fortnight, and which have puzzled English readers beyond measure. The tradition that Lord Salisbury is a friend of Germany and a foe to Russia has survived here from Disraelian times, and has never been revised in the public mind. If he should turn sharply about now, there would be a good deal of surprise, but people would follow him readily enough. In fact, the change probably would be extremely popular, for the English have only abstract conceptions of the Russians and French, whereas they actively dislike the concrete German, who undersells them at home and abroad.

Although it is not expected that Parliament will finish its session before Sept. 7, the life of it mainly went out this week. Many members, including a number of the Irish, have gone home to-day, and what remains will be more or less perfunctory. There has been a much louder expression of Tory wrath over filling the two remaining law-officer vacancies with Unionists than the earlier concessions to Chamberlain evoked, and even the Unionist Times admits doubts as to the wisdom of the action, but nothing tangible in the way of protest—much less of mutiny—may be looked for, so far as the House of Commons is concerned. It is not impossible, however, that there may be some defections of private Tory voters in the Dublin district, where Kenny, the new Solicitor General, must seek re-election, and if the Irish Nationalist Parties could agree on a popular honest Parnellite like Col. Nolan, they very likely would win the seat. It is said, however, that Redmond insists on running Rochfort Maguire, and that does not promise so hopeful a fight. It may be taken for granted that Limerick will remain practically disfranchised for her pains in electing the dynamiter Daly, at least till next February.

The first meeting of the new Irish Parliamentary Committee was held Thursday, but it was summoned under the title of Elections Committee, and when Healy, Arthur O'Connor, and Knox came they were met by McCarthy, Dillon, and T. P. O'Connor with a statement that this was a meeting of the old committee in its capacity as manager of the recent elections, and so they had no locus standi. Healy's demand to see the election expenses and books thus failed, and, in view of the dead-lock, the thing adjourned. These election accounts and the whole management of the party funds in the past few years promise much interesting matter when they shall be finally uncovered.

Balfour has taken his bimetallist medicine with fortitude and good grace. His answer in the House of Commons on the subject has thrown the German silver men into depths of consternation. They had the idea, which, it seems, also obtained in America, that the election of Balfour's party by such a vast majority meant the triumph of bimetallism, and that England, at least, would hasten to promote an international conference on the silver question. His terse announcement that his colleagues do not share his views, and that another fruitless conference would be a serious blunder, has destroyed at a touch the whole fabric of the German cheap-money party, and it is apparent that the German Government is deeply chagrined at having gone out of its way to hold a parley with the silver people at all.

Most educated Englishmen, in or out of Parliament, agree that civil service examinations here have got into an absurd, harmful, and pedantic rut, and whenever the question of reforming them is raised in the Commons, everybody seems to be in full sympathy with the idea, but nothing is ever done. T. P. O'Connor made an unusually vivid and effective attack on the abuses of the system last evening, and Hanbury, the new Secretary of the Treasury, displayed, for a Minister, an unprecedented willingness to promise to see if something could not really be done, but the most that even he can do is to bring the matter before the Civil Service Commissioners, and these officials take a purely Chinese Mandarin view of the whole business. They regard Greek and Latin as the beginning and end of everything, and nobody can budge them. Each of these languages counts 750 marks on the examination papers, while English counts only 500, and French and German count only 375 each. Among the English tests put to eighteen-year-old applicants for minor Post Office and other vacancies of a similar grade, dozens were read at which the House roared with laughter, such as "Show that Shakespeare has laid scenes in each of his plays among surroundings harmonizing with the plot"; but though all admit that it is ridiculous, no one hopes for a change.

Even Emperor William has been able to do very little in Germany to break down the classicist fetich in gymnasia, though he threw his whole weight vehemently against it. Here in England it is still more powerful, because all movements to liberalize the university standards are more than counterbalanced by the increasing narrowness and pedantry of the civil service, which practically rules the country.

Universal interest has been aroused in the past fortnight by the prolonged race between the two chief Northern Railway lines for a record run between London and Aberdeen. The competition between the east and west coast routes to this point gave rise to a great struggle in 1888, but the opening of the Forth bridge has much altered the conditions, and this new fight has produced some extraordinary results. The east coast has some advantage in point of distance, but much heavier gradients and a rougher country, so that finally it had to give in to the rival west-coast route, which has ultimately performed the feat of carrying a regular passenger train of four coaches for 540 miles at an average speed of 63 1-3 miles an hour. Over one section of 32 miles, this side of Carlisle, the speed averaged 74 miles. This achievement has filled the east coast with awe, and, by mutual consent, the contest has been abandoned. London papers complacently point out that no other country in the world could do such wonderful things as this. The Daily Chronicle does admit that very high speeds are now and then attempted on American lines, "but every one knows that they are risky in the last degree, because of the roughness with which the lines themselves are built and kept." No figures are obtainable here, but I fancy that the Empire State Express habitually, and without any cackling, does things quite as remarkable in their way as this wildly vaunted miracle.

From the tone of the official reply the other day in the Commons to Henniker Heaton, it may be gathered that the new Post Office administration has no idea of embarking in international postage stamp or cheaper colonial rate adventures. For the first time in a long while the Postmaster General is a Peer, and the office has no direct representative in the Commons, so Heaton, who has made the opening of the postal oyster his special mission in life, can do nothing but ask questions at second hand and trust to luck to get any answers at all. It is understood, however, that fresh negotiations for the establishment of a parcel post have been opened with the United States.

Mary Wilkins has won such high appreciation among cultured English readers by her regular work that there was a great curiosity to see the short detective story with which she won the prize in a recent very much advertised competition, and which is printed here in Chapman's Magazine. Reviews of it, now appearing, agree in deploring it as painfully unworthy of her reputation. If that was the best they could find, it is difficult to imagine how bad the rest must have been.

Huxley's death occurred at the very moment of the electoral excitement when people could think of nothing but politics, with the result that the event attracted very little attention and comment. It is very likely that a great number of people who know his works, or at least his fame, are still in ignorance of his demise. For a less tolerable reason none of the important papers mention the fact that on his tombstone, just erected, these five lines are carved, in compliance with his request:

"And if there be no meeting past the grave,
If all is darkness, silence, yet 'tis rest.
Be not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep!
For God still giveth His beloved sleep.
And if an endless sleep He wills, so best!"

H. F.

AN "INCIDENT" AT TAMATAVE

Commander Perry of the Castine Insulted by the French, Who Afterward Amply Apologize.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The failure of Commander Thomas Perry of the United States gunboat Castine to salute the French flag at Tamatave, Madagascar, was accentuated by a subsequent incident of a semi-sensational character, knowledge of which became public to-day in a statement to the press at the Navy Department. The true story of the salute incident was given in a report received by the department some time ago. In the report Commander Perry says he did not salute the tri-color because of the naval regulations which do not require a salute to vessels of one country in the ports of another, and of our treaty with Madagascar, by which the United States recognized the Hovas Government as controlling the entire island. As there was no representative of the native Government on shore at Tamatave, he could not salute the Hovas authority, and hence fired no salute whatever.

Commander Perry's report tells of a misunderstanding between the French authorities on shore and officers of the Castine, as to granting "pratique," or formal permission to enter the port. When the first boat from the Castine landed, the French military authorities attempted to prevent the officers from approaching or speaking with Mr. Wetter, the United States Consul, and his party, on the ground that "pratique" had not been given. Commander Perry says, however, that "pratique" had been granted earlier in the day. The French officers were very much excited, and ordered all the Americans back to boat, one of them shoving Paymaster Dent toward it and calling on the gendarmes to drive off the Americans as intruders.

The excitement among the Frenchmen was intense, and what might have been serious trouble, according to Commander Perry, was averted only by the coolness and judgment displayed by Ensign George R. Evans and Paymaster Dent.

Ample and full apologies, both to the officers of the Castine, and to the Government of the United States were promptly demanded by Commander Perry, and the French representatives at Tamatave came aboard the gunboat the next day and made full and unreserved apologies for their misbehavior. Afterward an apology satisfactory to Consul Wetter was offered and accepted by him. This closed the incident.

The Castine was sent to Madagascar to inquire into the imprisonment of ex-Consul Waller. That the French resented this is shown by the feeling displayed at Tamatave, and their conduct confirms the view held here that French officials have done everything to hamper this Government in its endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of Waller's case.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Newton B. Eustis, Secretary of the United States Embassy, accompanied by H. A. Alexander, an American lawyer, will leave Paris to-night for Clairvaux Prison for the purpose of paying a visit to ex-Consul Waller, who is serving his sentence in that institution.

S. E. Morss, United States Consul General, sailed yesterday from Havre for New-York on board the steamer La Bourgogne.

Burned to Death in a Hotel Fire.

Air Line Junction, Ohio, Aug. 24.—This place was visited by a disastrous fire shortly after 12 o'clock this morning, which, besides burning two hotels, caused the death of a sawmill hand named Daniel McCarty, aged thirty years, of White Haven, Mich. The fire broke out in the rear of the Air Line Junction Hotel. Policeman Ohlms turned in the alarm, and then went to arouse the inmates of the hotels. Ohlms burst open the door and rushed up stairs. He kicked down the doors to a couple of bedrooms and roused McCarty and Emil Michaels. Michaels made his escape. McCarty started, but the flames broke out between him and the officer, and when Ohlms had reached the foot of the stairs, McCarty was not with him. The Fire Department arrived on the scene inside of ten minutes, and two firemen entered the building to find McCarty. They found him lying on the floor, and took him out through a window, but it was found that he was dead. The proprietors of the hotel, George Meker and William Avery, jumped from the windows, and Patrolman Ohlms carried Mrs. Meeker out into the street. The Air Line Hotel is a two-story frame building, and it was almost totally destroyed, with a loss of $3,000. The Central Hotel, also a frame building, was damaged to the extent of $1,500. The barber's shop of H. Griswold was also burned loss, $1,000. All were fully insured.

Parochial School Trouble in Canada.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 24.—Premier Greenway and his Cabinet met this afternoon to discuss the latest proposals of the Dominion Government in regard to a compromise in the parochial schools difficulty. The Cabinet was in session four hours, and when it adjourned a decision had not been reached. Interrogated by The New-York Times's correspondent, Premier Greenway said:

"As yet there is nothing to communicate to the public. We desire to give the proposals of the Dominion Government the most thorough consideration, and shall not come to any hasty decision. The settlement of this difficulty is a matter altogether too important for hasty action. We shall have another meeting Monday, and hope then to arrive at a decision."

George Ehret's
Lager and Franziskaner Beer.—Adv.

BOLIVIA ACCEDES TO PERU'S WISH

An Official Expression of Regret is Given for the Attack of a Mob on the Consulate at La Paz.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Aug. 24.—Bolivia has complied with Peru's request and arranged for a conference at which the quarrel between the two countries is to be settled amicably.

The Bolivian Minister has sent an official note to-day expressing regret for the attack on the Peruvian Consulate at La Paz.

RIO GRANDE'S PEACE ACCLAIMED

Brazil's Chief Executive Has Dismissed Admiral Solier from His Command in the Republic's Navy.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, via Galveston, Aug. 24.—A public meeting and many expressions of popular rejoicing everywhere celebrate to-day the restoration of peace in the long-disturbed State of Rio Grande do Sul.

The Chief Executive has dismissed Admiral Solier from his command in the navy.

H. GONZALEZ'S NARROW ESCAPE

With His Family on a Petroleum Launch Which Struck a Rock—He Beached the Boat in Time.

WARREN, R. I., Aug. 24.—A petroleum launch, on which was a party of New-York people, struck a rock three miles from here yesterday, and those on board narrowly escaped drowning.

The party was made up of Herman Gonzalez and his wife, their two little children, Miss Lathrop, Miss Booth, and two nurses. They had been spending the month of August at Newport, and all reside in one of the Navarro apartment houses in New-York.

Mr. Gonzalez's party left Newport yesterday morning in the large petroleum launch Charm, for a cruise up Narragansett Bay and the Taunton River. When off Hopeworth, the Canfield estate, the Charm struck heavily on a submerged rock. She was badly stove in, and at once began sinking.

All on board became terror-stricken, except Mr. Gonzalez. He at once swung the bow of the launch toward the shore, which was only a few lengths away, and succeeded in beaching the craft in about two feet of water.

One of the nurses was so terrified that she leaped overboard with one of the children in her arms. She was followed by Miss Booth, who also had become greatly frightened. Both women alighted in shallow water.

The party, wet to the skin and greatly distressed, was finally transferred in safety to dry land.

Dr. Herman Canfield, the proprietor of a private sanitarium at Mount Hope, furnished food and clothing for the shipwrecked people and forwarded them to Bristol, to return to Newport by train. He then sent men to help the engineer float the launch, and she will be taken to Providence for repairs.

FATE OF JOHN PHELPS COWLES

Killed, it is Feared, During a South American Insurrection—Was a Civil Engineer, Linguist and Traveler.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—There is little doubt that John Phelps Cowles of this place has met his death in South America.

A recent communication from the State Department in Washington states that investigation by the United States Consuls at Granada, Wassaya and Managua, have failed to find any trace of him, living or dead, and it is feared he was killed during one of the frequent insurrections in the vicinity of Granada more than two years ago.

Mr. Cowles left Westfield in 1892 to fill the position of Civil Engineer for the Imperial Railroad Company of the United States of Colombia, and remained there a year. Then he went to Panama and other places on the Isthmus, looking over the location of the proposed Nicaragua Canal. During his residence in Colombia he wrote to his wife every week, and continued doing so until May 7, when he was at Granada, near Lake Nicaragua. In that letter he said that the country was in a state of turmoil, and he was coming directly home. Since that date his wife and friends have heard nothing from him.

Mr. Cowles was a linguist of reputation. In 1869 he went to Foo Choo, China, and spent more than twenty years in the Celestial Kingdom. After the failure of his employers, he became an attaché of the Spanish Legation in Belgium, serving several years as interpreter. While filling that situation he was also professor of languages in the Chinese University, and had for his American associate on the Faculty W. C. Harrington, late head of the Weather Bureau.

Mr. Cowles was appointed in 1880 by President Hayes as Vice Consul and interpreter in Foo-Choo, and held the place until nearly the close of President Cleveland's first Administration, returning to the United States in 1891.

He was married in Foo-Choo in 1885. Mrs. Cowles was at that time at the head of the hospital built for her in that city by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, under whose auspices she was sent to China, and she capably filled the position during eight years. She then returned to America.

CITY HALL FLAG SNAPPED ALL NIGHT

Mayor Strong Was Not on Duty, but the Halyards Were Fouled.

The United States flag on the central staff of the City Hall snapped all last night in a stiff breeze, and perhaps will flutter all day to-day.

The Mayor did not spend the night in his office, and he is not likely to visit it to-day. The colors are up simply because the halyards were fouled.

Mayor Strong went away in good season yesterday, and at 5:30 o'clock P. M. an effort was made to haul the ensign down, but this was impossible, for the halyards were tangled above the flag and below the truck.

Perhaps the halyards may shake themselves clear in the brisk breeze which is blowing early this morning, and perhaps some venturesome fellow may have to climb the staff to free them.

Stir in Ohio Pig Iron Market.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 24.—There is a stir in the pig iron market. Pig iron has advanced $1 in the last three days, and is now quoted at $15.50 per ton, which is the highest point reached since 1890, when it sold at $24.50.

This advance has long been expected by the manufacturers, owing to the ever-increasing demand for pig iron, which is the basis of all grades of iron and steel. A general rise in price may also be looked for along these lines.

Teacher May Lose His Place.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 24.—Amos H. Thompson came here a year ago to take the position of Principal of the High School. At the close of the session it was learned that Mr. Thompson had never gone before the State Examining Board.

He has been notified that unless he provides himself with a State certificate before the school reopens, Sept. 9, he will be removed.

Fell Over the Palisades.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., Aug. 24.—Jessie Williams, whose parents live on the Old Shore Road, fell over the Palisades this morning to a ledge of rocks thirty feet below. Her left leg and two ribs were broken, and her head was badly cut. Her recovery is doubtful.

REQUITAL'S PRETTY RACE

Won the Futurity Handily by a Length and One-Half.

HANDSPRING HURT ON WAY TO POST

The Large Field of Youngsters Sent Off to a Perfect Start by Mr. Rowe.

GRIFFIN MAKES A REMARKABLE RECORD

His Clever Jockeyship Had Much to Do in Landing the Rich Stake for Mr. Gideon.

Eight races for the Coney Island Futurity have now been run, and for the third time the dark blue colors of former Assemblyman David Gideon have been in the van. This time the winner was the New-Jersey bred colt Requital, which Mr. Gideon bought in at the dissolution sale of the Gideon & Daly stable, at the time that Mr. Belmont paid $37,000 for the colt Hastings, which was supposed to have a better chance than any colt in training to win the prize, unless it was the Dwyer colt, Handspring.

It was the opening day of the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club yesterday, and a more beautiful day for the running of a great race like the Futurity could not have been had, had the day been made to order. It was hot, to be sure, hotter than there seemed to be any real necessity for, yet even the heat had its merits on such a day, as it served to make the fine lot of thoroughbreds perform at their best. The true sportsman did not protest very vigorously against even the untempered rays of the sun, for he knew it meant the bringing out of the best speed there was in the handsome brutes that were to contest for the richest turf prize of the year.

Biggest Attendance of the Year.

The managers of the track had no complaint to make of the weather, for had there been even the least overclouding, they would probably not have had the opportunity of recording, as they did, the largest attendance of the year at any race run this year. The crowd exceeded by several thousand that which was assembled to see the running of the Brooklyn Handicap and the Suburban, and it would have been an enormous attendance even in the days when the racing craze was at its height.

A feature of the attendance which was most gratifying to the men who have insisted that racing was still very much alive in spite of adverse legislation was the character of the people who went to the track to see the sport. It was a crowd that reminded the old-timers of the palmy days of the sport, when Jerome Park was the rendezvous of the very cream of the social world that is interested in good, healthful, out-of-door sports.

The boxes had delegations of men and women who had come on from Newport, Narragansett Pier, Bar Harbor, Lenox, and other fashionable watering places, while all the resorts on Long Island and those in this State, like Richfield Springs and Saratoga, had their representatives, who had abandoned their rest and recreation to give encouragement to the noblest, most thrilling, and exciting of all sports. If such an assemblage as that of yesterday can be called out to see the running of a Futurity, there is surely no danger for the future of racing.

Satisfied with the Sport.

A fair estimate of the crowd was 20,000, and there are those who believe that this number was exceeded. Possibly it was, but in the face of such rare good sport there was no occasion to quarrel about a few thousands of people. Be there fewer or more, there was no one of them but was satisfied that he or she had had about as good a day's sport as it was possible to have.

While the Futurity was the magnet that drew the people to the track, there was in the performance of the lightweight jockey Griffin something that it rarely falls to the lot of the racegoer to see. This clever and honest lad, who has reached about as high a pinnacle of fame as falls to the lot of a boy in his profession, won every race in which he had a mount, beginning with the first and including the Futurity. He had no mount in the last race, else he might have won all the races of the day, and so have achieved an even more wonderful record. But Griffin is a modest sort of a lad, and so five races did him for one day.

Fame of the Two-Year-Olds.

So noised about had been the fame of Handspring, Hastings, Applegate, and Crescendo that the race had occasioned rather more than the usual interest away from the city, though the talk about it hereabouts had been rather less than usual. Kentucky and Tennessee, homes of the men who are really the horse enthusiasts of the country, had sent on delegations to see the decision of the race that has so exceptional an interest to the horse breeder.

To these visitors were added a lot of enthusiasts from Baltimore and other parts of Maryland, breeders and fanciers from Washington and from Virginia, mildly enthusiastic persons from Philadelphia, a few from the centre of culture in Massachusetts, where baseball, yachting, and bowling are rampant in the intervals between the Browning discussions, and quite a collection from Chicago, who for once did not say that "the crowd at the running of the Chicago Derby this Summer was greater than anything ever seen on a race track in the East." Of course, the only reason they did not say it was because there was no Derby this year.

Even those people who bubble over with the rampant public spirit of the West had to confess that the racing yesterday was thoroughly up to their standard, and that they were gratified with it, and that Griffin

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ATTEMPT TO KILL ROTHSCHILD

Jodkowsky, the Baron's Confidential Clerk, Opens a Letter, and Loses an Eye and Three Fingers.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A heavy letter addressed to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild was delivered at the Baron's office this afternoon during his absence at Trouville. The Baron's confidential clerk, M. Jodkowsky, opened the bulky parcel with a knife, whereupon it exploded.

The clerk's right eye was almost torn out of his head, and one of his hands was so badly shattered that three of his fingers had to be amputated.

M. Laurent, Secretary of the Prefecture, is of the opinion that the infernal machine was similar to those sent to Deputies Treille, Etienne, and Constans, in 1891, and that it probably contained fulminate of mercury. It is thought the package was sent by an Anarchist.

The package was delivered at Baron de Rothschild's residence in the Rue St. Florentin yesterday, and was taken to his office in the Rue Lafitte to-day. H. Jacobsky, the wounded clerk, is fifty years old. He was formerly a Notary at Metz. He entered the service of the Rothschilds in 1871.

He conducts the firm's legal business and manages its estates. He has nothing to do with the ordinary business of the firm, and, in the absence of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, opens the latter's personal letters only.

Several other clerks were present in the office when the explosion occurred, but none of them was hurt. Experts are surprised that the machine was not exploded when the package was stamped in the Post Office.

A BRITISH FLEET AGAINST CHINA

Marquis of Salisbury Has Determined upon Decisive Action—Will Occupy Ports and Land Marines.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Sun to-morrow will say that it is rumored that the Marquis of Salisbury, the British Premier, has determined upon decisive action in regard to China, and that a British fleet will occupy one or two Chinese ports and perhaps land marines in order to enforce Great Britain's demands in connection with the investigation of the recent massacres.

EIGHT PERSONS SERIOUSLY SHOT

The Trouble Caused by a Young Man at the Nyack Gun Club Meet Yesterday Afternoon.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Great excitement was caused at West Nyack this afternoon by the careless and serious shooting of eight persons, who were present in a large throng to witness the annual meet of the Nyack Gun Club. The shoot took place a short distance from the West Shore Railroad, and several crack shots were there from several well-known clubs in New-York and Brooklyn. It was the first trap shooting of the season there, and many, including a number of Summer city guests, were present to witness the sport.

A good-sized tent was upon the ground, filled mostly with women and children. Several pigeons had been brought down, and the crowd grew enthusiastic. One bird, more fortunate than the others, got away and flew up, and then came down toward the ground. A young man, a visitor, not connected with any of the clubs, stood about fifty feet away from the tent, with a double-barrelled shotgun, ready to avail himself of the privilege of shooting at the birds which flew out of the prescribed limits of the club. As he saw the pigeon fly off he raised his gun, and then lowered it, as the bird came down. He fired both barrels of his gun, and the full charges went through the tent, perforating the canvas.

There were many loud screams from within the tent, and the men rushed there to see what had happened. An unpleasant sight met their gaze. Women and children cried and wiped blood from their faces, and several fainted. Dr. Couch of Nyack was summoned, and went to the relief of the wounded parties.

Mrs. Eugene Onderdonk, a well-known woman, was badly shot in the face, which was terribly lacerated. Her little boy was also badly, but not seriously, shot in the face. An old man named Hartwick received forty shot in his side, and is in a critical condition. Several of the shot entered the flesh over half an inch deep, and the result in his case cannot yet be stated. A young boy named Jones was terribly shot in the face and ear. Wallace Tremper, a Nyack boy, was shot through the mouth, and the shot were flattened on his teeth. Several others received slight injuries, but not of a serious nature.

The name of the young man who did the shooting could not me learned, and it is said he left shortly after the occurrence. The affair broke up the shooting, and the wounded ones were taken to their homes, while the crowd dispersed.

DROWNED ON THE COAST OF MAINE

Two Lives Lost as the Result of a Terrible Squall.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—A terrible squall passed over this harbor this evening. Edwin C. Hezleton, twenty-nine years old, proprietor of Mouse Island and the Samoset Hotel here, and the Hotel Hezleton at Skowhegan, son of William G. Hezleton of Skowhegan, and Henry Fuller Saunders, were drowned. They left here for Mouse Island in the yacht Mollie R., Capt. David Reed. The boat was capsized and sank.

Mrs. Saunders, the mother of Henry; Miss Minta Powers, court stenographer, of Skowhegan, and Capt. Reed were rescued. Mrs. Saunders is in a critical condition.

Young Saunders was nine years old. He was a son of H. R. Saunders of New-York City and a grandson of the late H. W. Fuller of Chicago.

The Portsmouth in Commission.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 24.—The United States ship Portsmouth, assigned to the use of the Battalion of the East, Naval Reserves of New-Jersey, was formally put in commission this afternoon. The orders of the department were read by Lieut. Commander Washington Irving, and the flag was then run up to the peak, while the band played "America," and the cannon belched a salute of twenty-one guns.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Butler of Chicago, known as the "Fighting Parson"; Gen. R. C. Donnelly, Col. H. L. Spielmann, and Major F. D. Jackson.

Secretary Lamont at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 24.—Secretary Lamont has been at Gray Gables to-day with the President. He arrived this noon from Sorrento, Me. He remained with the President all the afternoon, and at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon was driven to the station, where he took the train for Falmouth. Secretary Olney was on the train, being on his way from Boston.

Private Secretary Thurber was at Gray Gables over night, returning to Marion to-day.

Ran on Hog's Back Rock.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 24.—The freight steamer Metropolitan, while on her way through Hell Gate, bound east, to-night ran on Hog's Back Rock. After being on the rock some time the steamer was hauled off by two tugboats, and, being uninjured, continued on her journey.

90 PER CENT. WILL CLOSE

Saloon Men Set That as the Top Mark of To-day's Aridity.

THE LAST PROP HAS BEEN DESTROYED

Judge Beekman Confirms the Ruling that to See Illegal Sales Is Good Evidence.

OWNERS AND EMPLOYES EQUALLY GUILTY

Police To-day Will Try to Make Victory Complete—Now a Prospect of Local Option, They Think.

If any of the Sundays since the enforcement of the excise law was commenced by the present Police Commissioners have been dry, it is entirely safe to predict that to-day will be the driest in the calendar. In bringing about this state of aridity the efforts of the police will be assisted and sustained by the respectable portion of the saloon keepers, who have announced their intention to in future obey the law without quibble.

It was the general opinion among liquor dealers yesterday that at least 90 per cent. of the saloons would be absolutely closed, and that it will be exceedingly difficult to obtain any beer or liquor except when served with actual meals in restaurants or hotels.

The leaders among the liquor dealers have become convinced that the risk of keeping open Sunday is too great, and that the fruits of the Sunday trade would not pay for the fine and other expenses attendant upon their arrest, and the game is not worth the candle. They have also discovered that the feelings of the respectable portion of the community were being aroused against them by their open and persistent defiance of the law.

Notwithstanding the public announcement made by many of the saloon keepers that the saloons generally would be closed to-day the police vigilance will not be one whit relaxed. Hundreds of policemen in plain clothes will be scattered throughout the city, and the saloons will be just as closely watched as they have been since the advent of the new era of excise law enforcement. The services of civilians who are interested in the enforcement of the law will be availed of to reinforce the police. A close watch will be kept on all saloons the interior of which cannot be seen from the street, and where the indications are that liquor is being surreptitiously sold a policeman in full uniform will have a stationary post in front of the suspected establishment.

Acting Chief Conlin was busily engaged in making the necessary details for the enforcement of the law when a reporter for The New-York Times called on him. He said:

"I am making the usual preparations for enforcing the excise law to-morrow, and it will be a great deal drier to-morrow than it has been on any previous Sunday. I will have just as many men out collecting evidence against violators of the law. The police all over the city will be as active as on previous Sundays.

"There may be a number of the less reputable saloons doing business to-morrow, but they will be closely watched. We have a list of places which are suspected of having done business last Sunday, and particular attention will be paid to them to-morrow. I don't think, however, that the work of the police will be as hard as on previous Sundays."

Speaking of the announced determination of the members of the Liquor Dealers' Association to obey the law, Chief Conlin said:

"That is the most sensible thing that they could have done. If they had taken my advice two months ago, they would have spared themselves and us a great deal of trouble. Whenever individual liquor dealers called on me and wanted to know what to do, I invariably told them to close up, as the police meant business and there would be no let-up.

"Notwithstanding, however, the statements that the members of the Wine, Beer, and Liquor Dealers' Association have resolved to close up Sundays, we shall go right ahead enforcing the law and keep the saloons under surveillance. We will not deviate from our course one bit.

"Of course, if all the saloon keepers who are members of the association shut their places up tight Sundays, it will make the work of the police so much easier, and we will be able to pay more attention to the saloons owned by persons who are not members of the association and who may try to do business. But we will bring them in line, too.

"It has been a hard fight, and I want to say that the police have done well, and when it is considered how short the force is of men, and how much extra duty all hands have had to do, they deserve credit.

"I hope that in the near future the excise law will be so stringently obeyed that I will be able to spare some of the men whose time is now devoted to excise duty, and turn them to the enforcement of other laws.

"One of the first things I shall give special attention to is the violation of corporation ordinances. That is an evil I want to and will regulate."

President Roosevelt spent yesterday at his country home at Oyster Bay, L. I., and Commissioners Andrews and Grant were the only members of the Police Board at Headquarters.

Commissioner Grant said he was very much pleased at the action of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

"They should have done that before," he said, "and they would have saved us lots of trouble. Now they should go to work and get a proper liquor law enacted through their representatives in the Legislature. Individually, I believe in local option. I think there should be some general law regulating the liquor traffic throughout the State, but at the same time giving each community the right to say whether it wants liquor or not.

"I do not believe that a man in New-York should have the right to say that the people in Buffalo shall have liquor, or some one in Chautauqua say that the people in New-York City should not have liquor if they wish to. There should be a law to carefully guard the liquor interest and local option."

Commissioner Andrews, in an interview with a reporter, said: "The action of the liquor dealers means, in brief, that the saloon keepers have decided to obey the law. By so doing they raise the original

issue in regard to a more liberal Sunday excise law. Their position, since we started to enforce the law on Sunday, has been that they were supreme and above the law. Upon that issue there is but one side. They found themselves totally without any support in the community. A continuation of the fight on that basis would have killed forever the hope of obtaining a more liberal Sunday law.

"To review their action: At first they were defiant, declaring that we could not close them up. Then, after many arrests had been made, they transferred the fight to the courts, asserting that on a jury trial they would not be convicted upon our evidence, because public sentiment was so strongly opposed to the law. When this fallacy was exploded by the courts acting promptly and severely on their cases, they sought mercy, and declared their intention of hereafter becoming law-abiding citizens.

"As long as they were acting in defiance of the law they could have no hope of securing legislation in their favor, because they had practically assumed the position that the excise laws were not binding upon them under any circumstances. If the saloon keepers do close their saloons on Sunday, the people will have the opportunity of contrasting the condition of things between Sunday opening and Sunday closing. Then the community will be in better position to render judgment as to the admissibility of more liberal or more stringent Sunday excise laws.

"I thoroughly believe in local option. I believe that every community that is self-governing ought to have the power of controlling the liquor traffic according to the views of the majority. But from conversations had with people of all classes I should judge that there is a growing sentiment in favor of Sunday closing. A prominent judge of the Supreme Court told me the other day that he had conversed largely with people on the east side, and was of the opinion that if the question of Sunday closing was submitted to the popular vote to-morrow it would be carried two to one."

TO SEE A SALE IS EVIDENCE.

Judge Beekman Knocks the Last Prop on Which Saloon Men Rested.

A most important decision on the excise question was handed down yesterday by Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court. This decision knocks the last prop from under the saloon men, and finally clinches the troubles that have been pouring in on them so thick and fast because of their open defiance of the Sunday laws.

Judge Beekman's decision was given on the application of Augustus Elder for a certificate of reasonable doubt. The case was appealed by Friend & House, counsel to the Liquor Dealer's Association, in the vain hope that they could at least hold on to a technical advantage, and establish a precedent that would enable them in case of dire necessity to go to trial with some hope of acquittal.

Judge Beekman denies the application for a certificate, and upholds Elder's conviction, which was attacked on the ground that no proof was offered to show that the defendant sold a liquid known to be an intoxicant. Elder is now in the penitentiary serving a thirty-day sentence imposed on him by Recorder Goff Aug. 16. He was a barkeeper for Herman Von Heine at Fifty-second Street and Ninth Avenue. He was arrested for selling beer on Sunday by a policeman who climbed over the transom of the saloon door, and saw Elder serving a brown liquid to men standing before the bar. The policeman did not taste the liquid, nor could he swear positively that it was beer, but it looked like it, and as people are not in the habit of visiting a barroom to drink non-intoxicants behind locked and bolted doors, the Recorder refused to discharge Elder, and the case went to the jury, which convicted the bartender.

Judge Beekman's upholding of this decision establishes a precedent under which a policeman having no right to forcibly enter a place need only get a look inside, see the act of selling performed, and then lay hold of the seller whenever that individual may appear outside, even if he does not put himself within reach of arrest for days or weeks.

On the argument for the certificate, Frederick B. House insisted that the prosecution was bound to prove, through some one who could testify from knowledge acquired through sense, to some unimpeachable test, that the beverage served was of the character which comes within the prohibition of the statute, and that because the policeman could not swear from taste or smell, but only from sight, that the liquid in question was beer, there was a defect of proof, for which the accused should have been acquitted.

Judge Beekman decides that no such test is necessary. He says:

> There is no such stringent rule of evidence as this. It is not the policy of the law to defeat its own ends by requiring in the prosecution of offences against a grade of proof so rarely obtainable that convictions would become practically impossible, or at least very rare. The proofs in the case to which I have referred were supplemented by other evidence which strongly tended to show that the defendant was serving one of the prohibited liquids. But it is quite unnecessary for me to review all the facts brought out on the trial.
>
> In my opinion, taking all of the evidence together, it was abundantly sufficient to support an inference on the part of the jury that the liquid was beer, and that it was served by the defendant. The charge of the learned Recorder was clear, cogent, and entirely fair to the defendant. It was his duty to call the attention of the jury, as he did, to the elements in the case which made for or against the defendant, and to instruct them as to the manner in which they should consider and weigh the evidence, reminding the jury, as he also did, that they were the sole judges of the facts. For these reasons the motion for the certificate is denied.

Judge Beekman also handed down a decision in the case of Dennis Mullins, who, like Elder, applied for a certificate of reasonable doubt. In this case the Judge granted a certificate on technical grounds, holding that the admission of certain evidence raised a question that Mullins had a right to have passed on by the appellate courts.

Mullins is the saloon keeper who was the first to be convicted in the list of cases transferred for trial from Special Sessions to General Sessions. He owns four saloons, and was convicted for a violation of the Sunday laws by two of his barkeepers in his saloon at 1,422 Second Avenue. There was a clear case against him. The prosecution was not satisfied with this, but insisted on introducing as part of the evidence the record of the conviction of the barkeepers, who pleaded guilty in General Sessions.

One of the barkeepers was called to the stand against Mullins, and testified to the violation of the law in the Second Avenue saloon, and this evidence would have made the case a hopeless one for Mullins had not the admission of the Special Sessions record given him a loophole for possible escape.

Mullins has been in the City Prison since Aug. 16, when he was sentenced to thirty days and $250 fine. He will now be released on bail, pending the final issue of his appeal.

In the meantime, while those outside skirmishes are going on, the District Attorney's office is continuing to push the cases of excise violations steadily for trial, so that the calendar may be cleared every day. Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle was busy yesterday arranging the papers that are to be considered during next week. Mr. Battle declared that the prosecution of these cases would continue without interruption.

"District Attorney Fellows," Mr. Battle said, "repeated yesterday his instructions to expedite with all possible speed the preparations for the prosecution of excise-law violations. He gave peremptory orders to place these cases immediately before the Grand Jury, and then hasten the trial of those indicted. We are acting on Col. Fellows's instructions, and there will be no let-up in the prosecution. I am now preparing the papers in a number of the cases which are to go before the Grand Jury on Monday."

Mr. Battle now has papers in twenty cases of excise-law violation for the Grand Jury. The papers in seven more cases transferred from General Sessions reached the District Attorney's office yesterday. These will also go before the Grand Jury to-morrow. The trial of these men will take place next Thursday.

Recorder Goff will have a few more excise cases to pass on to-morrow. Martin Hammer of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, who pleaded "not guilty" on Friday, will be tried to-morrow afternoon. Then there are the four men who failed to appear in court yesterday to plead. Mr. House was given until Monday to produce them. These men are James Brennan, 291 Avenue C; Peter Caffrey, 307 Third Avenue; John Sweeney, 275 Avenue A, and George Frischein, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

The Recorder may impose an additional fine on these men for failing to appear in court when called, unless they present good excuses.

PROPRIETORS MAY BE ARRESTED.

For Bartenders' Acts, Magistrate Kudlich Says, They Are Responsible.

City Magistrate Herman C. Kudlich, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, handed down a decision in the case of John J. Hughes, charged with violation of the excise law at 793 Third Avenue, by selling liquor Sunday Aug. 18.

The decision is an important one, involving the question of the power of a Magistrate to issue a warrant against the owner or licensee of a saloon for sale or exposure of liquors in violation of law. The decision is as follows:

> The Penal Code, Section 29, provides that a person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense or aids or abets in its commission, and whether present or absent, and a person who directly or indirectly compels, commands, induces, or procures another to commit a crime, is a principal.
>
> Section 31 sets forth that a person who commits or participates in an act which would make him an accessory if the crime committed were a felony, may be indicted and punished as such if the crime be a misdemeanor.
>
> There can hardly be room for doubt on the proposition that when the proprietor is physically present when the acts constituting a violation of the law are committed, he may be held as a principal. There is, however, room for contention on the question as to whether he can be held in a case where a violation has been committed not in his physical presence.
>
> In People vs. Lyon (38 Hun., 634) it was held: "The absence of the defendant from the State required no more proof to establish his guilt, than would have been required if he had been in the city, and not actually participated in the particular act in question. In either case it would depend upon his relation to the transaction arising out of the fact whether the instrumentality could be treated as his."
>
> And it is further there stated in reference to the defendant's guilt or innocence: "Though he did not actually direct this specific act to be done it was not necessary that he should to constitute his guilt if * * * there was a common purpose existing between him and the person who actually performed the criminal act."
>
> The above reasoning is not affected by the fact that the case was thereafter reversed in 99 Hun., 210—the reversal being based on error not germane to the subject above treated of.
>
> This opinion further states that "the purpose of acts may to some extent be deemed characterized by their consequences."
>
> I merely point to the latter quotation for the purpose of indicating what testimony in a given case will be accepted by the court as evidence of the saloon keepers for licensee's guilt. And on this point even circumstantial evidence may be accepted. (People vs. Clark.) In the last case cited the sentence occurs which has been often cited that "no one can vicariously commit crime." And it is concluded, therefore, that the barkeeper cannot commit a crime for which his employer can be held and punished. I cannot so understand that ruling, especially in view of the following statement, which I extract from the opinion of Judge Van Brunt in that case;
>
> "A principal is held liable if he actually participates in the act, the agent acting pursuant to authority within the scope of the powers conferred by the principal; and therefore when the principal is held responsible he is not vicariously suffering, but suffering for his own act." He further held "that there was evidence to go to the jury as circumstantial evidence that the road" (a railroad) "was being conducted in that way by and with the defendant's consent, advice, counsel, and direction."
>
> It seems clear to me, therefore, that this opinion does not contend against the proposition I have hereinbefore set forth. It is further objected that no warrant should issue against the employer until after the conviction of the barkeeper for the crime physically committed by him. That is, in my view, fallacious, inasmuch, as hereinbefore stated, all persons concerned in the crime are principals; there are no accessories in misdemeanor. All the principal actors, aiders, and abettors are guilty of one and the same crime, and all are principals, and consequently may be separately punished. Guilt, however, may be dependent upon truth of a different state of facts as to each defendant.
>
> The impression that a conviction of the barkeeper must first be had may have been caused by the decisions and rulings under the excise law of 1873, (Chapter 549, Section 8,) which contained a provision to the effect that the conviction of a barkeeper shall ipso facto work a forfeiture of the license. The omission of this clause from the act now in force merely eliminates one method of punishment for a violation of the law and secures to the licensee an opportunity to be heard in open court.
>
> Finally, as to the sufficiency of the affidavit or complaint. As before set forth, all concerned are guilty of the same offense to a greater or a less degree; the same complaint as to verbiage may therefore be used as against all. The office of a complaint, as well as indictment, is to inform a defendant of the reason he is charged with crime, not to inform the defendant what the evidence is which establishes the charges. (Commonwealth vs. Billaro, 22 Pick., 476.)
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> I may be excused the liberty of quoting from the case of People vs. Bliven, (112 N. Y., 82,) as a guide to the method in which the criminal law should be applied. It is there said: "The general policy throughout this country and England runs in favor of more liberal views at the present time in regard to the treatment of those technicalities which formerly existed as obstructions in the path of the enforcement of the criminal law—to insure the punishment of the guilty, without depriving the accused of any just means of defense."
>
> I therefore conclude that the people are entitled to warrants as against the employers of barkeepers who have heretofore been brought before this court and have not been discharged.
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> It has been pointed out to me that my conclusions are at variance with those of some of my colleagues. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a definitive ruling on the disputed points be obtained from the higher courts, so that there may be harmony in our decisions.

The case will be taken to higher courts, in accordance with Magistrate Kudlich's decision.

WILL ASK HARDIN TO WITHDRAW

If He Refuses, the Kentucky Sound-Money Democrats Will Stand Aside for Silver Candidates.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—The Democratic State Central Committee, pursuant to a call of Chairman Long and the Democratic candidates, had a conference this afternoon. Gen. Hardin reached the city at noon, and was present at the conference. All the committeemen and the party leaders are extremely reticent as to the course they will pursue.

It is understood from a perfectly authentic source that the committee will demand of Mr. Hardin that he interpret the platform as it was interpreted by the convention that nominated him. In case he refuses to do that, they will ask for his withdrawal, and, if he refuses to retire, which he undoubtedly will, they will then endeavor to effect a compromise by having him agree to eliminate all reference to the money question from his debates.

From a close friend of Gen. Hardin's it is learned that he will refuse to withdraw, and will continue to advocate the free coinage of silver. In the event of Mr. Hardin's refusal to accede to the request of the committee, it is said that the sound-money candidates will withdraw, and give the free-silver Democrats an opportunity to nominate a full ticket.

MR. LEVY ADVISES GEN. HARDIN

To "Throw Aside the Wild Theories of the Advocates of Silver."

Jefferson M. Levy yesterday sent the following telegram to Gen. P. Wat Hardin, as the representative of the Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee:

New-York, Aug. 24, 1895.

To Gen. P. Wat Hardin, care State Cenral Committee, Louisville, Ky.:

I hope you will come out for honest money, the principles of Thomas Jefferson, and throw aside the wild theories of the advocates of silver, whose only desire is to aid the silver bonanza kings and create a panic which will cause the people to find it harder to obtain 50 cents than $5 with our present standard.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY.

Mr. Levy said he had sent the telegram because he was a Democrat, and believed in the principles of Thomas Jefferson. The silver men, he said, were trying to run the Democrats out of their own party. As an instance of the opposition of Jefferson to the free coinage of silver, Mr. Levy cited the suspension of all silver coinage in 1804, after, he said, the action of 1797 had driven all the gold out of the country and had reduced the people to a deplorable condition.

"Look at the condition of England," said Mr. Levy. "England has the gold standard, and just see the dividends which are paid there—10 and 15 per cent. If we abandon that standard, the country will be in the same condition that it was in when Jefferson found it necessary entirely to suspend the coinage of silver."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Transfers to and from batteries of Lieutenants of artillery are: First Artillery, Lieut. W. J. Snow, from Battery K to Battery H, vice Lieut. W. Lassiter, from Battery H to Light Battery K; Lieut. William R. Smith, from Battery E to Battery B, vice Lieut. James M. Williams, from Battery B to Battery E; Second Artillery, Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, from Battery A to Battery L, vice Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., from Battery L to Battery A; Lieut. Louis Ostheim, from Battery B to Battery A, vice Lieut. Cornelius Gray de W. Willcox, from Battery A to Battery B.

—Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, will proceed to the following points on inspection duty: Berlin, Oshkosh, Appleton, and Kaukauna, Wis.; Hastings, Minn.; Fountain City, Wis.; Gasconade, Mo.; Newport, Fort Smith, and Pine Bluff, Ark.; Greenville, Miss.; Mount Carmel, Ill.; McConnellsville, Ohio; West Belvue and Merrill Station, Penn., and Ashtabula and Toledo, Ohio.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, Tenth Infantry twenty days' extension; Capt. Lea Febiger, Twenty-third Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Second Infantry, four months; Lieut. James P. Jervey, Engineer Corps, to Oct. 1.

—Lieut. Ernest Hinds, relieved from duty with Battery A, will join Battery B. Lieut. Edmund M. Blake, Fifth Artillery, has been assigned to duty with Battery B.

—Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wikoff, Nineteenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Mackinaw, Mich., on inspection duty.

Navy.

—Commander Frank Courtis has been detached from duty as Steel Inspector at Munhall, Penn., Aug. 31, and ordered to duty as Assistant Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, and to duty as Inspector on Sept. 30.

—Commander Henry E. Nichols has been detached from duty as Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, ordered home, and placed on waiting orders.

—Ensign Harry E. Parmenter has been ordered to examination for promotion at the Washington Navy Yard, Sept. 5.

BAR HARBOR FULL OF LIFE

The Regular Saturday Evening Dinner at Kebo a Success.

A GREAT DANCE AFTER THE BANQUET

Luncheon by Mrs. Potter Palmer, at Which Chief Justice Fuller and Gov. Morton Were Chief Guests.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—Kebo presented a gay scene to-night. It was the occasion of the regular Saturday evening dinner, which was an exceedingly enjoyable one. Covers were laid for seventy-five at the dinner. The long L-shaped table was tastefully decorated with wild flowers and Arbor Vitæ.

Dinner parties were given by Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Edward C. Knight, and Miss Christine W. Biddle of Philadelphia; Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler of Boston; Dr. W. Seely of Cincinnati, and Charles L. Colby, Mrs. George C. Jenkins, and Mrs. George Place of New-York. Albert Clifford Barney of Washington presided. The round table, upon which the floral decorations were of especial beauty, was occupied by Miss Biddle and a party, composed of A. Fortunatus Biddle, Miss Carter, Mr. Balch, Miss L. S. Baird, Rodman Paul, Dr. and Mrs. John B. Shober, Miss Marion Biddle, Herr von Schwerin, an attaché of the German Legation; Miss Mary Scott, and Lieut. Crosby.

Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, who has given a dinner party every Saturday night at Kebo for five consecutive weeks, acted as hostess this evening to a company of guests consisting of Miss Susie Sturgiss, Gardiner Sherman, Miss Bickley, W. W. Wilkins Carr, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Riddle, and Robert M. Bohlen.

Mrs. Place's guests were Miss Livor Charles T. Garland, Miss Keyser, Howard A. Colby, Miss Coudert, Mr. Duer, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. Johnson, Miss Louise Garland, Oliver G. Wells, Miss Pomeroy, and Roger Foster.

Mr. Barney was at the head of the presiding officers' party composed of Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison, Mr. Matthews, Miss Edie, Mr. Arnold, and Miss Natalie Barney.

The dance which followed was a most brilliant one. The ballroom was gayly draped with flags and bunting, the remaining decorations from the grand naval ball of Tuesday night. In spite of the rain, which poured in torrents about the time the dancers were starting for Kebo, a host braved the elements and attended the ball. Among those present were the Misses Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Bergner, the Misses Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mr. A. Bleecker Banks, Edward Browning, George Pendleton Bowler, Columbus Baldwin, Miss Beatrice Bend, Miss Mary Bird, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary, Miss Crehore, Mr. and Mrs. L. Harvey Duells, E. Waterman Dwight, Miss Nina Evans, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Garland, Miss Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinde, Edward L. Hall, the Misses Hall, Phoenix Ingraham, Miss Jenkins, Miss Keyser, A. T. Kemp, Miss Kilbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, William Littauer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCaulay, Miss Morris, John S. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Miss Potter Palmer, Harold Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Nathaniel C. Reynal, Miss Susie Sturgis, Miss Sedley, Miss Josephine Smith, Miss Helen Sanders, Miss Shorswood, Miss Gertrude Tiers, Robert Toland, James Ross Todd, Miss Thurber, Martin Van Buren, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Mrs. Daniel F. Worden, Miss Florence Worden, and Miss Wiltse.

Miss Biddle, the charming hostess of the round-table dinner party, was attired in pink silk.

Miss Julia Dent Grant of New-York wore a black lace dress, with a magnificent corsage bouquet of American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill of New-York was lovely in black crêpon cut décolletée and trimmed with rich duchesse lace.

Miss Louise Garland, daughter of the wealthy New-York banker, wore a dainty gown of white dotted swiss.

Miss Maizie Sturgis was in pink crêpon, spangled with gold.

Miss Susie Sturgis, a tall, beautiful blonde, wore white satin.

Miss Mary Scott was attired in pink satin and chiffon.

Miss Pomeroy wore an exquisitely made gown.

Mrs. Frank Ellis was tastefully gowned in light blue brocaded satin.

Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained a luncheon party at Kebo to-day, which, besides being a most enjoyable affair, was composed of some of the most distinguished guests now summering at Bar Harbor. The table was tastefully decorated with a large centrepiece of hardy hydrangea and cornflowers, fringed with a border of the same flowers set in smilax and maidenhair fern. Mrs. Palmer sat at the centre of the table. To her right sat Chief Justice Fuller, while at her left was seated Gov. Morton. Opposite sat her husband, Potter Palmer, with Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Fuller on either side. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup of New-York, Charles T. How, Parke Godwin the author, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell the well-known Philadelphia physician and novelist, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hobson, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles.

Mrs. Pulitzer gave a boating party and clambake at Turtle Island in the steamer Creedmoor this after noon, returning at 5 o'clock. Among those entertained, were Frederick May, Mr. Meservey, Mr. Fearing, Mr. Schank, Mr. Garland, Miss Morris, Miss Whittier, Miss Garland, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Pendleton.

Senator Eugene Hale entertained Secretary Herbert to-day at Ellsworth. His beautiful residence, the Pines, was gayly decorated in honor of the distinguished guest, and a very pleasant day was spent.

NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Cottagers attended the Casino this morning for tennis, and this afternoon the wedding and golf were in order. Altogether, it was the busiest day of the season, and this evening Mrs. J. Watts Kearney, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock gave delightful dinners.

A delightful function of the day was a luncheon at Bellevue Lodge by Mrs. Francis P. Freeman.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include: From New-York—William B. Osgood Field, visiting Cornelius Vanderbilt; J. Arden Harriman, visiting Elisha Dyer, Jr., P. Stuyvesant Pillott, visiting Col. Edward M. Neill; W. G. Rockefeller and P. S. Rockefeller, visiting James Stillman; Miss May Van Buren, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, visiting Mrs. Henry Clews.

Miss Wardwell of Boston, a well-known writer, is the guest of Mrs. Frank W. Andrews.

Among the other prominent arrivals today are Dr. and Mrs. A. Smith, Robert Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Latton, William J. Bowe, J. Montgomery Strong, Mrs. J. S. Harberger, William Hect, Rupert Hect, Paul S. King, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jones, Rev. J. McClure Bellow, R. Santos, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Horner, Cleveland; Mrs. E. McNeil, Mary A. Averill, Mrs. S. H. Gorham, J. E. Foote, New-Haven; Louis A. Hazard, Baltimore; Joseph F. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Claflin, Mrs. H. A. Ditson, J. L. Harberger, H. G. Clapp, E. G. Appleton, Boston; W. B. Seymour, New-Hartford, Conn.; Ellsworth G. Warner, Mrs. Enos Warner, Meriden, Conn.; Mary E. Newell, Hannah Hinley, Meriden; Walter M. Gorham, William M. Watts, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Weeks, Richmond, Texas; B. A. Bulkley, Southport, Conn.; Mrs. D. E. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. H. McLean, W. S. Pladwell, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Barker, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Curtis, Stamford; Mrs. H. P. Moorehouse, Paris; Mrs. A. Pools, Mrs. James R. McKay, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wheeler, Albany; F. A. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Champlin, Providence; A. D. McTier, Montreal; Mrs. Fannie B. Eager, Walter Eager, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Billings, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. B. Harriman, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. T. Lawton, Poughkeepsie; A. Edmonds, London; Daniel R. Cases, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. H. Mabrie, East Orange.

Among those registered at the Casino today are H. E. Jones, W. G. Rockefeller, P. S. Rockefeller, George C. Munzig, J. Arden Harriman, P. Stuyvesant Pillott, William B. Osgood Field, Alexander Black, E. C. Benedict, T. W. Tongue, James M. Waterbury, Jr., Burnet R. Ruggles, Potter Palmer, Jr., Samuel J. Walker, De Forest Manice, New-York; Andre Lazard, Paris; Richard Church, Belvidere, N. Y.; Andrew Peters, Brooklyn; T. G. Stevenson, B. H. Stevenson, Jr., and G. G. Amory, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor left for Narragansett Pier to-night in the Nourmahal, with a company of young friends. They will remain there during to-morrow.

Among the arrivals at Conanicut to-day were Mrs. H. Zabriskie, Mrs. E. C. Sterling, William G. Smythe, J. W. Vandenpost, Alexander M. Orr, David Orr, A. Macklin Orr, Jr., New-York; I. S. Lyons, New-Orleans; William Allen Ulman, Denver; Charles D. Halsey, Newark; William Jordan, C. Houston third, Germantown; F. G. Riggs, J. M. Glen, Jr., Baltimore; R. C. Heaton, Mrs. Charles Whitney, C. Wilder Holmes, James Barr, Boston; William O. Ludlow, East Orange; J. A. Minott, and Joseph O. Minott, South Orange.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A rainy afternoon put a quietus on the ball game and stopped all the pleasure drives that were planned. The result was to make indoor sport the more attractive, and the grand ball at the Spring House is a scene of life and gayety. The veranda, as usual, is hung with lanterns and filled with couples promenading after the dances.

The costumes of the ladies are some of the richest worn here this season. Mrs. Von Stade wore an elegant dress of white and black striped silk, with white lace and steel trimmings and lamond ornaments. Miss Von Stade was in red and black silk, trimmed with lace and embroidered with gold.

Mrs. Willis S. Paine selected a beautiful gown of white figured silk, draped with organdie, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Blakely Hall wore a black and pink silk, with pink chiffon.

Miss Gertrude Agostini had a becoming gown of white pompadour silk.

Miss Anita Levin wore white lace over white silk.

Mrs. W. F. Hallstead was in black and white silk, trimmed with dark net and jet.

Miss Harding wore yellow organdie over yellow silk.

Miss Florence Boez chose a very pretty gown of gray crêpe trimmed with blue and white silk.

Miss Marie Sichel had a striking dress of blue silk, with crepon and ermine trimmings.

Miss Blanch Uhlman was in white mousseline de soie over white silk.

Miss Plum wore white and cream satin.

Miss Doyle selected a pink figured crêpe, trimmed with white lace.

Mrs. Henry Randell wore an elegant dress of black satin, with ecru trimmings and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Hart had a very rich black and pink changeable silk, with black velvet trimmings.

Miss Florence Gildersleeve was in a pink and white silk, with pink waist and ribbon trimmings.

Mrs. F. P. Furnald wore white pompadour silk, with lace trimmings and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. J. C. Latworthy selected a beautiful costume of white and pink Dresden glacé, with white chiffon.

Mrs. Amos Morrill's dress was white and blue silk, trimmed with lace. Her friend, Mrs. Charles C. Ransom, made a pretty contrast in black lace over silk.

The Misses Davis chose gowns of dark material.

Miss Southard wore white figured organdie, with green velvet sleeves.

Miss Dudley was in black and white silk, with chiffon sleeves.

The Floor Committee were W. C. Morrill, Fred Grant Young, Purdon Robinson, John W. Townsend, Albert E. Angus, W. P. Daniels, and Barclay Dunham.

Bishop M. Hackins of the Diocese of Providence is a guest of the Earlington. The Bishop is accompanied by the Rev. M. Halligan of Pawtucket, R. I.

At last Jack Townsend is back with his friends at the Spring House, and life seems more natural.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend arrived this morning, and are guests of Mrs. Robert W. Taller, at the Berkely.

Horace L. Langdon and L. H. Newkirk of New-York arrived at the Earlington today.

Dr. Brown, rector of St. Agnes's Church, New-York is enjoying life at Mr. Earle's family hotel, the St. James.

New-Yorkers who have come to the Spring House to-day are J. Lawrence McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hensler, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schneider, and Miss Lane.

SARATOGA SPRINGS

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Gov. Levi P. Morton has accepted Village President Charles H. Sturges's invitation to attend and become a patron of the floral fête, to be given on Thursday, Sept. 5. Mrs. Morton will accompany the Governor, and they will remain in town several days.

Railroad officials state that, notwithstanding the general exodus of the racing talent last night and to-day, the arrivals far exceed the departures.

The judges for the open-air horse show of the Albany Country Club, which will be held at the Running Park on Monday and Tuesday, embrace John Gerkins, Paul Vieterhauf, and Aurel Batonyi of New-York City; E. G. Cox and Amasa J. Parker, Jr., of Albany. Dr. W. B. Palmer of Utica was also named, but he declined.

A rain storm this afternoon slightly marred the pleasures of the bicycle meet and tea for the benefit of the St. Christian Home.

Master of Ceremonies M. S. Frothingham of New-York City received a benefit at the United State Hotel to-night.

"The Rising Generation" was played by the Barry Company at the Town Hall tonight.

Among the prominent pulpit appointments for to-morrow are Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha, Neb.; the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts of Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. Dr. W. C. Rowe of New-York City; the Rev. Dr. C. S. Vedder of Charleston, S. C.; the Rev. Dr. William H. Barbour of Montreal, Canada; the Rev. Dr. George H. F. Ilion of Antioch, Syria; Bishop Charles Clifton Pennick of Africa; the Rev. H. Williams of Newburg, the Rev. E. A. Wallace of Albany.

Mrs. H. T. Jenanyan of Tarsus, Asia Minor, addressed the Methodist Mission Band this afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. George H. Filian of Antioch, Syria, conducted the National prayer meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association parlors this morning.

Mrs. Walter S. Henry of Saratoga Springs and Townsend H. Fellows will sing at the Congress Spring Park sacred concert tomorrow evening.

Judge Reynolds of Brooklyn presided at an evening talk in the Strong Sanitarium parlors. Brief addresses were made by ex-Gov. Claflin, the Rev. Dr. Stone, the Rev. E. J. Rurik, Col. Woodhouse, Col. Dewey, the Rev. Dr. B. Thompson the Rev. Dr. J. I. Cannon, the Rev. W. V. Kelly, Dr. Strong, and Dr. Roland.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will celebrate Sept. 19 on the Saratoga battlefield. The society has decided to hold its regular meetings on Sept. 19, the anniversary of the battle of Saratoga; Oct. 17, date of surrender; Dec. 2, Forefathers' Day; Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday; April 30, Washington's inauguration; June 14, Flag Day, and the Fourth of July. The society has invited Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New-York society; Mrs. John A. Logan, and Mrs. J. B. McKee, to attend the festivities.

The late arrivals from New-York are: N. E. Kilching, C. C. Shayne, F. A. Ware, Mrs. E. B. Talcott, M. Littman, S. Kurzman, Miss Richardson, F. W. Richardson, F. E. Delong, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Dannemorey, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Crosscup, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cameron, R. L. Kirkpatrick, G. A. Tittley, J. F. Chusted, A. Well, J. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Palmeter, Miss Littman, W. J. Turt, T. D. Richardson, Mabel Richardson, T. N. Richardson, E. V. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sickles, A. Hoffstadt, S. Kohn, J. M. Marahan, M. S. Berkley, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Steinman, Miss J. Kahn, Mrs. J. Manahan, Mrs. Berkley, J. Siegel, Katherine Pollatshek, J. S. Sullivan, S. Moses, S. B. Robinson, J. Freedman, H. J. Cregan, P. Black, Mrs. E. B. Marden, H. Meikel, S. S. Laderer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Truitt, Dr. V. C. Bell, W. A. Clow, W. V. Creighton, S. Harris, T. R. Myers, C. N. Clark, T. Gaugieft, C. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hyam, Mrs. J. H. Lang, A. Vanloon, F. A. Cellogg, Mrs. W. J. Doncaster, A. Jacobs, C. E. Cornelius, G. B. Barbers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craig, C. H. Burns, Miss A. Lany, W. S. Deyo, R. H. Stearns, H. S. Mott, Mrs. W. Sneekner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brand, C. Kilmer, M. Littman, Mrs. Littman, Miss B. Well, L. V. Well, Miss Sidenberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Burras, E. H. August, T. F. Tarry, H. Rice, Miss A. T. Stautvoord, E. Lauer, W. Brunner, S. K. Gerard, Mrs. W. H. Townsend, W. H. Hurlbut, Mrs. L. Andrews, Mrs. J. Well, J. Well, W. P. Bliss, F. Noonan, A. T. Sidenberg, Miss Macks, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Sidney, Miss M. Goodwin, H. Block, J. M. Cahn, A. Van Sautvoord, Mrs. H. M. Smith, A. E. Goodhart, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Wheelow, Miss Cameron, Mrs. H. Swartz, Miss E. Raymond, J. Williard, A. Gans, H. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Larrabie, A. C. Raymond, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. H. St. Clair, G. C. King, Miss Sunderland, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Monahan, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Orr, G. P. Utley.

From Brooklyn: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jourdan, W. B. Jourdan, Miss M. Stein, D. F. Wright, Miss Jourdan, T. Sommers, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Camp, F. Camp, J. T. Rafferty, T. A. Sears, J. M. Mills, Mrs. J. A. Dolan, T. H. Lowrey, H. Adams, Miss Adams, Mrs. H. Adams, Miss L. Adams, Miss V. Adams, T. Goldsmith, Miss B. Goldsmith, Miss D. Goldsmith.

From Washington: D. Sherwood, A. Wylie, Miss Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGill.

From Baltimore: Mr. and Mrs. P. Wallap and Miss C. Pope.

ALEXANDRIA BAY.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The weather is delightful, the hotels are filled, and there is a heavier passage of tourists than has at any time heretofore marked the season.

The Knights Templars continue to pass eastward, via the steamer trip through the Rapids, to Montreal. The commanderies passing through here this morning were the Adrian, No. 4, of Adrian, Mich.; Iowa State Commandery, St. Joseph Commandery of St. Joseph, Mich.; Iowa Grand Commandery, Burlington, Burlington Commandery of Burlington, Iowa; South Dakota Commandery, Galesburg, and Sterling and Everett Commanderies of Iowa. To-morrow 5,000 of these excursionists will pass eastward, en route for Boston.

The arrivals for the day include these New-Yorkers: Edwin M. Felt, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Buckholz, Miss Buckholz, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tesseler, Charles Miller, Miss Flora Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Brown, W. E. Jones. From Brooklyn: John A. McKay and E. I. Seabury.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 24.—The week just closed has been the most delightful one of the season. Clear and cool, just warm enough to make one feel comfortable, has been the record of the last seven days.

The garden party at the Elberon, the masquerade at the States, and the regular Saturday evening hop at the Brighton are the attractions to-night. Proprietor Jordan spared no expense to make his leading event of the season at the Elberon a brilliant success. The decorations were handsome, while the costumes of the lady guests were still handsomer. Merriment reigned supreme until nearly midnight.

Among the improvements in view this Fall already spoken of is the extension of that popular cottage thoroughfare, Franklin Avenue, through to the sea. This improvement will cut the United States Hotel in two. The hotel property is owned by the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., and it is said that its managers are heartily in favor of the opening of the street. Some of the prettiest cottages in Long Branch are situated on Franklin Avenue. It is the intention of the owners of the "States" to sell lots on each side of the new street.

The Rev. W. C. Steele, D. D., of New-York will occupy the pulpit of the Simpson Memorial Church to-morrow evening. He will present the work of the American Sabbath Union. Dr. Steele will preach in the morning at

REQUITAL'S PRETTY RACE

Continued from Page 1.

was a fair sort of a jockey, after all, who might possibly be able to win a race at the Roby track.

Griffin's Great Record.

Griffin had begun his triumphant career for the day before the horses were called to the post for the event of the afternoon, the Futurity, which was the fourth race on the card. His admirers were in the seventh heaven of financial happiness, for he had made them win a lot of money with a small risk. But when his name went up on the bulletin board as the rider of Requital many of them deserted him, and pinned their faith to the prowess of Sims on Handspring, or of Perkins on Hastings, this time believing that the horse rather than the rider would be the factor that was worth following with their money in their never-ending battle with the bookmakers.

It was the worst possible mistake that they could have made, for there was never a case where it was the rider that was responsible for the victory in a race more plainly than in this. Crescendo, it was pretty generally conceded, was the best horse in the Futurity, and should have placed the rich stake to the credit of his owners, but his jockey lost his head and was beaten, while Griffin, who was as cool and collected as if he was riding a race for a common purse, kept his wits about him, and so was able to pull off the richest prize of the year for his employer.

Requital in Fine Form.

Mr. Hyland, who trained the horse, and the beautiful animal himself deserve all possible credit, of course, but given a fleet horse, and one perfectly prepared by a masteer in the art of training, all their efforts will count for naught if the lad who sits in the saddle has not a cool head and good judgment when the crucial moment comes in a race to utilize to the utmost the power of the horse and the skill of the trainer.

Griffin did just what was necessary to get the very best out of the material turned over to him in the paddock, and it was due to his skill that Requital's name is added to the list of the winners of the richest prize on the American turf. Had Griffin been in Crescendo's saddle, there is no doubt but that the prize and the honor would have gone to the Californian. Carr made too much use of the big and soft horse, and the result was that Griffin was able to outgeneral him. And all of this is without any discredit to Requital, the winner of the race, who proved himself to be game, stout-hearted, and speedy—about all that one could wish for in a horse.

There was a perfect Handspring fever on before the race was run, and there was seemingly every reason for the fever, as the handsome son of Hanover never looked better since his appearance on the turf.

Frank McCabe had himself appeared as fit as human hands could make him, and there was no critic who could find fault with him in any way, as he was without spot or blemish. A perfect type of the high-class thoroughbred, he looked as if he would be safe for any man to trust him to run for him even if a life were at stake. He was scanned by all the critics as soon as he arrived at the track from his stable at Gravesend, and there was a universal expression of opinion that the horse that beat him would be the horse that would win the race.

A Craze for Handspring.

And so the fever grew when these authorities on matters equine had expressed their opinion, and the crowd found that it was backed up by the opinion of most of the trainers, who made the modification that if he could beat Requital, Handspring would place the big race to the credit of the popular President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, Philip Dwyer.

Then there came out one of those mysterious stories that float about a race course with the speed of lightning, to the effect that Mr. Gideon was not at all confident that either of his horses would have a chance to beat the former pet of his stable, Hastings, and that he had, in fact, offered to give Requital and $10,000 to Mr. Belmont in exchange for Hastings, so anxious was he to again win the richest of the great stake races.

That story tended to enhance the Handspring craze, as a matter of course, and there was a rush to the ring, where the knights of the pencil were busy laying the odds against the opinions of those men who thought they knew more about the merits of the horses that were to run in the race than did the pencilers themselves.

"What will you lay me against Handspring?" was the general query, and there was such a desire to back him, and him alone, that the layers of the odds had, in self-protection, to make the price against him a very short one. At the close of the speculation Handspring was the hottest kind of a favorite, and about eight in every ten persons at the track had a wager on the selected one of the Dwyer pair to win the race.

Surprised at the Big Field.

Just because Handspring and Requital and Hastings had been about the only horses talked about as having a chance for the rich stake it did not follow that they alone comprised the field. Yet it was a remarkable fact that there were a host of people who were thoroughly surprised when they saw twenty horses come out from the paddock, when the bugle sounded for the race of the day. These had programmes in their hands at that, and had been watching the jockey board, presumably. Yet there were any quantity of people who made such remarks as "If I had known there was such a big field I would not have played Handspring, or any other horse," and "Why, I thought there were only to be four or five starters." Idiocy seemed rampant in this respect.

But when the field came out of the saddling paddock with the jockeys in new silken colors, all was forgotten in the pleasure of the spectacle that the field furnished, for it was a far prettier picture than any that had ever been presented at this most beautiful and popular of tracks, where so many great equine battles have taken place.

The parade was a thorough novelty, with none of the stiffness that has characterized so many of the parades preliminary to the running of the Suburban. It was far more effective in that there was a charming massing of the horses in a fashion that showed that there was either no intent to make an orderly parade or else that some one had an eye to the beauty of orderly disorder.

Twenty Picked Thoroughbreds Parade.

Led by the veteran trainer and the once famous jockey Frank McCabe, the twenty picked thoroughbreds who were to decide the ownership of a fortune came from the saddling paddocks with their coats shining like new satin, and started past the grand stand to the starting post, three-quarters of a mile down the track. They were led by the Dwyer pair, Axiom and Handspring, with Formal, Nimrod, Intermission, Hastings, and King of Bohemia, the jockeys of all the lot with the exception of Nimrod's wearing jackets of some shade of red, Nimrod's black jacket showing very prominently in the mass of brilliant color. Then came a mass of conglomerate color in the jackets worn by the riders of Crescendo, Mormon, Whippanny, Refugee, Silver II., Peep o' Day, and Cassatte. Following were the gaudy jackets of the McCafferty pair, Applegate and Scoggan, made to imitate the American flag. Palmerston's showy jacket of red and blue was followed by the sedate blue of the Gideon pair, Requital and Hazlet, and the procession wound up with the sombre colors carried by the rider of Roundsman.

Before the horses had passed the grand stand the field of slick animals had become massed until they looked exactly like the showy sporting prints which were the imaginative handiwork of the English artists of a couple of generations ago, who delighted in making massed color effects in their sporting pictures, which were the fad of the day.

When the bright sunlight struck this mass of brilliant color the effect was one that pleased the eye of every one, even if he was no enthusiast on racing. The effect was peculiar in that it brought out from the crowd round after round of applause, showing their intense satisfaction with the beautiful picture that had been, perhaps, unconsciously produced. It was a sight that every one will remember with pleasure, even after the remembrance of the details of the running of the race are forgotten.

An Accident to Handspring.

Just after the picture was broken by the scattering of the horses as they were sent to their stations at the post the only accident of moment of the race happened. Unfortunately for the backers of Handspring their choice was the victim, and there is a chance that this accident not only caused the loss of the race to the favorite, but may result in his being permanently disabled.

When Frank McCabe, who had acted as Marshal for the parade, left the track one of his charges, Axiom, became a little frisky, presumably because she also wished to leave the track. She was not at all vicious, but, without the least warning, kicked out suddenly, and landed one of her heels against the inside flanks of one of Handspring's legs, cutting an ugly gash that bled quite freely, but which did not affect Handspring, so that Sims, who had mount, thought that it would not amount to anything. Therefore he made no request that the horse be withdrawn from the race.

No lameness was evident at any part of the race except once, and that just after the horses began to climb the slight dip there is in the track about half way of the journey home. But after the race the horse began to show signs of the fact that he was badly injured, and a half hour after Requital had landed the prize Handspring had become so very lame that it was feared that he had been permanently injured. This accident may have accounted for the erratic fashion in which the horse ran, and which erraticism was supposed to have been due to Sims's poor jockeyship. Jockeyship.

When the parade had been finished and the horses assigned to their places at the post, Starter Rowe read the jockeys a little riot act in the shape of some prophecies as to the disciplining it would be necessary for him to do in case they did not behave themselves and try to get away without a long delay at the post. The remarks of the starter evidently had a good effect, for while there were three false starts, there was really very little trouble with the field.

After the animals and the jockeys had had their minnings for about twenty minutes, Mr. Rowe had all the horses lined up against the fence, and then, when all had become quiet, and the jockeys were ready to obey orders, Mr. Rowe shouted at them: "Now, come on, boys!"

Every boy in the line obeyed the order. Mr. Rowe's little red flag swished through the air, and at the top of his voice he shouted: "Go!"

The horses broke away to the best start Rowe has ever made since he adopted starting as a profession, and the race for the great stake of the year was under way.

A Start on Even Terms.

Further than thefact that the horses had started little could be told as to what happened by the people down on the grandstand. They heard the crowd shout, "They're off!" and they saw the big golden ball at the timing post away off in the distance, fall, but further than this, and the fact that the horses seemed to be all well in line, they knew nothing. Even the strongest of glasses failed to disclose the fact that any one of the lot had even a trifle the advantage of any other horse in the race, and the only comment was: "What a beautiful start."

Those who were at the starting point saw that it was indeed a perfect start, and that there was no advantage for any one of the twenty that were to struggle for the stake. Before many yards had been run, Crescendo, who was well placed near the rail, went to the front and set a hot pace for the rest to follow.

Requital was the next to show a sharp burst of speed, and after Griffin had placed him in a good position next to the inner rail he took a restraining pull on his mount and did not worry a bit because he saw Crescendo creeping away as if the race was only a sprint of a quarter of a mile.

Doggett, on Axiom, who had been on the outer rail when the horses were lined up for the start, managed to get a good place in the middle of the track, and there the fast filly became the leader for the field that was massed back of her.

Handspring Tries for a Good Place.

Handspring, who had been placed near the outer rail at the start, was guided across the track toward the inner rail by Sims, who wished to get as near as possible to Hastings and Requital, the pair that he expected he would have to defeat in order to win the race. He got the horse where he wanted him, with Applegate and Formal alongside and Silver just in front of him.

But for the fact that Requital had a couple of lengths the best of it, the horses were on wonderfully even terms, as the animals got to the dip about a quarter of a mile from the start—the first spot that tests the mettle of racers that run over this rather trying course. Griffin had Requital safely on the rail, and Crescendo still well out in the track and nearly three lengths' advantage over the rest of the field. Axiom was the leader of the rest of the lot, and the backers of Handspring were in ecstasies.

Going up the hill Handspring began to falter, and Sims threw back into the ruck and acted as if he wanted to stop, a proceeding that was evidently due to the fact that his wounded leg had begun to pain him, and that nature had begun to rebel against the strain to which the limb was being subjected. Sims swung the whip, and under its stimulating effect the gallant son of Hanover again rallied and began to make a brave battle with the leaders.

Crescendo Shows the Way.

Crescendo showed the way to the head of the stretch by so large a margin that it looked to be only a question of how much he would win the race by. Requital was going easily, it was true, but he did not appear to have the speed of the California candidate, who seemed as full of running as an egg is of meat. "Dave" Gideon, who sat away down near this point of the race, closed his glasses as if in acknowledgment of defeat for his horse. Yet Griffin was taking things very easily, and perhaps Mr. Gideon's act was only that of a man confident of success. It was impossible to tell from his face what his act meant.

The crowd on the grand stand could now begin to see all that was going on. They saw that just as the horses entered the head of the stretch the horse that carried the famous colors of the old Dwyer confederacy had begun to quit, and was stopping. So there went up the cry of despair: "Handspring is beaten!" followed by that other shout of exultation: "See Requital come!"

Crescendo Begins to Tire.

And Requital did come. From that point of the race the interest lagged, and that was the only point that the public could see. Crescendo, still running in his own chosen course, was faltering at every stride, plainly a very tired horse. Requital was gaining at every jump, and these two had left the rest of the field away behind them.

While Griffin took no chances with his horse, he gave him no unnecessary punishment, and practically allowed Requital to come to the end of the route at his own chosen pace. Easily ridden, he passed the finish line a length and a half ahead of the thoroughly tired Crescendo, who, in spite of the fact that he was worn out, was able to beat Silver II. five lengths for the second money. Two lengths further away came the wounded favorite, Handspring, and in a bunch close behind him came Hastings, Applegate, Formal, Roundsman, and Intermission, with the rest strung out for a hundred yards or so.

The winner was not so enthusiastically welcomed as was the jockey, for the sympathy and the money of the crowd had been with Handspring. But for Griffin there were cheers of the heartiest when he was hoisted into the floral chair and paraded about to the music of "Hail to the Chief."

VALUE OF THE RACE.

The Stake Worth $69,250—Requital May Run Against Ben Brush.

The Futurity had a gross value of $69,250, about $2,000 in excess of its first estimated value. Of the gross amount, $53,750 will go to Mr. Gideon, the owner of the winner, and $4,000 to Col. W. P. Thompson, the owner of the Brookdale Stud, in New-Jersey, where the animal was foaled; $5,333 will go to the Pueblo Stable, owner of Crescendo, and $2,500 in addition to the same parties, as they nominated the mare from which the horse was bred; $2,666 goes to Marcus Daly, owner of Silver II., and $1,000 to J. B. Haggin, who nominated the mare from which Silver II. was bred.

The gross values of the three Futurity races which Mr. Gideon's horses, His Highness, The Butterflies, and Requital, have won is $236,580, a record that any horseman in the world may well be proud of. Requital's victory yesterday will probably tend to soothe any regret that Mr. Gideon may have had for neglecting to back his horses The Butterflies and Waltzer in the second and third races, in which he did not think they had a chance of winning.

Previous to the running of the race, H. Eugene Leigh, the owner of the much-lauded colt Ben Brush, who is supposed to be the best of the Western two-year-olds, had expressed a wish to run his horse against the winner of the Futurity, for which Ben Brush was not eligible, for a stake of $1,000 a side. After the race, when the fact was made known to Mr. Gideon, the latter said that he was perfectly willing to race Requital against Ben Brush for any sum from $500 to $5,000 a side, and the probability is that a match will be the outcome.

Such a race would attract very general attention among horsemen, though the general public would not be so much interested, as Ben Brush is an unknown quantity about here, and Western form is not generally thought much of in the East. But Leigh is a shrewd match-maker, and a good race would be pretty certain.

FIVE OTHER GOOD RACES.

The Butterflies and Domino Furnish an Exciting Contest.

There was plenty of excitement before the running of the rich Futurity Stakes. The crowd was brought to its feet in the desperate finish in the Fall Handicap race between Domino and The Butterflies. The two previous Futurity winners simply held the crowd spellbound.

Domino, though he was conceding twenty-four pounds to The Butterflies and eleven pounds to Rey del Carreres, was made an odds-on favorite, 3 to 5 being the best possible price. "Dave" Gideon, though not fancying his own filly, The Butterflies, did not believe that Domino could handle his heavy impost, backing Rubicon, about whom there was a strong tip.

With the exception of the first quarter of a mile, at which the light-weighted Bellicoso, the extreme outsider, was the leader, Domino and The Butterflies had the race to themselves. The Butterflies, turning into the stretch, showed a length in front, and as Taral was at work on Domino, last year's Futurity winner looked to have Keene's crack beaten. Domino handled his big weight, and, running as game as a pebble, he gradually gained on The Butterflies, and within the last fifty yards he was lapped on him. When the crowd saw Domino closing on The Butterflies it simply went wild, and madly cheered for him. As game and as true as he struggled to beat the filly, he had to succumb to defeat, The Butterflies, in a furious drive, and amid the greatest excitement, winning by the shortest of heads.

There are many reasons for the defeat of Dominc. The long delay at the post, fully twenty minutes being spent before they got the flag, told on him at the end. Taral, who has been reducing for the last week in order to ride Peep o' Day, Keene's representative in the Futurity, was so thoroughly used up in the hard drive that he collapsed after the race. It was thought at first that he would be unable to keep his engagement in the big race. Taral said after the race that he had eaten very little for three days, and the finish completely used him up.

The opening was a run over the Futurity course for two-year-olds. McCafferty's filly, Religion, despite the large field and considering that she is but an ordinary one, was so heavily backed by her stable connections and the public that she went to the post an 8 to 5 favorite over a field of fourteen. She was easily taken into camp by the Western colt Kamsin. "Father Bill" Daly's Emotional set a clipping pace for a half mile. Kamsin and Religion then closed on her, and when they were well straightened out in the stretch they took command, Kamsin drawing clear and winning in a gallop by a couple of lengths. Thorpe had to ride Religion hard to beat Emotional out for the place by a length. The latter, though tiring, hung on like a leech.

The McCafferty horses seem to have a strong public following. They made his entry, Hugh Penny, an even-money favorite over a field of eleven in the third event, though he was conceding some good sprinters considerable of weight. He made a sorrowful exhibition. Gideon's Waltzer, who, like The Butterflies, was allowed to run loose at from 12 to 30 to 1, made all the running, and won easily by two lengths from Wernberg, who was four lengths before Arapahoe, Hugh Penny, and Liza, who finished in the order named, heads apart.

Griffin scored his fifth consecutive victory of the afternoon on Mr. Belmont's recent purchase, Dorian, in the fifth event. The crowd by this time had become so enthusiastic over Griffin's success that they plunged right and left on his mount, and at the close he was a 2 to 5 favorite. Bombazette showed the way to the turn into the stretch, where Griffin, who was laying third, lapped on Matt Byrnes, began to move up, and, at the last sixteenth he went to the front with a little shaking up, and won cleverly by a length. Dolabra, ridden out, secured the place from Bombazette by a length.

Notwithstanding the hard blows dealt by Hugh Penny and Religion, the crowd made another plunge on McCafferty's colt, Sun Up, in the closing event. Owing to a strong tip that was out on Orinda, McCafferty and his followers were unable to secure a good price. Sun Up was taken to the front immediately after the start. Thorpe took no chances with him, and rode him hard all the way. He began to tire in the last sixteenth, and Lookout, a rank outsider, was catching him fast at the end, but Sergen, who rode Lookout, as usual, began his run when the race was half over, and could not make up the gap, Sun Up winning by a length and a half. Lookout was three lengths before the good thing, Orinda, third.

Details of the running of each header in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Kamsin, Louis Ezell's b. g., by Blazes-Miss Hall, 103 pounds, $1,300.....(Griffin)
2—Religion, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 105, $1,500.....(Thorpe)
3—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 94, $700.....(Keefe)
4—Onarette, 101.
5—Yankee Doodle, 106.
6—Clissie B., 103.
7—Ostler Joe, 97.
8—Del Coronado, 93½.
9—Predicament, 104
10—Brisk, 106.
11—Lorrainia, 109.
12—Annie Barron, 90.
13—Heyward, 93.
14—Peconic, 106.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..Kamsin	1—1	20—1..Del Cor'nado	8—1
8—5..Religion	3—5	30—1..Predic'ment.	10—1
1—1..Emotional	1—2	30—1..Brisk	6—1
5—1..Onarette	2—1	12—1..Lorrainia	5—1
8—1..Yankee D'dle.	3—1	20—1..An'e Barron.	8—1
20—1..Clissie B.	5—1	30—1..Heyward	10—1
15—1..Ostler Joe	6—1	20—1..Peconic	8—1

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—The second Fall Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, of $75 each, with $1,500 added, of which $200 to second and $300 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:00 4-5.

1—The Butterflies, D. Gideon's b. f., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Mercedes, 109 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Domino, J. R. & F. P. Keene's br. h., 4, 133.....(Taral)
3—Rey del Carreres, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., 112.....(Perkins)
4—Bellicoso, 3, 93.
5—Rubicon, 4, 112.
6—Egbert, 4, 110.
7—Harrington, 4, 100.
8—Ed Kearney, 4, 104.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—2..Butterflies	4—5	7—1..Rubicon	2—1
3—5..Domino	Out	30—1..Egbert	10—1
6—1..Rey del Carreres	7—5	8—1..Harrington	3—1
40—1..Bellicoso	15—1	20—1..Ed Kearney	5—1

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile, on main track. Time—1:12 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Waltzer, D. Gideon's b. c., 3 years, by Darebin-Siy Dance, 105 pounds, $2,000...(Griffin)
2—Wernberg, J. M. McLaughlin's b. h., 4, 108, $1,700.....(Doggett)
3—Arapahoe, Santa Anita Stable's ch. m., 4, 97, $1,800.....(McClain)
4—Hugh Penny, 5, 115.
5—Liza, 3, 104.
6—Cec'd Attempt, 3, 84.
7—Lustre, 5, 105.
8—Chesapeake, aged, 107.
9—Ina, 3, 90.
10—Fred Douglas, 4, 96.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..Waltzer	4—1	20—1..Sec. Attempt.	8—1
7—2..Wernberg	7—5	15—1..Lustre	6—1
8—1..Arapahoe	3—1	30—1..Chesapeake	10—1
1—1..Hugh Penny.	3—5	30—1..Ina	10—1
9—2..Liza	7—5	40—1..F. Douglass.	15—1

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Futurity Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, of $30 each, or $100 additional unless struck out by July 15, 1895; starters to pay $250 additional; the Association to add $7,500, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third; the breeders of the first, second, and third horses to receive $4,000, $2,500, and $1,000 respectively. Futurity course. Time—1:11 2-5.

1—Requital, D. Gideon's b. c., by Eothen-Retribution, 115 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Crescendo, Pueblo Stable's ch. c., 114½.....(F. Carr)
3—Silver II., Marcus Daly's ch. c., 108..(Ballard)
4—Handspring, 120.
5—Hastings, 118.
6—Applegate, 122.
7—Formal, 113.
8—Roundsman, 115.
9—Intermission, 112.
10—Scoggan, 105.
11—Refugee, 112.
12—Whippany, 108.
13—Mormon, 108.
14—Palmerston, 118.
15—Cassette, 112.
16—King of Boh'ia, 108.
17—Hazlet, 118.
18—Nimrod, 118.
19—Peep O' Day, 111.
20—Axiom, 110.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Requital	8—5	30—1..Refugee	12—1
20—1..Crescendo	8—1	50—1..Whippany	20—1
40—1..Silver II.	3—1	60—1..Mormon	20—1
9—5..Handspring	7—10	60—1..Palmerston	20—1
5—1..nastings	2—1	30—1..Cassette	12—1
12—1..Applegate	5—1	30—1..K. of Boh'ia.	12—1
30—1..Formal	12—1	8—1..Hazlet	3—1
50—1..Roundsman	20—1	30—1..Nimrod	20—1
20—1..Intermis'on	8—1	30—1..Peep O' Day.	12—1
30—1..Scoggan	12—1	10—1..Axiom	4—1

Won by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:40.

1—Dorian, Blemton Stable's b. h., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Glendora, 112 pounds....(Griffin)
2—Dolabra, P. Lorillard's b. c., 3, 99...(Clayton)
3—Bombazette, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s b. f., 3, 88.....(O'Leary)
4—Matt Byrnes, 4, 112.
5—Emma, 3, 91.
6—Hermanita, 3, 95.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—5..Dorian	Out	7—1..Matt Byrnes.	7—5
5—1..Dolabra	1—1	30—1..Emma	6—1
30—1..Bombazette	6—1	30—1..Hermanita	6—1

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 4-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Sun Up, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., 3 years, by Buchanan-Sunlight, 106 pounds, $500.(Thorpe)
2—Lookout, J. E. Seagram's ch. g., 5, 116, $500.....(Bergen)
3—Orinda, W. M. Wallace's b. m., 4, 112, $500.....(Clayton)
4—Nicolini, 3, 103.
5—Dungarvin, a., 119.
6—Certainty, 5, 119.
7—Little Matt, 4, 117.
8—Lightfoot, 4, 112.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—5..Sun Up	3—5	7—1..Dungarven	2—1
20—1..Lookout	8—1	4—1..Certainty	7—5
11—5..Orinda	4—5	10—1..Little Matt.	4—1
30—1..Nicolini	10—1	15—1..Lightfoot	6—1

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

No Bookmaking on Harlem Track.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—By the decision of Judge Gibbons handed down this morning the Harlem Racing Association is permanently enjoined from permitting bookmaking or other forms of gambling on its grounds. By his decision the race track gains one point—a purely technical one—and the Civic Federation gains the main point—that gambling on the track must cease.

FAIRVIEW YEARLINGS SOLD.

A Colt by St. Blaise Fetches $10,500—Good Prices Realized.

Previous to the racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday W. Easton sold at auction in the sale paddock a draft of yearlings from the Fairview Stud. The fact that there was a good representation of prominent horse owners and trainers present made bidding brisk and good prices were obtained.

The star of the sale was St. Nicholas, a grand-looking colt by St. Blaise-Thora. After some lively bidding he was secured by J. R. Beard for $10,500. Details of the sale are as follows:

St. Nicholas, ch. c., by St. Blaise-Thora; J. R. Beard.....$10,500
Bay filly by Exile-Acquittal; J. Hogan.....200
Bay filly by St. Blaise-Active; P. Smith..1,000
Chestnut colt by Fairview-Bracken; A. F. Walcott.....500
Black filly by St. Blaise-Carmen; J. E. Kittson.....1,000
Chestnut filly by Exile-Etiquette; J. E. Kittson.....500
Bay filly by Fairview-Fredoria II.; F. D. Weir.....120
Chestnut filly by Phoenix-Gretna; D. Higgins.....200
Bay filly by Long Taw-Habenera; E. Morford.....225
Chestnut filly by St. Blaise-Henlopen; W. P. Thompson.....850
Bay filly, by Cheviot-Encomme; J. C. Miller.....150
Bay colt by Muscovy-Enterest; J. E. Kittston.....1,000
Chestnut filly by St. Blaise-Madcap; W. P. Thompson.....500
Black colt by Muscovy-Meddle; Madison Stable.....1,100
Bay colt by Cheviot-Mettie's Last; J. E. Kittston.....500
Bay filly by Exile-Period; W. P. Thompson.....200
Bay colt by Exile-Peterborough; A. F. Walcott.....650
Chestnut filly by Miser-Queen of Hearts; C. Smith.....300
Bay colt by Phoenix-Sarmienta; Eugene Leigh.....100
Bay colt by Miser-Sea Wood; J. R. Beard.3,900
Bay filly by Exile-Vendetta; D. Higgins.250
Chestnut colt by St. Blaise-Violante; P. Dunne.....600
Chestnut colt by St. Blaise-Woodflower; J. R. Beard.....1,000

WESTERN YACHTSMEN COMING.

Will Be Present to See the Races for America's Cup.

A party of lake yachtsmen, numbering 200 or more, will come to New-York to see the struggle between the Defender and Valkyrie III. for the International Cup. The party comprises representatives of the principal yacht clubs of the lakes, and will be a practical illustration of the growing interest in aquatic sports on the inland waters.

During the past three years yachting has taken a decided boom along the chain of lakes, and the several club fleets have been increased by the addition of many boats of the larger classes. Particularly on Lake Erie has this been the case. The Buffalo Yacht Club has, within that time, built a permanent clubhouse on the lake front which will compare favorably with any similar building in the country in point of elegance and comfort. The Cleveland Yacht Club is now putting up a new house, and the fleets of both these organizations have more than doubled in size, while the membership has increased correspondingly.

In Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Chicago, and other upper lake cities the club records for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895 show equally favorable progress.

The organization of the Lake Erie Racing Association, with its annual meets at Put-in Bay, has fostered and materially aided this increasing interest in yachting as a pastime. On Lake Ontario the Hamilton, Toronto, Rochester, and other clubs of the Lake Yacht Racing Association have kept pace with the progress made by the yachtsmen of the upper lakes.

In view of this the idea was conceived of sending a delegation to attend the international cup races which would make a creditable impression on the tidewater yachtsmen.

The delegates from the various clubs will rendezvous at Buffalo on the morning of Sept. 6, leaving there by special train so as to reach New-York the same evening. Headquarters have been reserved for the party at the Hotel Imperial in this city, and a steamer has been secured to follow each day's race. During the races this boat will be dressed with the club ensigns of the various lake clubs represented on board. On the intervening days between races the fresh-water sailormen will participate in several functions, at which they will have an opportunity to meet salt-water clubmen. It is believed that one of the good results of this cruise will be to still more firmly cement the ties of friendship between the yachtsmen of the seaboard and the lakes.

No steamer which follows the races will carry a party in which the interest in the outcome will be at a higher pitch. Both of the contestants will have their sympathizers on board, as Canadian and American clubs will be pretty nearly equally represented. This international character of the party is one of its brightest features. Along the lakes the most friendly feeling exists between the clubs of the two countries, and especially is this true of Lake Ontario, where the Lake Yacht Racing Association is made up of Canadian and American clubs.

During the stay of the party in New-York the lakers will keep open house at their headquarters in the Hotel Imperial, where every yachtsman, whether of salt or fresh water affiliation, will find a cordial welcome awaiting him.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Passed East—Steam yachts Marietta, H. B. Moore; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Neaera, C. A. Gould; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin, and Charlietta, W. B. Higgins. Schooner yachts Atalanta, F. W. Lavin, and Agnes, J. Norton Winslow.

Passed West—Steam yachts Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn, and Vision, F. K. Benedict. Schooner yacht Columbia, Stephen H. Tyng; sloop yacht Hildegard, James C. Berger. Steam yacht Reposo, B. B. McGregor, and sloop yacht Banshee were launched from Piepgras's yard to-day.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Yachts sailing today are steamers Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry, and Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor, and schooner Quickstep of the New-York Yacht Club. Yachts arriving are steamer Tillie, W. H. Starbuck and schooner Alert, J. N. Luming.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamers White Lady, Ogden Goelet; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Spendrift, E. E. Harriman; Thyra, James Stillman; Emeline, Richard Stevens; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe; Feldaima, F. L. Osgood; Zara, P. Grand d'Hauteville, and Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon. Schooners Intrepid, George W. Weld; Priscilla, J. N. Richmond; Veruna, Fleetwing, J. R. De Lamar, and Monrove of the New-York Yacht Club, and sloops Katrina, George Work; Iiderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Ziguener, Max Agassiz; Uvira, Frederick P. Sands, and Lakshier of the Eastern Yacht Club.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 24.—Arrived—Steamers Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry; Ola, Jabez Harris; schooner Idlewild, C. C. Clark; sloops White Wings, Erdelon.

In port—Steamers Kalolah, Gretchen, Grifton, Sylvia, Maspeth, Peerless; schooner Her Royal Highness; sloops Clara, Gossoon, Saracen, Valkyr, Wasp, Oriva.

Sailed—Schooners Viator, Albert J. Morgan; Coronet, D. W. and A. C. James; Diana, Frank H. Inman; Ivanhoe, George H. Seeley; sloops Anaconda, A. J. Prime; Katrina, George Work; Sensation of Hartford, Wenonah, Willoughby Weston; Nellie, Mr. Hathaway.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Arrived—Sloop yacht Rhinegold, Louis Bossert; steam yacht Almy, Frederic Gallatin; schooner yacht Carlotta, sloop yacht Spy, cutter Oriva; schooner yacht Awa, sloop yacht Xara.

Sailed—Schooner yacht Carrie, Mr. Merrit; schooner yacht Idlewilde.

At Anchor—Schooner yacht Madaline, Commodore Dickerson; Telfer, Mr. Parry; schooner Emerald, J. R. Maxwell; steam yacht Kanapaha, W. K. Moore, and Lagonda, Mr. Austen; steam yacht Rival, Mr. Christle; schooner Clytie, Mr. Ward.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 24.—In Port—Steamers Comanche, New-York, for Bar Harbor; Josephine, New-London, for Boston; Stella, Boston, for Newport; Olita, Nantucket, for Taunton; schooner Glendover, Nantucket, for New-Bedford; yawl Maggie, Providence, cruising; sloop Pointer, New-Bedford, cruising.

Damaged by a Flywheel Bursting.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—The bursting of a flywheel tore off the roof of the Stainer-Laffey wire-cloth factory, on Passaic Avenue, near Bridge Street, Harrison, this afternoon, and fragments of iron were hurled through the sides of the building and wrecked the engine room.

Harry Bowdin, aged twenty-two, of Jersey Street, one of the employes, was slightly injured by the falling ironwork of the shafting.

The damage to the building is estimated at $3,000.

HOVEY AND LARNED WIN

They Defeated Neel and Howland at Tennis in Newport.

WARE OUTPLAYS THE YALE CHAMPION

The Finish for the Championship Will Be Played This Week—Some Excellent Tennis at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Hovey and Larned are the sole survivors of the eighty-two players who started in hopefully last Tuesday. Hovey was victorious over the Western champion, Neel, in a finely played contest, and Larned's wonderful driving beat Howland for the fourth time this season. The crowd was, of course, far larger than any so far, and the fast play kept it in an enthusiastic state. Both matches were splendidly fought, although the winners managed to avoid losing a set.

Neel and Hovey began the fun. Hovey had the service, but failed to get a point in the opening game. Hovey was sharp and accurate in the second, and Neel was passed twice. Hovey hit so close to the lines that the Western crack could not play the balls safely, it being all he could do to lift them over the net. Neel made a pretty smash along the line in the third game, which he won to thirty. Another clever bit of placing by Neel gave him three games to one.

The Western crack was doing well at the net, and hit every high ball with deadly effect. Neel's reckless running up left several openings for Hovey, and the Newton crack won three games by brilliant playing, earning points and applause by some of his old-time smashes. Neel was not easy, however, and the points were well fought for whenever Hovey allowed the Westener to get anywhere near the net. Hovey could not handle the service in the eighth game, although it was slow enough, and threw away the game by the worst kind of shots out of court. Neel never got another game, and only one more point in the set, Hovey taking a long game and a game to fifteen by strong serving and good line shots. It was noticed here that Hovey was far more accurate than usual on his service. Set for Hovey, 6—4.

Hovey started in with a love game in the next set, but Neel cleverly won a long after deuce had been called three times. Sharp rallying in the next usually ended in outs or nets by Hovey, but he evened things up by winning a long game, his great passing counterbalancing his out. Hovey fooled Neel prettily, getting him started one way, and shooting the ball down the opposite line. Neel beat himself in the next, and Hovey kept up his attack so fiercely that Neel was kept on the jump in the long sixth game. Hovey's smashing was good here, and Neel was driven away back, and put entirely on the defensive. The next four games were short, each man winning one, and the Hovey set was out, 6—3.

Neel's case looked hopeless, but he stuck manfully to his work, and after losing a deuce game, came out in the lead once more. It took some great volleying to win the long third game for the Western crack, but Hovey closed up his good driving. Neel outplayed the Newton man skillfully in the next, but Hovey played such fast tennis for three games that the Western man could only score five points. Neel's placing was worth a love game, but this was an expiring effort, as Hovey, helped out by an awful scratch, won the game and set. Score —6-4.

Larned and Howland began playing as soon as this match was finished. After a few slow games, the players warmed up to their work, and some of the fastest kind of tennis was played. Both Larned and Howland are aggressive players, and no long-winded tossing was seen, each man driving hard and deep, and following up every good shot by a rush for position. It was a clever pass or a brilliant smash nearly every other point, Larned excelling, as usual, though his carelessness when ahead gave Howland chances to tie the score in both the first and second sets. Larned seemed able to pass his man from almost any part of the court, shooting backhand and forehand dr

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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An "Esthetic Axeems."

From Leland's "Legends of Florence."

"As regards a vast proportion of the 'sweet and light' writing on the Renaissance and on Italy, which is at present fashionable," said Flaxms, "I am reminded of the 'esthetic axeems' of an American writer, the first of which were:

"'Art is a big thing; always bust into teers wen you see a pictur.'

"'Bildens and churches arn't of no account unless they drive you clean out of your senses.'"

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	68	71	74
6 A. M.	66	69	73
9 A. M.	71	74	76
12 M.	81	82	82
4 P. M.	87	88	85
6 P. M.	83	87	84
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Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....78⅝
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers in early morning, followed by Fair, Slightly Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWENTY FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 25, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE WALLER CASE.

The State Department has not been aroused any too soon to the importance and the urgency of the case of ex-Consul Waller, an American citizen, condemned by a French court-martial to imprisonment for twenty years. Nobody can impartially consider the proceedings had in the case without coming to the conclusion that our Government has been very patient and that the French Government has not been very civil.

There is no question that a citizen of one civilized country residing in another is responsible to the tribunals of the country of his domicile, and that any sentence lawfully imposed upon him must be borne by him. The recognition of each other's courts as places in which justice is administered is between civilized States merely the reciprocal recognition of their civilization. It is this recognition that has made Japan so anxious for the acceptance of the treaties in which other nations give up their claims to maintain "Consular courts" and submit their citizens to Japanese jurisdiction. There is no dispute about the principle that the decisions of the civil courts of one country are not subject to review by the Government of another.

But it is evident that the case is different with courts-martial. A court-martial is primarily a means of maintaining military discipline, and persons who have voluntarily submitted themselves to that discipline are the proper objects of its operations. When it assumes to take the place of the civil law, it is because there is no other than martial law within the sphere of its operations, so that as a tribunal it is necessarily provisional and unsatisfactory. When a court-martial undertakes to adjudicate the offenses of foreigners, it undertakes a very ticklish business, and it is the right of the foreign Government to examine its proceedings in order to ascertain whether injustice has been done. It is the demand for this examination upon which our Ambassador to France has been ordered to insist and which the French Government has evaded so long as to increase the presumption raised by the circumstances of the case.

A court-martial in time of war is, of course, entitled to take such measures as may be necessary to protect the safety of the army of which it is an instrument. But its powers as to foreigners cannot go further than this. It is monstrous to say that the imprisonment of Mr. Waller for twenty years is necessary to the safety of the French army in Madagascar or that the imposition of such a sentence by court-martial upon a civilian and an alien was properly within the competency of such a tribunal. The right of our Government to review the proceedings by which such a result was reached is perfectly clear, and it should be insisted upon until it is granted.

There are in respect to this court-martial none whatever of the presumptions that attach to regularly constituted courts of justice. In fact, the moral presumption is entirely against the supposition that justice was done by such a body in such a case. The opinion of the civilized world is that the present attack upon Madagascar is upon the part of France a wanton aggression, a merely piratical adventure, like the attack upon Siam. This is what all the world believes about these French schemes of conquest. No civilized power opposes them, because no such power has any interest that would warrant opposition. But when it appears that in the prosecution of one of these piratical adventures a citizen of such a power has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, it is not only the right, but the duty, of the nation concerned to insist upon satisfying itself of the justice of the procedure, in favor of the justice of which there is no presumption whatever.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

A recent article in The London Standard has made a stir upon the Continent of Europe which can scarcely be attributed to the intrinsic force or importance of the article itself, but may more safely be ascribed to the belief that it was "inspired" directly or indirectly by Lord Salisbury. It was in form a welcome of the German Emperor to England and in fact an indication of the benefit that an English alliance would confer upon Germany.

It is very evident that such an alliance would be an immense benefit to England. She has two enemies in Europe, and they are the same two powers against which the Triple Alliance was formed. The enmity of Russia and England is, so to speak, a legitimate and rational enmity, for it is founded upon an irrepressible conflict of irreconcilable interests. The two nations are rivals for the control of Asia, and nobody either in Russia or in England imagines that this rivalry will disappear until it is fought out and one or the other of the rivals is decisively defeated. Russia is not yet ready to make her final effort, nor will she be for some ten years to come, when the railway shall have been completed by which she hopes to dispatch her troops at will from Afghanistan to Kamtchatka. But every British officer, naval or military, is aware of the vital importance to the British Empire of being ready for that event. As Mr. Gladstone said in his famous speech on the Afghan boundary, "It is a case for preparation."

The hostility of France is quite another matter. There is nothing very substantial in it beyond the questions arising from the English occupation of Egypt. But the sentimental basis is as effective a basis as any other for national hostility, and there is no doubt that the old belief in hereditary enmity still actuates a considerable part of the French constituencies. As the foreign policy of France under the republic has been a steady "playing to the gallery," the Government has taken pains to appease this sentiment and has made the most of every trifling dispute that has arisen. There are half a dozen of these, and the French Government seems to have conducted all of them with the express purpose of irritating Great Britain and of making it appear to the French electors that she has been worsted or humiliated. The pretense, absurd as it is, of a commercial rivalry with Great Britain in the East seems to have the same motive.

These are reasons good enough why England should seek a German alliance, but it must be owned that the reception of what was probably meant to be an olive branch by the German press is by no means so cordial as might be wished. The North German Gazette accuses The Standard of bad manners in lecturing the Emperor when he was a guest of England, and declares that that is not the way to bring about a better understanding between the two countries, while Prince Bismarck's organ, at Hamburg, bluntly lays it down that the best guarantee Germany can offer for the peace of Europe is to abstain from annoying Russia by seeming to take sides with England. No doubt the accession of England would be of enormous and decisive value to the Triple Alliance, but she is plainly notified that she will not receive the benefits of that league unless she consents to accept her share of its burdens.

CONFIDENCE ABROAD.

In the interview of Mr. Charles R. Flint published yesterday there were two points of great interest relating to the attitude of the investing public of England and the Continent toward American securities. It is needless to say that that attitude is not one of unreserved confidence, and it would be very strange if it were so. It may be described as that of cautious yet eager scrutiny. The foreign investor would beyond all doubt be very glad to put his money in our securities if he felt safe in doing so, because the average rate of return is much higher than he can get from safe securities elsewhere. As a matter of fact, he is now putting his money in large amounts into securities that are not in reality nearly so safe as Americans, but the risk has not yet been proved to him by experience. The risk of Americans has been shown within the last three years in a most impressive manner. It is inevitable that he should bear it in mind.

The evidence of the risk is of two sorts. Part of it relates to the currency. As to that, as Mr. Flint points out, the means by which the Treasury has been strengthened, heroic as they were and, under the existing conditions, wonderfully sagacious and successful as they were, are necessarily temporary and do not go to the root of the difficulty. It is not certain that anything will be effectual that does not relieve the Treasury of a portion—and a large portion—of the burden of demand currency which it is now required to maintain at par in gold. That involves a radical change in our currency system and is a matter of time—probably of a good deal of time. Merely negative measures will not accomplish the purpose. The extinction of the free-silver movement would be only the prevention of greater evil; it would not change the actual situation. The increase of revenue would work a considerable relief and would be effective so long as it lasted, because, on the one hand, it would enable the Treasury more surely to meet demands, and, on the other, the surplus could be kept in the form of demand notes, which would diminish the pressure on the gold. But this, again, would be temporary, because no Government would be allowed long to contract the currency by locking up a surplus. Either taxes would be cut down and the surplus also, or expenditures would be increased. And in any case a surplus revenue is an uncertain thing and cannot be counted on. The only way by which the stability of the currency can be absolutely secured is the gradual withdrawal of the demand notes, and that, as we have said, requires time.

Meanwhile there is the second of the two elements in the problem of foreign confidence to which we have referred. This relates to the management of the properties on which securities are issued. As to this, Mr. Flint's interview contains a suggestion that has this especial value—it involves a practical and efficient investigation and guarantee of such management by men fitted to provide it and with a sufficient motive to do the work well, practically an organization of men of capital and character, reasonably compensated, to inquire adequately into the real value and trustworthiness of securities offered abroad. We have no opinion as to the immediate practicability of such a plan. It is obviously one that would require much study. But what is entirely plain, and it is a point that we have repeatedly urged, is that it is only by some such method that the discredit brought on the United States by the reckless and dishonest conduct of large enterprises can be removed now and avoided in the future. No legislation will accomplish such a result, because there is no central Legislature with authority in such matters. If there were, it is doubtful whether its action would be effectual. England, where Parliament is all-powerful, is today struggling pretty well in vain to remedy precisely the same evil by law. As England is a lending and not a borrowing country, the evil is not known in other lands and is a home matter. But it exists, and is as flagrant as it is here, and Parliament seems practically helpless to deal with it.

We believe that the purpose could be accomplished. It will be a complex and difficult task, undoubtedly; but financiers are used to complications and difficulties. If a number of them of sufficient strength and position organize for the purpose of such a degree of insurance of securities as may be required, so that securities approved by them will be known to be safe and those not approved by them will lack that advantage, and if the absolute integrity of the process be maintained, they will then have gone a long way toward making good and honorable management more profitable than the reverse. This would be a great gain, and it would be in the direct line of evolution of modern finance, which is a progressive advance in the organization of simple and general principles and motives. By that method the word of a broker on the Exchange has been made safer as to the transaction involved than a railway company's bond. If the method can be applied on a larger scale, there is no reason why like results cannot be obtained.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF EMPTYINGS.

A new monthly magazine has lately been founded in this city, bearing on its cover the atttractive title of The Bachelor of Arts. Its aim is to improve mankind by fostering university interests and looking after the welfare of general literature. It is an oblong but comely periodical. Its glazed white covers are neatly decorated in chocolate and raspberry tints. What is better, the stuff printed between the covers is generally able and timely. For instance, this month's issue, No. 4, contains poems entitled "Reincarnation" and "Metempsychosis," which fairly indicate the trend of modern university thought. In the first of these Mr. Edward R. Johnes comments melodiously on the fact that there never was but one lady in all the world for him, in which, however, he has been forestalled by several other poets. There are sensible articles on "The Civic Duties of College Graduates" and "Summer Schools," and judicious comments on university news and the proceedings of college athletes.

The general tone of the magazine, however, is grave, not to say sombre. Among its other contents one paper, or essay, stands forth brilliantly like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear. Its writer is Mr. James L. Ford, author of "How Johnnie Became a Fireman," and other interesting books for boys and of a recent volume of droll essays called "The Literary Shop," the burden of which was that the persons who manage magazines and newspapers do not know their business as well as Mr. Ford knows it. The striking and well-chosen title is, "The Golden Age of Puffery," which does not refer to the pages of neatly collated extracts from various publications in praise of The Bachelor of Arts, which precede Mr. Ford's paper, and the other "paid" contributions to the magazine, but is intended to reflect discreditably, nevertheless, upon the publications from which those expressions of approval are quoted.

This, in Mr. Ford's mind, is the golden age of puffery. The folks who wrote the newspaper articles which Sir Fretful Plagiary never read, and even Mr. Puff himself, were fools in the matter of puffery compared with the newspaper men of to-day. He begins by expressing a novel idea about Gutenberg and the growth of the printing press, and then proceeds to condemn the editors and reporters of the daily journals, and especially the Sunday journals, for printing statements of fact about people who are now living. Puffery, according to Mr. Ford, began with the American civil war, which proves, not that puffery really began with that conflict, but that the war was distasteful to Mr. Ford.

It soon transpires, though, that the kind of "puffery" Mr. Ford most objects to is favorable comment upon the books written by gentlemen who edit magazines. This is his old grievance. He objects vigorously and persistently to the employment in such posts of gentlemen who can write books. Still, if the owners of magazines were to employ, say, gasfitters, to buy manuscript for them, Mr. Ford would be equally angry. There is nothing in all this world that irritates Mr. Ford so much as a gasfitter. A Parley-voo to one of Capt. Marryat's brave seadogs, or a donkey to Miss Betsey Trotwood, were as a gasfitter to Mr. James L. Ford. That useful calling has not been treated with so much contempt by any writer since Robertson wrote "Caste" and compelled George d'Alroy to explain to his aristocratic mother the occupation of his prospective brother-in-law.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Ford's contribution to this educational monthly is a rather droll collection of emptyings. If it were published in a comic journal, it would be in place. Among the essays of men and women working for culture and education, it is as inappropriate as Pierrot in a pulpit. Mr. Ford has played one of his excellent jokes on the editor of The Bachelor of Arts, who, we sincerely hope, never writes books. As for puffery, for puffery's sake, there is less of it now than there used to be, but it is true that the printing presses are overworked, and much stuff is printed that might better be consigned to the waste basket.

IS THE SULTAN OBSTINATE?

The refusal of the Sultan to accept general European superintendence of the reforms in Asiatic Turkey may be obstinacy or merely another move on the chessboard of Eastern European politics. His assertion that it will endanger the integrity and independence of his empire is plausible and has even more than a shadow of truth. The difficulty is that refusal is more dangerous than acceptance. The longer actual reform is delayed, the more difficult it becomes. From every part of the empire comes news of increasing desperation among the people. In the region of Moosh there is already famine; on the plains of Erzeroum the harvest is good, but the farmers dare not gather it for fear of the Kurds; in Northern Mesopotamia the Christians are fleeing from their villages, and even the Kurdish nomads have to ask for Government protection in going to their mountain pasturages; in Central Asia Minor the Armenian revolutionists are again creating disturbance, having murdered two prominent Armenians for no other reason than a desire to create a disturbance and attract the notice of foreign powers; and Bulgarian brigands have attacked one of the few remaining Turkish towns in the province of Adrianople. Everywhere, from Albania to Bagdad, uncertainty, anxiety, and distress have resulted in such tension that there is constant apprehension lest the people of all classes in sheer desperation arise en masse and strike at anything within reach, even though the only and the immediate result be their own destruction.

In such circumstances to talk about the integrity and independence of the empire is the sheerest folly, unless there be some unseen influence at work upon which the Sublime Porte relies in the pursuance of its policy of constantly putting off any decision of any kind. That there is some such influence at work is undoubtedly true. It may be Russia who is not quite ready to see the means on which she has so often relied to quiet home troubles set aside. It may be that Austria, with her eye on the Aegean, feels that the time is not yet ripe for her plans. It may be that France is waiting to see how the Madagascar experiment is going to develop before she commits herself to a plan which would mean the firmer establishment of England's hold on Egypt. It may be none of these, but simply the Turk's invariable reliance on Kismet, the chance that something may turn up to put off the evil day. The scarcely veiled threat in the Queen's speech, following so soon upon Mr. Gladstone's fearful arraignment of Turkish falsehood and treachery, and the very plain talk of Lord Salisbury on the reassembling of Parliament ought to mean something. At no previous time in the history of Turkey has the internal condition been as bad as it is to-day, and at no time has the consensus of the civilized world been so strong that the Sultan must either improve or be put out of Europe, if not out of his throne. The quicker he sees this and acts accordingly, the better it will be for him. He will find that the policy of trusting to the selfish interests of the European powers to neutralize each other and protect himself has its limitations, and will soon be a policy of self-destruction.

A CLEAR CASE OF TRUE LOVE.

If ever there was a plain, unmistakable duty, it is that which bids the men of this town—yes, of this whole country—to band themselves together in defense of Mr. Ira Lowe and against Mrs. Ira Lowe, his wife. It is indeed time for energetic action and for deeds as desperate as may be necessary, if a woman can go into one of our courts, and, while admitting that when her husband married her she was a widow with nine children, six of them infants, declare that he married her for money and not for love.

It is true that Mrs. Lowe says her husband, soon after their marriage, persuaded her to settle upon him half of certain real estate which she owned, and that he has since abandoned both her and her six infants, to say nothing of the three older children. This may or may not be perfectly true, but even if it is, how plain a case of attempting to confuse an issue by complicating it with inconsequential and irrelevant details does the course of Mrs. Lowe present!

Anything more characteristically feminine could not be imagined. Some of the most bitter wrongs that men have to endure originated in just that way. It is an old, old scheme, but none the less wicked, perverse, and illogical on that account, and that an attempt is making to add Mr. Lowe to the already long list of its victims should cause every true man's breast to swell with sympathy for him, to thrill with indignation against womankind—"womanunkind" would be a better word—and throb with wild desires for vengeance upon the whole troublesomely indispensable lot.

However the action of Lowe vs. Lowe may result, whether the party of the second part retains those two parcels of real estate, or whether the party of the first part gets them back again, the fact will remain, as solid and aggressive as our municipal statuary, that love, not money, guided this cruelly maligned man to the matrimonial altar. Love, not money, deafened his ears to the combined goo-goos of six (6) infants and the ironical endearments of those three (3) adults. Love, not a half interest in one house on Second Avenue and another in Williamsburg, impelled him to assume responsibilities the very thought of which would have paled the cheek of Atlas.

Whatever Mr. Lowe did after marriage, he loved, deeply and truly loved, straight up to the church doorstep and over it. The ascription to him of mercenary motives is a calumny, false in the very nature of things, and if Mrs. Lowe had a particle of sentiment—few are the women who have—she would die rather than make so outrageous a charge. Any one of the six infants, if any one of them, that is, happens to be a boy, could see and prove its baselessness.

THE BICYCLE IN PARIS.

Of course, there are many marks, in the wonderful spread of the bicycling habit in this country, of a "fad" or a "craze," but they are much fewer than might have been expected. There are doubtless wheelwomen who ride to be seen of men and wheelmen who ride to be seen of women. But upon the whole the present prevalence of bicycling is due to a just appreciation of the uses of the bicycle, not as the medium of an invigorating and exhilarating exercise, but as an expansion of the human powers of locomotion immeasurably beyond anything that has been realized or imagined before during the whole history of the human race.

In Paris, where bicycling has taken on even a more remarkable development than with us, considering that Frenchmen and Frenchwomen are much less given to physical exercise than ourselves, it is clear that it is very largely a "fad." It may be said that a woman in any part of the world who is doing anything in public is apt to be preoccupied with the question how she looks while she is doing it, and the question of a proper bicycling costume has been with us a burning question among the wheelwomen. But this preoccupation is far more intense and exclusive at Paris than here. It is averred that there are hundreds, or possibly thousands, of ostensible wheelwomen in Paris who are not really wheelwomen at all, but who take their walks abroad in the costume devised for the bicycle, and of which the convenience for the bicycle is its only justification, unless it be held to be its own excuse for being, when, in fact, they have not ridden and have not the slightest intention or capability of riding the justificatory machine. They appear on the boulevards as avowedly bifurcated beings, on the tacit and false assumption that they are going to or returning from a promenade en bicyclette or a turn in the "velodrome."

This fact ruffles the Parisian sense of propriety, to which it seems that a woman can fitly appear as a biped only on the stage, and certainly not on the street. As it has been said that the American woman thinks "there ought to be a law against" anything of which she disapproves, and applies to the Legislature for such a prohibition, the French resource in like emergencies is to appeal to the Prefect of Police There was a delightful rumor that that functionary was about to prohibit the wearing of bicycling costumes to women not actually engaged in bicycling. Of course, the rumor was like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land to the feuilletonists, sick of the dearth of topics in August, and they pounced upon it with fierce joy. It is true that it was denied before they could get their articles published, the Prefect explaining that he had not the slightest intention of inquiring into the bona fides of apparent female bicyclists. But a detail like that could not be expected to restrain the Parisian journalist in the pursuit of his quarry, especially a quarry so abounding in titillating suggestions as this. It does not matter to him whether he is pursuing the red fox of fact or the aniseseed bag of rumor, so long as the scent is plain to follow. But his suggestions are amusing and characteristic, and we reproduce them for that reason, as well as because they prove that the bicycling craze in New-York, prevalent as it is, is yet not so epidemic or so feverish as in Paris.

A marked increase in the demand for wire has been noted of late as a feature in the general revival of trade. This is of especial interest and importance, as it not only means better wages for more men in the great wire mills, but it also proves renewed activity in the manufacture of electrical devices, an already great and constantly growing one, upon which almost every phase of commercial and mechanical activity is nowadays more or less intimately dependent. Increased prosperity in the electrical business can mean nothing else than a widespread demand for new trolley lines, lengthened or duplicated telegraph and telephone plants, more dynamos and motors, added messenger circuits, the multiplication of the push-button in all its endless uses—in short, the awakening of the whole industrial world from its recent state of suspended animation. The people of this period have a thousand uses for wire not thought of fifteen or twenty years ago, and the news that many of the establishments where it is made are forced to run twenty-four hours a day, and that some of them are even then unable to fill all the orders they receive, is as good an indication as could be desired that calamity howling will not be numbered among this Fall's styles.

Among other consequences of the recent political upheaval in England is the fact that there are now not so many advocates of woman suffrage among the members of Parliament as there were at the previous session. To be exact, the decrease amounts to seventy-four votes, according to present information, though this figure may be lessened when the views of all the new men are ascertained. The Conservative victory, however, has not by any means left the movement without supporters. The Central Committee of the National Society for Promoting Women's Suffrage has compiled a list which shows that out of the 670 men now at Westminster 222 are favorable to "the cause." Of them, 130 are Conservatives, 22 Liberal-Unionists, 68 Liberals, and 2 Nationalists; 109 have spoken and declared themselves publicly as desirous of permitting women to exercise whatever power a ballot would give; 77 have proved the sincerity of their utterances by casting votes for bills that have come up at previous sessions, granting that privilege to the now disfranchised sex, and 25 more have promised to do so whenever opportunity offers. The Central Committee believes that many members of Parliament, whose opinion on the subject has not been communicated to the society, expressed themselves more or less favorably in speeches made to their constituents before election. In the last Parliament, 806 members (150 Liberals and 156 Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists) were known to be friends of unrestricted suffrage. The rather surprising fact is noted in England that of late years the women have found it easier to convert extreme Tories to their views than to win over the extreme Radicals.

COSTUMES WORN BY BICYCLE WOMEN

What Would Happen if Paris Was Under a Government Founded on Love of Beauty.

From The Journal des Débats.

A celebrated operetta talks of people who say that they are Spaniards, and who are not Spaniards at all. If the public journals are to be believed, the bicycle, like Spain, has its imposters. There are on our boulevards, particularly the Saint-Michel Boulevard, persons who wear costumes of cyclists, and who are not cyclists. They are thus disguised "in order to attract attention."

According to the same papers, the Police Prefect, moved by this guilty masquerading, has proposed an ordinance by which every woman clothed in what the American women of the Chicago Congress called "a divided skirt," and what we call trousers, shall have to prove on a policeman's demand that her uniform is that of an authentic bicyclist, and not merely a new fashion. Other journals assert that this information is erroneous, and that the Police Prefect has never considered a project to regulate the clothing of "cycle women." These journals demonstrate that such a project would have been ridiculous, odious, and, finally, impracticable. They demonstrate this with a great abundance of solid arguments. It cannot be denied that it would be extremely difficult to discern the true from the false bicyclists, that the policemen charged with enforcing the law would need rare faculties of tact, sagacity, and divination; that, doubtless, deplorable errors would be committed; that French citizens have already too little of personal independence; that they are annoyed in most of their actions by innumerable orders, and that it is superfluous to make them still more slavish. All this is true; if one thinks only of liberty and of the immortal principles of 1780, bicyclists have the imprescriptible right to wear trousers.

But if one thinks of aesthetics? Let us dream. Imagine that we are living under a Government in love with beauty, or, at least inimical to ugliness, a Government whose first care is to retain for modern things a little harmony and a little style, and which proclaims, like the ancient Greeks, that "the most religious act is to exhibit pure forms." That Government would be weary of the forms, more and more hideous, that the French people exhibit delightfully to the light of day. It would be weary of the puffed sleeves that overthrow the proportions of the feminine body, destroy the lines, and appear to be made to conceal deformities. It would be weary of the bicycle. Perhaps its use would be tolerated for men, since it serves country physicians, and since, in our utilitarian age, man is not expected to be handsome. But the government inimical to ugliness would try to save what remains of beauty in the world, and prohibit women from using that sinister machine which makes geometrical angles of their supple and sinuous curves, breaks their back, lifts their shoulders, and, finally, by the odious alternate motion of their ascending knees, makes them resemble re-molders, dogs in a turnspit, or monkeys climbing, or the zinc automatons which came to us from America last Winter.

The State inimical to ugliness would rid Paris of these criminally hideous things, and work in its own way for street decency. But it would fear to provoke a riot, or perhaps, a revolution, if its prohibition of the bicycle was made too suddenly. A subtle Prefect of Police would intervene. He would promulgate modestly the ordinance mentioned a moment ago. People here are so accustomed to being vexed by the Government that persons subjected to this regulation would not protest loudly. But they would be annoyed; inquests of police agents, affidavits, errors, constant watching, would become torments to them. Little by little most of them would abandon trousers in favor of the skirt. They would not stop there; for the skirt is embarrassing and heavy, and exacts special machines, less sure and less strong than the others. Many persons would renounce bicycling entirely. There would remain only a few obstinate persons, and with them it might be possible to be successful by supplementary regulations which, for example, would permit bicycling only to women whose homeliness was dazzling. Thus, ingenious despotism might efface the most execrable assault that men ever committed against aesthetics. What a pity that in this dream everything is illusion, from the Police Prefect project to the thought of a government founded on love of beauty!

Liberty of Costume.

From Le Temps, Paris.

An absurd idea has come into bloom, our colleagues say, in the mind of the Police Prefect—the idea of regulating the costume of women who ride on bicycles—or wish to look as if they did! Not that the idea is to select administratively the skirt dear to Americans or the trousers that are less dangerous to riders; true bicyclists would retain freedom in their preferences. But the false bicyclists, those who encumber the sidewalks of the left bank, it is claimed, and take pleasure in exhibiting calves more or less irreproachable, would be severely prosecuted. To wear the special costume, a woman would have to prove that she rode in reality on a bicycle!

Before drawing from the reserves of irony that the press would have thrown on M. the Prefect of Police, if, by chance, the rumor had a foundation in fact, we have tried to verify the information. It is not true, we are told. The Prefect has made no such proposition, and does not intend to make it. He may be congratulated, for the measure would really have been absurd. The misfortune is that at first sight it could not seem impossible to anybody. This country, which inscribes the name of liberty on all its monuments, is, of all countries in the world, the one where people know least of all what liberty is; so that a functionary of any kind might have thought that he could earn titles to advancement if he suggested to his chief the idea of regulating a thing which had not yet been regulated. Think of it! To conquer something of the independence which remains to French men and women, to increase the administrative domain of an officer, a bicyclist's skirt, or trousers, would do marvelously. But, for once, what is possible is not true.

The author of the rumor, whoever he is, has forgotten that the bicycle costume is not a masculine costume, but one more or less learnedly appropriate to the woman who rides on a bicycle; he has also forgotten that surveillance would not have been easy, and that it would have been quite impossible to tell the true from the false bicyclists. What are the conditions that make one a true bicyclist? Must one possess a wheel and the manufacturer's receipted bill for it? No, evidently. One may be a bicyclist who rents a wheel from time to time. And when one parades on the Saint-Michel Boulevard, or elsewhere, in a special costume, one may be going to the riding school or returning from it. By what process could the administration verify the statements of the persons questioned? And would not the day come when the most honest of bicycle women become the victim of an error? No; in truth, the idea is not one of those that deserve a thought.

The Fish Massacre at Caledonia.

From The Newark (N. Y.) Courier.

The loss of the fish in the State hatcheries at Caledonia is very serious, and very much to be regretted. It was due to letting into the cold stream containing the fish a large volume of hot and contaminated water from a mill pond. When the new Republican commission assumed control Monroe A. Green, who had long been Superintendent of the hatchery at Caledonia, and who was a Democrat, was not re-engaged. Mr. Green is one of the most capable men in the United States in his specialty, and has always been noted for his devotion to duty. His retirement, on account of his politics, from an office in which he was pre-eminently useful to the people at large, is another instance of the way in which the public good is often sacrificed to subserve political ends. The application of that cardinal maxim in politics, "To the victors belong the spoils," makes serious trouble sometimes.

PRISONERS AT KU-CHENG

Commander Newell May Land an Armed Force Against Chinese.

DENBY REPORTS ANOTHER ASSAULT

At Tung-Chou an American Missionary, D. Z. Sheffield, Attacked by a Native Carpenter and His Brother.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency says that Commander Newell of the United States cruiser Detroit has gone to Ku-Cheng for the purpose of consulting with J. C. Hixson, United States Consul at Foo-Choo, in regard to the landing of an armed force for the protection of Hixson and the European members of the commission investigating the recent massacres. The members of the commission are now practically prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—In the mail received this morning at the State Department was a dispatch from Minister Denby, containing the report of another assault upon an American missionary in China which has not heretofore been made public.

Mr. Denby says that July 7, at Tung-Chou, a town about thirteen miles from Pekin, the Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, an old and highly respected American missionary, was attacked by a crazy native carpenter and his brother, and severely cut with a knife. The two assailants were arrested, and at the date Mr. Denby wrote were in jail awaiting trial. Mr. Denby added: "The matter will create a great stir in China, but is absolutely without foreign political significance."

HALE AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

A Lecture on the Making of the American Constitution.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Rev. William Bayard Hale of Middleborough, Mass., lectured to-night at the Examination School, Oxford University. His subject was "The Making of the American Constitution: A Genesis of Nationality." The lecture was attended by a large number of university extension students, who gave to Mr. Hale a good reception. He is the second American to be honored with an invitation to lecture at Oxford University.

He spoke of the Reformation as a great nation achieving revolution rather than a religious reform—a revolution which made nations of Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, and England, and dismembered the empire. Then the struggle transferred itself to the New World.

He said: "Two years had not elapsed since the peace of Paris, which brought to an end the French and Indian War, when Massachusetts called her sister colonies to her aid in resisting the Stamp Act. In the first Continental Congress it was resolved that 'all America ought to support her in her opposition.' In the second Continental Congress was set forth a momentous Declaration which began by referring to a time when 'in the course of human events,' it had become necessary for 'one people to dissolve the political bands' that had connected them with another.

The Declaration of Independence was not the work of several States, for no States existed. It was the act of the people in its unity. In its conception, the Act of Independence transcends the spirit of any colony or group of colonies, and is conscious only of their union. The War of Independence was the war of one people. The colonies went under one leader to fight a common fight and win a common victory."

The first formal Constitution of the United States was agreed to by Congress Law in 1777. This Confederation was as erroneous in theory as it proved to be inefficient in practice.

In May, 1787, the Constitutional Convention, the most remarkable assembly that has ever come together upon the soil of America, was held. Of its work Mr. Gladstone has said:

"As the British Constitution is the most subtle organism which has proceeded from progressive history, so the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

While I hesitate to criticise the form of Mr Gladstone's eulogy, I must hold that our Constitution is not, and that none can ever be, a thing struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man. My whole effort, indeed, in this address is to persuade you that the American Constitution also is what Mr. Gladstone and every one recognizes the British Constitution to be, an organism which has proceeded from progressive history.

"It is because it is not a human creation, but an evolution; it is because it is not human at all, but divine; that the Constitution stands, an enduring fabric, witnessing to a national vocation, which, in widening purpose from the fathers to the sons joins and brings to one end the unnumbered deeds of unnumbered men. It has been the spontaneous product of intellectual brilliancy, however great, it would have failed long ago.

"In the Constitution, which was wrought out the National sentiment was victorious throughout; to the perfect and adequate unity of the Nation everything was subordinated; the Confederate sentiment being forced utterly to imagine itself gratified by the provision that in the administration of the National unity the States were charged with the functions of local government.

"Do not fancy the spirit of Confederacy ceased to lift itself in antagonism to the Nation. It opposed with every means and method the adoption of the Constitution, and then, having failed, assumed the position of its champion and interpreter. The Constitution adopted, those who had opposed it on the ground of its strongly National character, found it once found, asserting that it was what they had with bitterness been denouncing it for not being the compact of the league of States.

"In the first years under the new order the succession of great Judges who adorned the Supreme bench pronounced a series of judgments, masterly comprehensive, and overwhelming, which set nationality upon a Constitutional basis, if it were possible, even more impregnable than before. The acquisition of vast territories in the South and West, dowering the Nation as such with a domain compared with which that of the original States together was contemptible had the palpable, necessary consequence of strengthening nationality. Under a Constitution ignorant of their very names, through a history unaware of them as separate communities, the States lived on into more and more perfect unity and nationality.

"Then it was that at last, seizing upon an accidental opportunity, and calling to its aid the worst and most selfish passions and interest of men, the Confederate principle made its final appeal—the appeal to arms. It was merely an accident that the South championed it; a few years earlier New-England came near doing so. The issue had to be fought out; it fell to the South to take the wrong side; that is all.

"Eleven States, following to its conclusion in logis the theory that the Constitution was a compact in which were surrendered powers which they had a right to resume at will, separated themselves from the Nation and pretended to set up a Confederacy. Then appeared the truth. The Confederate principle stood forth in its hideous nakedness, allied with slavery, and in league with Hell against the holy purpose borne by generations from the fathers to the children in the unity and continuance of the Nation's life.

"Then was revealed to the sons of the republic the vision of the Nation imperiled, and in a passion of devotion they went forth to give their lives for her. The irrepressible conflict came on to its fiery scene and Confederacy met its end in the agony of battle. The result could not have been otherwise. Armies far mightier, soldiers far braver—no, that could not have been—could never have been victorious for the Confederacy over the Nation. For a confederacy does not exist; it pretends to be more than a convenient fiction. Arms in its service have no consecration like that of those vowed to the defense of a Nation's life, and must ever remain unanointed with the secret power of victory.

"Battling for her being, the Nation rose victorious from the fields of Gettysburg, Atlanta, and the Wilderness, and the American Constitution was made.

"Men of England, do you not see in the divine over-ruling of American history the same hand that guided the fortunes of this your land, in the long struggle with Emperor and the Pope? Your battle was with imperialism, ours with the Confederacy, but together, have we not taught the world that it is the will of God that men should live on earth, not in artificial divisions but as a family of nations, each anointed, consecrated, and set apart for purposes of supreme importance to the well-being of all the rest."

AMERICAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

Dr. Salmon on Threatened Withdrawal of Inspectors' Privilege.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Inspection, Agricultural Department in regard to the threatened withdrawal by the English Government of the privilege given to American Inspectors to verify the diagnosis in regard to diseases discovered by the British Inspectors in American cattle, said:

"There has been no case of pleuro-pneumonia discovered in the United States for about three years and a half. The English Inspectors have been claiming during all this period that they occasionally found cases of that disease among the cattle exported from this country to England.

"The American Inspectors have been stationed at London and Liverpool for about five years. During that time they have had an opportunity to investigate the alleged cases of pleuro-pneumonia among American cattle, and those Inspectors assert, with great positiveness, that no genuine cases of pleuro-pneumonia have been found.

"The descriptions and specimens from the lungs of animals alleged to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia which they have sent to this country confirm and verify their conclusions. Under these circumstances, it is perhaps embarrassing to the British authorities to have expert American Inspectors at their ports.

"The withdrawal of this privilege of inspection, which was freely granted to the American Government, may indicate that the position of the British Inspectors is found untenable."

SOLDIERS ILL IN MADAGASCAR.

About Five Thousand Are at the Sanitarium and in the Hospitals.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The correspondent of Le Gaulois on board the French transport ship Provence, which arrived at Marseilles from Madagascar yesterday, with a number of sick and wounded soldiers, sends to his paper reports of interviews with several of the returned officers and men, all of whom regard the French situation in Madagascar in a most pessimistic light. One officer frankly said:

"The number of the dead among the French troops will never be known in France. About 5,000 are now lying ill in the sanitarium in Nossikomba and in the other hospitals, who ought to have been sent home long ago. Many of the engineers are on the sick list, in consequence of the very unhealthy condition of the soil necessary to be removed in the work of making roads."

HANBURY'S WHARF DESTROYED.

Great Loss by Fire in a Warehouse Filled with Sugar and Grain.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Bennett & Co.'s warehouse, called Hanbury's Wharf, fronting the Thames, adjacent to Blackfrair's Bridge, was discovered to be on fire this evening. The building was six stories high, and was filled with sugar, grain, and other combustibles.

Twenty engines, besides river floats, were unable to check the fire, and with difficulty preserved the adjacent buildings. Hundreds of thousands of persons, mainly those enjoying a Saturday holiday, packed Blackfriar's Bridge and the Victoria embankment. Hundreds of spectators came to the scene in cabs or on bicycles. The damage is estimated at £100,000.

LOURDES STATION OVERCROWDED.

Twenty-five Thousand Persons Waiting to be Dipped in the Waters.

LOURDES, Aug. 24.—Fourteen railway trains loaded with sick, maimed, and otherwise incapacitated persons arrived here from Paris to-day, and their wretched occupants are lying helpless about the station, clamoring to be carried to the sacred grotto.

There are now 25,000 persons here waiting to the dipped in the healing waters, many of whom appear to be at death's door. Seventeen of the occupants of the last train which came from Paris died on the journey.

French Imperialists at Banquets.

The day that the Germans were celebrating the battles of Gravelotte, Rezonville, and Vionville, lost by Imperial France, the French Imperialists were dining at Paris, Bordeaux, and Ajaccio; Prince Victor Napoleon was writing a message to the people; Couneo d'Ornana was lauding the Bonapartes as symbols of democracy, and boys, as impartial as sunlight, were selling in the streets La Saint Napoleon, a newspaper which appears Aug. 15, every year. At Bordeaux Baron de Brezets, President of the Bonapartist Committee for the Gironde Department, made a damaging confession. He said that in the recent elections, which were overwhelmingly Conservative, the Bonapartists clubs favored the Socialist candidates. Napoleon III. had preached on "The Extinguishment of Pauperism," but he was sincere.

Paul Reclus Will Return to France.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Paul Reclus, the Anarchist agitator, who, though absent from France, was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment, has informed the Public Prosecutor here of his intention to return and surrender himself to the authorities.

An Italian Deputy Becomes Insane.

ROME, Aug. 24.—Information has been received that Signor Achille Faginolle, Under Secretary to the Italian Ministry of Commerce and member of the Chamber of Deputies, suddenly became insane in the baths at Levico, in the Tyrol, to-day.

St. Louis Makes a Cabin-List Record.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 24.—The American line steamer St. Louis, which sailed hence to-day for New-York, has on board 1,370 passengers, the largest number carried on any vessel of the line since the company made Southampton its port.

Japanese Evacuate Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to the Novosti from Vladivostock, says the Japanese are evacuating Port Arthur, and dismantling all of the fortifications there.

To Secure Good Election Officers.

Circulars were sent by the City Club yesterday to the various Good Government Clubs for the purpose of obtaining information as to the character of the 11,128 men who have applied for appointment as election officers. The object is to promote fair elections by preventing the appointment of undesirable men.

Applications of the Democratic applications will be filed at Police Headquarters on Sept. 3, 4, and 5, and of Republican applicants on Sept. 6, 7, and 8.

The replies to the City Club's requests for information will deal with the applicants' places of business, their general standing in their neighborhood, and their educational qualifications. No evidence will be sent to the City Club, but may be obtained by the Good Government Clubs will be sent to the Bureau of Elections.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:45 A. M.—[illegible] Nineteenth Street; George Murray, damage slight.

4:06 A. M.—[illegible] Eighty-sixth Street; damage trifling.

4:10 A. M.—[illegible] Fourteenth Street; Jacob Selig, damage slight.

8:40 P. M.—[illegible] Eleventh Street; Fritz Egbert; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—[illegible] Street; Chapman & Bloomers; no damage.

6:10 P. M.—[illegible] Sixty-sixth Street; Louis Heardt; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—[illegible] Street; Abraham Levy; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—[illegible] Avenue; no damage.

9 P. M.—[illegible] Fourth Street; William C. Speel; damage trifling.

9:10 P. M.—[illegible] Avenue; Hoose & Eller; damage slight.

10 P. M.—[illegible] Sixth Street; dwelling of David Fo[illegible]; damage $5.

10 P. M.—219 [illegible] Sixty-sixth Street; cellar flat; damage $5.

10:15 P. M.—[illegible] Eleventh Avenue; Ellen McGuire, occupant, was found [illegible].

10:35 P. M.—59 [illegible] Fifty-fourth Street; dwelling of Louis V. [illegible]; damage $1,000.

10:40 P. M.—[illegible] Seventh Street; dwelling of M. Drennan; damage $5.

10:50 P. M.—131 [illegible] Avenue; dwelling of A. H. Starling; damage slight.

10:50 P. M.—[illegible] hoisting derrick foot of West [illegible] Street, owned by Hudson River [illegible] Company; damage slight.

BRIGHT FOR DEMOCRATS

Chairman William F. Harrity on the Political Outlook.

MR. CLEVELAND'S GREAT POPULARITY

No Belief in the Report That the President Wants a Third Term—W. C. Whitney Politically Strong.

William F. Harrity of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, returned from Europe on the American Liner Paris yesterday. He appeared to be in robust health. Mrs. Harrity and her sister, with a party of friends, met him at the steamship's pier.

While abroad Mr. Harrity visited many points of interest in Ireland, England, and France. His journey was simply for recreation and rest.

"I have had a delightful time, and feel thoroughly rested, and in the best of health," Mr. Harrity said, when he landed. "On the other side I found every sign of returning prosperity, and a renewed confidence in American securities. This is due to the fact that the Democratic Administration has put upon the statute books a tariff law that is satisfactory both at home and abroad to the working man and to the manufacture, and to the further fact that this Administration has made it very clear that the currency shall be stable, and that sound money is certain."

When Mr. Harrity's attention was called to the talk by some people about a third term for President Cleveland, he said:

"I do not believe that Mr. Cleveland has any idea of a third term, and neither do I think that either the President or his friends have any disposition to talk about it. Mr. Cleveland is a wonderfully strong man before the people, and there is no question as to his great popularity. I know that there has been considerable third-term talk in the newspapers. When the time is opportune, the President will doubtless give his views on the subject. It would be premature for him to declare himself upon the subject at present."

"What do you think about the talk about ex-Secretary William C. Whitney as a Presidential candidate?" Mr. Harrity was asked.

"Mr. Whitney would make a wonderfully strong man throughout the country," Mr. Harrity said. "He would be especially strong in the States of Connecticut, New-York, and New-Jersey, and these are very important States, indeed, in a Presidential election. Mr. Whitney would be a strong man for the nomination and a strong man at the polls, but I have no personal information as to whether he will be a candidate for the nomination. I have seen in the newspapers the statement that he is not a candidate."

"What do you think are the chances for Democratic success at the next Presidential election?"

"The improved business conditions have materially enhanced the position of the Democratic Party," Mr. Harrity said, "and I look for a continuation of steady increase in mercantile conditions. Abroad it is recognized that matters are improving the world over. Democratic prospects are looking brighter every day. If the Democrats can carry New-York State this year their victory will encourage Democrats throughout the country. Earnest Democrats will buckle on their armor this Fall and fight for success."

Upon the subject of issues in the next Presidential campaign, Mr. Harrity said: "The tariff question is satisfactorily settled. The Republicans may make it an issue again, and I rather hope that they will, for the wisdom of the Democratic views on that subject are being demonstrated every day. I believe that the money question will be largely eliminated, and that both parties will have planks in their platforms declaring for sound money."

When told that ex-Gov. Campbell had been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Ohio, Mr. Harrity said:

"That is excellent. Mr. Campbell is a splendid fighter and a popular Democrat. He will cut down the Republican majority materially in Ohio. I hope that he will be very successful."

Mr. Harrity was not prepared to say when the next meeting of the Democratic Committee will be held. After a visit to his home, in Philadelphia, Mr. Harrity will spend some days at Hunter's, in the Catskills. He is of the opinion that ex-President Harrison is the strongest candidate for renomination by the Republicans.

OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. William B. Jacobs.

Many Brooklynites were surprised yesterday to learn of the death and burial of the Rev. William B. Jacobs, an octogenarian Baptist clergyman, whose writings are well-known in ecclesiastical circles. Mr. Jacobs died at his home, 561 Franklin Avenue, Thursday, and was buried Friday in Cotuit, Mass. Funeral services were held Thursday evening by the Rev. William Bridges of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

Mr. Jacobs was born in Thompson, Conn., Jan. 9, 1808, and was graduated in 1833 from Brown University. He was graduated from the Newton Theological Institution three years later, and was ordained to the Baptist ministry. His first pastorate was the Baptist Church at Newburyport, Mass. He next went to Hyannis, Mass., and later to Claremont, N. H. He afterward went to North Yarmouth, Me.

He retired from the ministry in 1849 and entered religious journalism. He edited The Christian Church of Philadelphia for twelve years, and afterward was editor of The Christian Press of New-York. During the past twenty-five years he corresponded for religious papers in various sections of the world.

Mr. Jacobs moved to Brooklyn in 1867, and was an attendant at the Strong Place Baptist Church. He sometimes supplied pulpits temporarily. A widow, a daughter, and three sons survive him.

Ezekiel Baldwin.

The funeral of Ezekiel Baldwin, one of Brooklyn's best known hotel keepers, will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon from his late home, 61 Cranberry Street, and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery to-morrow morning.

Mr. Baldwin was born at Hempstead, L. I., April 15, 1815. He moved to Brooklyn at the age of sixteen years, and when of age opened the Franklin House, at 1 Fulton Street. He retired from its management a number of years ago with a comfortable fortune. He was a Bridge Commissioner a number of years ago.

Mr. Baldwin died Thursday of paralysis. He leaves a wife and several sons and daughters. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and of several Masonic fraternities.

Mrs. Sarah Almira Vanir.

Mrs. Sarah Almira Vanir, seventy-two years old, formerly a prominent society woman of Philadelpphia, died at her home, 114 Franklin Street, New-Rochelle, Friday. She was for years a leader in Philadelphia society, being one of the well-known Chandler family of that city. A brother, Dr. George Chandler of New-Rochelle, survives her. She leaves a large fortune.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Charles F. R. Moore, the oldest man in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; the oldest conductor in the service of the company, and prominent in Masonic circles in New-Jersey, died Friday night at his residence in Sussex Avenue, East Orange, N. J. He was born in 1822 at Mill Brook, near Dover. At sixteen years of age he entered the employ of the old Morris and Essex Railroad as chainman. After this he was made conductor of a freight train, and then of the Hackettstown main. In the war he was Paymaster in Col. Howell's New-Jersey Volunteers for eight months, when he was discharged on account of sickness.

—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning R. H. King, President of the Cash Insurance Company, 64 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, and residing at 61 Liberty Street, Allegheny City, arose from his bed and started to the bathroom. En route he fell down the hall stairway, receiving injuries and shock which resulted in death at 4:45 o'clock. Mr. King was eighty years old, and for some time had been in feeble health. He was one of the wealthiest men in Allegheny County. Three children survive him.

—Frank Mitchell of Fort Wayne College of Medicine dropped dead on City Street, Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday. He was carrying a heavy piece of furniture to an express wagon and overtaxed himself. He had just taken out an insurance policy for $2,000.

DEVOTIONS AT OCEAN GROVE

Fervor and Eloquence at the Methodist Services—Many Prayed for and Converted —Blind Miss Crosby Saluted.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 24.—The Ocean Grove Methodists rose early this morning, and the preliminary meetings were largely attended.

The Rev. J. R. Daniels conducted the holiness meeting at 9 A. M. and urged on his auditors the necessity of living a life devoid of sin. The Rev. Dr. Downing of Brooklyn and Mrs. Cassie Smith also spoke on the subject of holiness, and the altar was thronged with those seeking perfectness.

The Rev. Charles H. Yatman had charge of the young people's meeting in the temple at the same hour. Hundreds were unable to get inside the building. The meeting was very inspiring, and fifty-seven persons arose for prayers when the invitation was given. There were several conversions at the helping-hand meeting in Thornley Chapel, conducted by the Rev. William Franklin.

Four thousand attended the morning preaching service in the Auditorium. The opening prayer was made by Dr. J. M. Cramer of Orange, brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, and ex-Minister to Switzerland. The Rev. Dr. George E. Reed of Carlisle, Penn., President of Drew Theological Seminary, was the preacher. His text was "Speaking to Yourselves in Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs, Singing and Making Melody in Your Heart to the Lord."

The doctor said that singing nations are the Christian nations, and that the singing of national hymns had more than once saved France and Germany when these nations were at war with other countries.

At the close of the sermon Miss Fannie J. Crosby, the blind hymn writer, was introduced to the audience, and she was given the Cambric salute.

The afternoon sermon was preached by the Rev. H. S. Scudder of Tyler, Texas, from the text, "For if these things be in you and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The preacher at the evening service was the Rev. Doe Moore of Cincinnati, editor of The Western Christian Advocate. His was a stirring discourse, and at the altar service hundreds arose for prayers and several were converted. Twenty district meetings are scheduled for to-morrow.

KILLED BY A NASSAU LINE CAR

Mrs. Alpert of Brooklyn, Stepping from One Did Not See Another—Second Accident on the Line.

Mrs. Rebecca Alpert, twenty-nine years old, of 15 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and instantly killed late yesterday afternoon by a Rockaway Avenue car of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company at Rockaway and Belmont Avenues.

Mrs. Alpert, with her husband, Sussman Alpert, a clothing merchant, went to Canarsie yesterday afternoon. They were returning home on a Rockaway Avenue car. They left the car at Belmont Avenue about 6:30 P. M., and were crossing the track behind it, when Car 106 of the same line bore down upon them rapidly. Mr. Alpert was slightly in advance of his wife, but thought she could get across safely. Mrs. Alpert, however, did not see the approaching car, and before she was aware of her peril the car struck her, and she fell under the wheels. She gave one shriek, and the next instant was dead.

Mrs. Alpert's body was terribly mangled. The car was stopped as soon as possible, and the body was taken out and carried to the Seventeenth Sub-Precinct Police Station.

Patrick McNally, the motorman, was arrested.

Mrs. Alpert is the second person killed by the Nassau Electric Railroad Company's cars since the road began operations in July.

CARDINAL GIBBONS WELCOMED HOME

Congratulated at Baltimore by President Wheeler of the Catholic Club.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Two thousand persons gathered at Camden station this afternoon to welcome home Cardinal Gibbons, after an absence in Europe of fifteen weeks.

As his Eminence stepped from Third Vice President C. K. Lord's private car Baltimore, a spontaneous shout of greeting went up, and many of his close personal friends pressed around the distinguished churchman to congratulate him on his safe return to his See city. James R. Wheeler, President of the Catholic Club, addressed a few words of greeting to his Eminence, in which he welcomed "the highest respected and beloved citizen of the country back to his home and among his own people."

His Eminence responded, thanking the assembled multitude for the manifestations of good-will, and, after shaking the hands of a number of clergy and friends, the Cardinal and Bishop Foley of Detroit entered a carriage and were driven to the archiepiscopal residence, accompanied by a guard of honor, composed of one hundred members of the Catholic Club.

To the Cardinal will be tendered a public reception at the rooms of the Catholic Club to-morrow night. It is expected that nearly all the clergy of the archdiocese and many prelates from neighboring cities will be present and personally tender to his Eminence their congratulations.

Said Mission a Private Chapel.

Cardinal Gibbons before starting for Baltimore said mass yesterday morning in the private chapel of City Treasurer John D. Keiley of Brooklyn, whose guest he was.

Those who went to Baltimore with the Cardinal were the Revs. John D. Boland, Chairman; St. Vincent's, Baltimore; George W. Divine, O. S. B. Corrigan, J. A. Gallen, James F. Donohue, P. M. Manning, W. A. Reardon, Chancellor of the Diocese of Baltimore; Edward Wonder, Thomas B. Donovan, Frank E. Hartung, Michael Miller, and A. J. Stern; and from the Diocese of Detroit, F. J. Baumgartner, Chancellor; Fr. A. Morgan, J. R. Richard, and Friedrich K. Rein.

Wanted to Take a Horse into Court.

Louis Wormser of Brooklyn and Jacob Burd of 45 Essex Street tried to force their way with an aged horse into the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. They wanted Magistrate Deuel to place a value upon the worn-out animal. They could not be made to understand that horses are not admitted to police courts, and it finally became necessary to arrest them.

When the men were arraigned in court it appeared that Wormser had sold the horse to Burd for $25, but after the money had been paid, Burd discovered that the animal was troubled with many diseases. Wormser refused to return the money, and a wrangle led to an agreement to submit the question to the sitting Magistrate in the Essex Market Police Court.

Magistrate Deuel directed Wormser to return the money to Burd, and a few moments later Wormser sold the horse to a speculator for $5.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 24.—Dr. Carc na Schmidt, who was to have been arraigned on a charge of malpractice, committed suicide this morning by shooting. She left a note addressed to her husband, who is charged with complicity in the crime, declaring that his cruelty had driven her to suicide. The note also stated that she intended to take the life of her little boy, but she evidently relented.

Boston, Aug. 24.—J. J. Webster, an agent for the Boston Cash Register Company, was found dead in his room to-day, and morphine poisoning was detected. His home was at Medford, where he leaves a widow and family. Family troubles were the cause of the suicide.

Clarksville, Tenn., Aug. 24.—Section Foreman Adams was murdered to-day by "Jim" Cline, colored, at Clarey, on the Louisville and Nashville Road. Bloodhounds are trailing the murderer, who fled, and lynching will follow if Cline is captured.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 24.—H. E. Roll, dry goods merchant, committed suicide to-day by shooting. Roll had been in business here twenty-five years. Of late he met with serious reverses consequent upon changing the situation of his store.

Belvidere, N. J., Aug. 24.—The body of an unknown man was found near the town of Limekiln this morning. Earlier in the morning the man had called at a farmhouse for something to eat. Being refused, it is thought he became despondent.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 24.—It is reported here that the village of Brice's Station, east of Columbus on the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway, was burned by incendiaries to-day. Telegraph communication is cut off.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 24.—Grace Newman jumped from a ferry steamer near Belle Isle yesterday. She left a letter saying that her parents live at Troverston, Ontario, and that she was a poor girl whom no one wanted.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The body of Frank Cannon, another of the victims of the steam yacht accident, was found this morning. There now remains Charles Fisher's body unrecovered.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 24.—The stock of Jacob Katz & Co., who failed, was sold yesterday and was bought in by Morris Ficktenberg, a member of the firm, for $2,100.

Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 24.—W. A. Rose, a laborer, leaped from the steamer Onondaga, on her up trip this morning and was drowned. He was a victim of the morphine habit.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—There is cause for Democratic gratulation in the fact that Republican journals are denying that the Government intended to take aggressive action if Spain had refused to pay the Mora claim. For some reason not yet explained the Republican idea was that the Administration was engaged in a game of bluff with respect to this claim, and that nothing would come of it. The vigorous attitude of the State Department, predicted by The New-York Times, which has resulted in the unconditional promise of Spain to pay the amount of the Mora indemnity, has cut the Republicans to the quick. Their embarrassment has been increased by the inadvertent publication in some of the Republican papers of a verification of the news exclusively published in The New-York Times concerning the Administration's intention. Evidently the desire of some of the Republican editors to print the news got the better for the time being of their partisanship. The statement that the Government intended to force Spain to pay the indemnity in case she refused to accede without delay to the peremptory demand of the State Department breathed the true American spirit. Now that all the facts are out it is amusing to witness the efforts of certain Republican journals to "back water," and decry the Administration's intention. It is only too apparent to them that the Administration has scored an important point with the country. Their present efforts to minimize the effect of the surrender of the Spanish Government will hardly amount to anything. Spain will pay.

Now that the "incident" practically has closed, it is in order to repeat that every statement made by The New-York Times relative to the Government's purpose was correct. There was to be a demonstration by American ships in Spanish waters in the event of a failure by the Madrid Government to honor the demand of the State Department. No better evidence of this intention could be found than in the sudden determination of Spain to pay the amount of the claim. It was the privilege of Maxima Mora, the claimant, to waive payment of the interest. Had he not been disposed to take this step, there is no doubt that Spain would have been forced to pay about $80,000 additional. As already stated in these dispatches, the Spanish Government really has reason to thank Mora for his consideration.

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The prospect that the Government will compel France to release John L. Waller, the former United States Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, is also causing the enemies of the Administration some worriment. The delay in the Waller case has been due to the dilatory policy of the French Government in the face of the representations of the State Department. Diplomacy had to take its course, and it is inevitable that some time shall yet elapse before the steps taken by this Government shall produce the desired result. But for the secrecy maintained by the State Department, which has given color to the misrepresentations of the Republican press, it would long ago have been apparent to the Administration that it had taken a firm stand in the matter, and was urging with all the power at its command a prompt settlement of the case by the French Government. It is conceded that the Department has been unnecessarily reticent in its handling of this case. Had it made known a month ago the facts which it now discloses, much of the criticism so plentifully bestowed would have been prevented. As it is, United States Minister Eustis is being denounced for his alleged lack of diligence in prosecuting the case, and the absurd report is being circulated that his resignation may be demanded. When the Waller incident is closed it will be seen that the Administration's attitude has been not a whit less firm than that adopted in the Mora case.

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Ex-Representative Asher G. Caruth of Kentucky, who is now in Washington, talks breezily of the campaign in his native State. He does not think that Senator Blackburn has much chance of a re-election. "Blackburn is popular as a man," said Mr. Caruth, "but our sound-money people will not tolerate him. It has been said that Kentucky would send him to the Senate under sound-money instructions. That would not work. Blackburn could not be tied. I like him personally, but he will have to go. Gov. McCreary is the strongest candidate for the Senate, with one exception, that we have. If Carlisle does not succeed Blackburn, I believe McCreary will. Carlisle is popular in Kentucky. His recent campaign made him many friends, and the State is willing to give him anything he may want. Carlisle also has his enemies. These free-silver fanatics are great haters, and they would fight him tooth and nail. I hear that as soon as Carlisle returns from his outing on the Great Lakes he will go to Kentucky again on a speechmaking tour. I hope that is true. We need him at this time.

"Carlisle is a man who never asks for anything. All of his honors have been thrust upon him. Kentucky still believes that he is her greatest son. I believe that his sound-money utterances had much to do with the defeat of the silver men in Ohio last Wednesday. Senator Brice sent for thousands of copies of the four speeches delivered in Kentucky and Tennessee by Carlisle, and distributed them broadcast over his State. Our people are glad that Brice and Campbell won." Mr. Caruth expressed the opinion that Mr. Carlisle could make more money practicing law than in serving in the Cabinet or in the Senate, and said he was inclined to believe the story that the President and his Secretary of the Treasury have partially agreed to form a law partnership and practice in New-York at the close of this Administration. This gossip about the plans of the President and Mr. Carlisle, it should be said, is not regarded as reliable. It is conceded, however, that a law firm composed of two such eminent Americans would find its time fully occupied by clients of the kind that lawyers love to serve.

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No better business barometer is available than the monthly statement of the receipts of the leading Post Offices in the country. When times are hard, the Post Office receipts dwindle, and when business conditions improve, these receipts are the first to show the satisfactory fact. The Postmaster General has just issued a statement of the gross receipts of the chief Post Offices of the United States for the month of July. With one exception, that of Washington, the figures are much larger than those of July a year ago. The gross receipts of the New-York office exceeded $500,000, the increase over July, 1894, amounting to more than $60,000. The figures relative to the Post Offices in the principal cities of New-York State are very flattering. Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse especially, make fine showings. These figures corroborate the statement which comes from all the cities relative to the great increase in all lines of business. The times are constantly growing better in spite of Republican predictions to the contrary. A year's progress of the character now so manifest, and the Republicans will be put to their wits' end to construct a National platform which shall not give the lie to their previous declarations on the tariff and kindred subjects.

Servants of the Poor in France.

From The Saturday Review.

There is at any rate one charitable organization in France which is without a parallel in England, and it has what seems to us a beautiful name—"Servants of the Poor." The congregation already possesses four houses—one at Paris, one at Joinville, and one at Parthenay, while the original establishment is at Angers. The idea and organization were due to a Benedictine monk. "My daughters," he was accustomed to say, "when the poor are ill, both husband and wife have to gain their livelihood by labor, and there is no one to take care of the house. Go to them, and be kinder and more serviceable than any other servant; you must accept nothing of them, neither a morsel of bread nor a glass of water. And, above all, be sweet and amiable, that you may win their hearts, and that they may see that God has sent you." There were five sisters at the beginning; there are now sixty of these "Servants of the Poor."

Columbia Salmon Pack Large.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Estimates of the Columbia River salmon pack are coming in slowly, but the general consensus of opinion thus far seems to be that the total pack will foot up to more than 500,000 cases, of which upward of 90 per cent. is chinook. The packers are, as usual, reticent in regard to their individual season's work, and that is what makes it so difficult to obtain any exact figures, but very satisfactory estimates, based on the amount of tin consumed for cans and boxes manufactured, show that the pack has been greater than in any season since 1885. Certainly, the total product is of greater value, for the percentage of chinook of the finest quality now in cans is very large. There has been an unexpected falling off in steelheads and bluebacks, both excellent varieties of fish. This is not accounted for, but the increase in chinook is said to be due to the immense number of fry turned out at the Clackamas hatchery four years ago.

Wisdom.

From The Washington Star.

"De fac," said Uncle Eben, "dat some men gits erlong by jes' pertendin' ter be wise shows whut er good t'ing wisdom r'ally mus' be.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Speculators have had the market pretty much to themselves during the week, and they have cut rather a wide swath in their specialties, the leading industries—Sugar, Tobacco, and Chicago Gas. The tobacco trade situation, as explained in this column last Sunday, was ripe in speculative possibilities, and a prominent operator was not slow to take advantage of the opportunity presented. Consequently holders of the stock who attempted to liquidate on Monday found the market taken away from them. On the previous Saturday the stock had sold in the neighborhood of 107, but on Monday only the earliest sellers found anything better than 101, and before the close of the day 92 was the best price obtainable. Subsequently there was more or less support to the stock, with fluctuations between 93½ and 98¾, yesterday's price being pretty nearly the top of the recovery, although still 5⅝ points below the previous week's closing. The plug tobacco manufacturers held their conference in St. Louis on Wednesday, and decided to enter the cigarette field, although final arrangements for so doing were deferred to a meeting to be held in this city on Sept. 4. The plug tobacco men have quite as much money as the trust, and, should a compromise not be reached between now and the date of the meeting in this city, the vigorous fight which will ensue can only have one ending—a material inroad on the profits of the trust.

Sugar suffered a break of 8 points, and after a smart rally closed weak yesterday at 109½, against 114¼ on the previous Saturday. The business of the company has fallen off considerably recently, and during the week the price of refined grades was reduced. There can be no better definition of the Sugar situation than that given yesterday by the head of one of the leading commission houses in the Street. The Sugar Company, he explained, has been maintaining such a large difference between raw and refined sugar as to decidedly restrict consumption and to largely increase the importation of foreign refined sugars. "There is no reasonable doubt," he continued, "that the American Sugar Refining Company can control absolutely the American market, but there is a price for refined sugar at which foreigners can profitably compete with them, and every once in a while this point seems to be reached through some error in judgment of the managers of the American company. Then there is a period of unsettled prices for sugar securities, when the wildest kind of bad reports of the company's condition are circulated and believed. The securities fluctuate widely, and there seems to be a general turning over of the Street holdings, after which the business settles down to its ordinary channels, and prices gradually appreciate. It looks very much as if we were entering upon such a period of unrest now, but there is nothing in the situation which indicates that the company is not perfectly able to meet all competitors and earn the dividend on the stock which it is now paying." These views are undoubtedly correct, but there is a feeling in the Street that the Havemeyers are not willing to take back the stock which they sold in the recent advance until a materially lower level has been reached, and that they are at least not averse to a further decline. It is also asserted that their policy is to have the stock selling at a low price when Congress meets, so that they may use the fact to their advantage in any application they make for favorable consideration.

Fluctuations in Chicago Gas were within narrower limits than in the two industrials already mentioned, but they were wide enough to satisfy the average speculator—four points, with the price practically unchanged, compared with a week ago. Mr. Keene has been the active manipulator, but Messrs. Flower & Co. and E. C. Benedict & Co. were steady buyers of the stock. Mr. Keene's

VALKYRIE IN FINE TRIM

A Trial to be Given Her To-morrow Off Sandy Hook.

YACHT WILL LEAVE THE DOCK EARLY

While Being Towed Down the Bay Sails Will Be Beut — Greatly Admired by All Who Have Seen Her.

The Valkyrie will have her first trial in these waters to-morrow. The yacht will be floated out of the Erie Basin about 6 o'clock, and will be towed by the City of Bridgeport down to the Horseshoe. On the way down the bay the crew will bend on the racing sails, and then, probably about noon, she will start out alone, and Capt. Cranfield, Mr. Glennie, and, incidentally, Americans who want to do so, can see how the British yacht sails in these waters.

The Valkyrie will be given all the sailing that is possible during the next ten days, and she will be put in the Erie Basin Dry Dock again to be made ready for the Cup races.

The crew practically finished all its work on the boat before noon yesterday. All the rigging has been set up. The spars have been scraped and varnished, and were drying nicely. The decks have been cleaned, and everything looked shipshape. The club topsail attracted considerable attention. There were four clubs, two for a large sail and two for a smaller one. The biggest club was about seventy-five feet in length, and was a hollow spar. The smaller spars were all solid.

A few carpenters were busy sandpapering the small rail which was treenailed on early in the day. This rail extends well forward of the main rigging and aft to the taffrail. About midship it is considerably inboard and should the yacht heel so that her rail goes under there will be very little resistance to the water on deck.

On the hull a gang of painters were finishing the painting of the under body. On Friday this was covered with Japanese lacquer, which had dried well and hardened during the night. Early yesterday morning the roughness was smoothed off with sandpaper, and then the hull was given a coat of pot lead. This was completed during the afternoon and the Valkyrie looked to be as fine as it was possible to make her. The copper on the lead was just as smooth as the bronze on the defender. The black sides of the hull could offer no resistance to the water. Above deck no criticism could be made.

The crew were through their work by noon. They then had their dinner and after that went swimming off the end of the dock. The men had lots of fun in the water and those on the dock enjoyed watching them. Everybody praises the crew of the Valkyrie. They have done wonders since the boat arrived here last Sunday night and yet the men have not appeared to be working hard. There is no hossing on the yacht as there is on so many boats in these waters. The men know what they have to do and they do it. They seem to take pride in their yacht and if she is beaten in the cup races it will be through no fault of theirs. They have been yacht sailors all their lives and in this way they have become expert in handling sails and sheets.

A prominent yacht designer, in comparing the crews of the Valkyrie and the Defender yesterday, said: "You can't teach a man to be a yacht sailor. They have to grow up in the business. A man may be an expert sailor for trading vessels, but he is slow on a yacht. It was a good idea of Mr. Iselin to have a crew of Americans on the Defender. They are a fine-looking lot of men. They are willing and anxious to do their work well. They are experts in their own line, sailing coasters and fishing boats, but all the drilling and practice in the world will not make them expert yacht sailors. They do very well, but not as well as men who have been yachting all their lives."

The English sailors are paid $10 a week. They each received $10 extra for crossing the ocean, and each is to receive a bonus of $50 if the Valkyrie wins the cup. There are forty-two men on the Valkyrie. Their salaries amount to $420 a week, without the salaries of Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore. It costs about $150 a week to feed them. This shows that it takes a man with a pretty big purse to run a cup challenger.

The crew of the Valkyrie will make a trip up the Hudson to-day on the steamer City of Bridgeport.

Another big crowd gazed at the yacht all day long. Ali seemed to be very much impressed with her appearance. Many thought she would defeat the Defender, and the most sanguine of the home rooters remarked that it would be a very close thing.

Some of the remarks heard were very funny. One man who talked loud, and who posed as an expert, said: "That topmast looks very small."

One who was standing near replied: "I think it is very big."

The expert continued to gaze at the yacht, and finally ventured the remark: "Her lines are not nearly so fine as those of the Defender."

"By the way," said the other man, "which do you call her lines?"

"Why, er—er, those spaces between the planks with which she is built," was the reply.

VALKYRIE A FAST BOAT.

Commodore Gould Thinks the Defender Will Defeat Her.

Commodore George J. Gould of the Atlantic Yacht Club and owner of the Vigilant, talked freely about the Valkyrie and other yachting matters on leaving the steamship Paris yesterday.

"I saw the race between the Valkyrie, the Britannia, and the Ailsa, in which Lord Dunraven's yacht won over a forty-mile course by nineteen minutes. It was a clean victory. There was, of course, considerable luffing on the part of the Britannia and Ailsa, but not enough to have made much difference. The Valkyrie is without doubt the fastest light-weather boat in Euripe. I did not see her sail in a strong breeze, but I understand from several persons who did see her, that she is rather tender. In light weather she is as smart as anything I ever saw. She is wonderfully quick in stays, quicker than the Britannia, and you know she spins round like a top."

"What is the feeling over there regarding her chances of winning the America's Cup?" was asked.

"They are not so very confident, but are hopeful. The Defender, from all I hear, is certainly a very fast yacht, and much better than the Vigilant. Of course, she ought to be, as she is two years later build. The Vigilant is faster this year than she has ever been. How much, of course, I can hardly say. The Vigilant is really a trial horse. Our idea is to get the Defender in the best possible racing condition, and to that end these trial races have been held, so that every weakness of the better boat can be brought out. I never thought that the Vigilant was as fast as Defender, but I do think the Vigilant is better in anything but inland water than the Britannia. Now the Valkyrie is better than Britannia, and the Defender is faster than Vigilant. That's the only comparison you can make, but I am satisfied with our boat, and feel confident that she will save the cup."

Mr. Gould asked about the Defender's sails and spars and is very anxious to see the boat sail.

"Do you not think, Mr. Gould, that in building the Valkyrie the English have borrowed a few ideas from us?"

"Undoubtedly," he replied. "It is plainly known in Watson's idea that the Valkyrie was built for American waters and for the America's Cup. Her tenderness is attributed to the fact that she was not meant for English weather. She wants a Summer breeze, and a steady one, and if she gets it, we will have a worthy competitor."

"In case the cup goes away, would you challenge with a sloop or a schooner?"

"I think it is a settled question among all yachtsmen that the big single-stickers are the fastest racing yachts, but it is a little premature to speak of challenging for the cup, is it not? Let the Valkyrie win it first, and then we will see about challenging for it."

Mr. Gould thought the outside course was the fairest course in the world, but it admits of no advantages. There are no currents that pull your head up one way and your stern away off in the other direction, as you experienced now and then on the British inside courses.

"The inside course always gives the stranger the worst of it. I am glad that the Valkyrie will sail on the open sea."

Speaking of his visit abroad, Mr. Gould said: "We were most cordially received there. Every one was very kind to us, but they are not my own people, and I got a little homesick. My brother Howard is enjoying himself thoroughly. He has the best twenty-rater in Europe in the Niagara, and has already won a great many prizes. She is a great little boat. I sailed a few races on her, and she is a very comfortable boat to be on. She has some lively company in her class over there, too."

"Is your brother experiencing any trouble with the British yachting rules?"

"Why should he? The Britannia yachtsmen is a true sportsman, and they are all gentlemen, and they have shown in a thousand ways their appreciation of a visiting contestant. England's fair-play rules are all right. I think there is lots more fun to be had out of a small boat than out of one of the big ones, like the Vigilant. A man can sail them himself, and then they are not so dangerous. With the big sloops it is a serious matter if they collide, but with twenty-raters it means but a loss of varnish. I am quite enthusiastic on the twenty-rater question.

"I will sail on the Vigilant during the trial races next week. I want to have some fun out of her, as I have not been on her this year."

"Do you approve of Mr. Willard's action in withdrawing from the Newport races on account of the Defender's tactics at the start?"

"I really do not know enough of the particulars of that to judge. Mr. Willard is a true sportsman, and I feel confident that he must have acted properly. We had a similar experience over in England. I was on the Ailsa, and the Britannia tried to cross our bows just at the start. I thought it was going to be another Satanita-Valkyrie collision, but we luffed. The boats touched slightly, and the Britannia had to withdraw. The Ailsa got the race."

Mr. Gould said there was no truth in the report that he was going to sell the Atalanta.

SAILMAKER RATSEY HERE.

He Praises the Valkyrie in High Terms and Thinks She Will Win.

T. W. Ratsey, who made the sails for the Valkyrie, arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship Paris. Mr. Ratsey speaks intelligently of booms and spars and sails when he wants to. Yesterday he at first declined to answer questions, but finally decided under pressure to talk sparingly of the British racer.

"What do you think of the Valkyrie?" he was asked.

"Just what you would think were you and Englishman," he answered.

"Of what are her sails made?"

"The very best material," he said quickly.

"Of what material are they?"

"Good cotton," said Mr. Ratsey.

"Of what is the mainsail made, Mr. Ratsey?"

"Flax, and good flax, too," answered the British expert.

After this little parrying, Mr. Ratsey talked more freely of the British yacht. He said the Valkyrie was a fine craft, and spoke of her immense sail-carrying power with enthusiasm. He thought the English boat would run away with the Defender, of course, and said the reason he had not considered a proposition last year to fix sail for the Vigilant was because of his patriotism. "In international races," said Mr. Ratsey, "should be sailed on strictly international lines—call it sport if you may—and that is the reason I did not care to fix out an American boat. What would you think," he continued, "if an American and English team craft were to race for international honors, and the Britisher came over here, dumped her engines overboard, and her owner said, 'My engines aren't good enough. Give me a set of yours?' The same thing applies to sailing craft."

Mr. Ratsey visited the Valkyrie in the Erie Basin in the afternoon, and appeared to be well pleased with her condition. He will be on board to-morrow, and attend to the trim of her sails. He will sail on the Valkyrie in all her races. John Sawyer of Bay Ridge has offered the Englishman the use of his sail lofts to do any work that he may want to the Valkyrie's sails.

RUSHING WORK ON THE DEFENDER.

The New Mast Probably Will Be Stepped To-day.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 24.—Work is being pushed on the new mast for the Defender, and it may be possible to have it ready for stepping to-morrow. However, there is yet considerable to be done on it, and the yacht may not be able to get away before Tuesday at the earliest.

There is a great deal of difference between the new mast and the old one. The former is two feet longer at the head, which will give added strength to the topmast, the heel of which does not come down to the hounds, instead of below them, as in the old mast. It is about the same height as the old one from the deck to the hounds, and the topmast is the same length as the old one, except that it is a little larger at the heel.

Work is being pushed on the new steel boom, and the new boom and steel gaff may be given a trial before the Defender meets the Vigilant again, although the old boom, with the mainsail stowed on it, is still lying on the deck of the Defender.

C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of the Defender, passed the afternoon in Newport with Mrs. Iselin. In speaking of the yacht he stated that he regretted certain statements made that she was weak and injured, which were entirely untrue. He and each member of the syndicate regarded her as a very worthy boat, entirely satisfactory to them in every particular. The mast was being changed because he had found that the one now being laid away did not stand as well in a sea way.

Mr. Iselin felt that the sailing qualities of the Defender were being improved daily. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin returned to Bristol to-night.

POOR CHANCE TO GET IN TRIM.

Englishmen Think Sept. 7 Too Early for the Cup Race.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—That Lord Dunraven will agree to sailing the first race of the series for the America's Cup on Sept. 7, The Yachtsman says, gives the challenger a poor chance of getting in proper trim, although they are quite in accord with the spirit of the deed of gift, and Lord Dunraven has the reputation in America of being too good a sportsman not to be fair game.

Another paper says that all stories about the Defender's condition ought to be taken with a deal of salt, as Americans do and say everything with a purpose.

A well-known Clyde yachtsman who is following the Vigilant-Defender races declares that the Defender is too lightly rigged. He says that she cannot beat the Vigilant enough to give her time allowance, if the Vigilant is properly sailed.

Next Trial Race Thursday.

A. Cass Canfield, Secretary of the America's Cup Committee, has telegraphed Mr. Iselin of the Defender and Mr. Willard of the Vigilant that the America's Cup Committee has decided to have the next trial race between the Defender and the Vigilant take place on Thursday next.

GIRLS SAILED THE YACHTS.

One Fair Crew Was Upset, but Was Soon Rescued.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 24.—The East Bay Yacht Club held its annual ladies' regatta this afternoon. The boats were all of the twenty-one-foot cat class and were allowed one man, an amateur member of the club, each, to handle the main sheet. The rest of the crews were composed entirely of ladies. The course was the triangular one of the club. The entries were Girl, sailed by Miss H. Sprague; Genii, by Mrs. William Petty; Outing, by Miss Lila Havens, Coquette, by Miss Denning; Sunol, by Miss Pike.

As the time approached for the start, the wind increased until it reached a maximum force of 35 miles an hour, and the ladies who were to handle the Outing and Girl declined to start. After the preparatory gun, while manoeuvring for position, the Sunol capsized and her crew were struggling in the water. They were soon rescued and conveyed to the Hotel Brooklyn, soon after appearing, not apparently any the worse for their ducking. They were Miss E. Pike, the Misses Swift, Miss Moon, Miss McAndrews, Miss Ferris, Miss Yorke, and Reginald Fay, sheet tender.

This left only the Coquette and Genii to battle the grayback southwester through the ten miles, with double-reefed sails, and their boats taking the water at every plunge. The plucky ladies finished close, with the Coquette only 43 seconds ahead, which, with her allowance of 36 seconds, gave her 1 minute 19 seconds.

Britannia Wins by Time.

WEYMOUTH, England, Aug. 24.—The Ailsa and the Britannia started at 10:30 o'clock this morning in a race under the auspices of the Royal Dorset Yacht Club over the course from off Weymouth Pier, round a flag mark off Redcliff, thence along the north side of the bay to a mark boat off White Nore, thence round a flagboat three miles seaward and back; three times around, forty miles. The wind was light from the west. The first round was finished by the Britannia at 11:52:45 and by the Ailsa at 11:54.40.

The second round was finished by the Britannia at 1:41:51 and by the Ailsa at 1:43:12. The Ailsa finished the third and final round at 3:27:48 and the Britannia at 3:28:14. The latter won the race by time allowance, by 28 seconds, however, as the Ailsa allowed 5½ seconds.

Vigilant Out Sailing.

The Vigilant went out for a short spin early yesterday morning, and another during the afternoon. She carried her big mainsail cut in the old-fashioned way.

WON THE GAME EASILY.

New-Yorks Had the Louisvilles to Play With, and Bunched Hits.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; Louisville, 4.
Brooklyn, 19; St. Louis, 4.
Cleveland, 14; Philadelphia, 8.
Baltimore, 22; Cincinnati, 5.
Boston, 10; Pittsburg, 8.
Chicago, 9; Washington, 8.

Standing of the Clubs.

1—Baltimore	62	35	.639
2—Cleveland	67	39	.632
3—Pittsburg	59	43	.578
4—Boston	55	43	.556
5—Philadelphia	55	44	.550
6—Brooklyn	55	45	.550
7—Chicago	56	47	.544
8—Cincinnati	53	45	.541
9—New-York	51	49	.510
10—Washington	31	63	.330
11—St. Louis	32	71	.311
12—Louisville	23	75	.235

The Louisvilles made a fine beginning in the baseball match yesterday at the Polo Grounds, but they did not keep it up after the second inning, and went out in almost one-two-three order during the remainder of the contest. The only real sign of life they showed was a single base hit by Wright in the ninth inning, and it is a question if it would even have been a hit had Davis been playing third base instead of Murphy. There were only five safe hits made off Rusie during the game, and three of them were landed in the first inning and one in the second. The New-Yorks, on the other hand, batted well all through the game, and it was the fortunate manner in which they bunched their hits that enabled them to win the game with such perfect ease.

There were between 3,000 and 4,000 spectators present, among them being "Mickey" Welch, who for many years was one of the Giants' star pitchers. He failed to discover in what respect the National game has improved during the last ten years.

The Louisvilles made three pretty double plays. The visitors pounded Rusie in the first inning. After the first two men had been disposed of, Clarke led off with a single to left, Collins following with a two-bagger, while Shugart drove the ball into right field for three bases. Both runs were earned.

Hits by Tiernan and Davis in the last half of the inning, aided by errors on the part of Holmes and Shugart, enabled the New-Yorks to score 2 runs.

In the second inning the Louisvilles again took the lead by scoring 2 runs on only one hit. Wright was given his base on balls and stole to second. Cunningham hit to Rusie, who made a wild throw to first, which enabled Wright to score and Cunningham went to third. O'Brien forced the latter out at the home plate and reached second himself on the play. Holmes made a safe hit to centre and O'Brien scored. The New-Yorks did not succeed in tying the score until the fourth inning, when three singles and a wild throw gave them 2 runs. The score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Brien, 2b..1	0	6	6	0	
Homes, cf..0	1	1	1	2	
Clarke, lf..1	1	1	2	0	
Collins, 3b..1	1	0	2	0	
Shugart, ss.0	1	3	4	2	
Sties, 1b....0	0	8	1	0	
Wright, rf..1	1	2	0	0	
Warner, c...0	0	4	2	0	
C'n'gh'm, p.0	0	1	1	1	
Total 4	5	24	17	6	

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss...0	0	4	3	2	
Tiernan, rf..1	2	1	0	0	
Davis, 1b...1	1	11	0	0	
Davis, 3b...1	1	0	0	0	
Murphy, 3b.2	0	1	3	0	
Bannon, 1b..2	3	8	1	0	
Burns, lf...0	1	3	2	0	
Stafford, 2b.0	1	2	2	0	
Farrell, c...0	1	7	2	0	
Rusie, p....0	1	1	0	1	
Total 8	14	27	11	3	

Louisville	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
New-York	2	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; New-York, 2. First base on balls—Louisville, 1; New-York, 3. First base on errors—Louisville, 3; New-York, 3. Left on bases—Louisville, 5; New-York, 8. Struck out—Louisville, 6; New-York, 3. Three-base hit—Shugart. Two-base hits—Collins, Tiernan. Sacrifice hit—Van Haitren. Stolen base—Wright. Double plays—Farrell and Fuller; O'Brien, Shugart, and Sties; O'Brien and Sties, 2. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

BROOKLYN'S FINE GAME.

Made No Errors and Hit the Ball in the Contest with St. Louis.

The Brooklyns were on their muscle yesterday, and the style in which they made Von der Ahe's St. Louis aggregation hunt the leather at Eastern Park proved a splendid afternoon's entertainment for about 4,000 of Brooklyn's baseball enthusiasts. Once more Manager Foutz's men played a perfect fielding game, not an error of any description being made by them, which, in addition to their heavy batting, made the visitors look like so many schoolboys.

The visitors did some pretty good hitting themselves, making ten base hits, with a total of fifteen, but owing to the fine fielding of the home club they only scored 4 runs, and three of them were earned. The fielding of the St. Louis team, however, was wretched, and nearly half the runs scored by the Brooklyns can be traced to their glaring errors. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf...1	1	3	0	0	
Cooley, lf..0	2	6	1	1	
Quinn, 2b..1	1	2	4	1	
Miller, 3b..0	0	1	2	2	
Ely, ss.....0	0	2	2	2	
Sheehan, rf.1	1	0	0	0	
Peitz, c.....0	2	0	0	1	
M'Fad'n, 1b.0	0	0	0	0	
Ehret, p....0	0	0	0	0	
M'Doug'l, p.1	1	0	2	0	
Samuels, 3b.0	2	0	1	1	
Total 4	10	24	12	8	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf...1	1	4	0	0	
Shindle, 3b..2	2	1	1	0	
Corcoran, ss.2	3	2	3	0	
Shoch, lf....4	4	3	0	0	
Daly, 2b....2	3	0	2	0	
Tredway, rf.1	3	2	0	0	
L'cha'ce, 1b.2	2	7	0	0	
Dalley, c....0	1	0	1	0	
Daub, p....0	0	0	3	0	
Cronin, p...1	1	0	0	0	
Foutz, c....1	1	0	0	0	
Total ..18	21	*26	9	0	

*Dowd out on Cooley's interference.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	—4
Brooklyn	8	2	0	4	3	0	4	2	..1	—18

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 0. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 12. First base on balls—Off Daub, 1; off Cronin, 1; off Ehret, 1; off McDougal, 2. Struck out—By Daub, 1; by Cronin, 1; by Ehret, 0; by McDougal, 0. Home run—Lachance. Three-base hits—Shoch, Lachance, Cronin, Dowd. Two-base hits—Tredway, Shoch, Quinn, Samuels, Peitz. Stolen bases—Daub. Hit with pitched ball—Griffin. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	—8
Cleveland	2	0	2	0	4	2	4	0	..1	—14

Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; Cleveland, 14. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Celeveland, 1. Batteries—Lucid and Smith, and Grady and Buckley; Knell and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	2	2	7	4	0	3	1	3	..2	—22
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	..5	

Base hits—Baltimore, 20; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Hoffer and Pond and Bowerman and Clerk; Parrott and Vaughan. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Burnham.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	..10	
Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	—8	

Base hits—Boston, 10; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Dolan and Ryan; Foreman and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	5	0	2	3	0	0	—8			
Chicago	4	3	1	0	0	1	4	9		

(Called on account of darkness.)

Base hits—Washington, 12; Chicago, 10. Errors—Washington, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Anderson and McGuire; Terry and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

MADE ONLY ONE HIT.

Nutley A. C. Baseball Team Could Not Find Westervelt's Curves.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 24.—The Orange Athletic Club had things all its own way this afternoon with the Nutley Athletic Club in a game of baseball on the Orange Oval.

Two thousand spectators were present. Gilroy, the old Orange pitcher, who was in the box for the visitors, was batted for seventeen hits, three doubles, and a triple, while the visitors could not hit Westervelt and made only one hit, a triple by Gilroy, in the eighth inning. Westervelt struck out ten men. The score:

ORANGE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf..2	2	1	0	0	
Place, lf....2	4	1	0	0	
Murray, 2b..2	2	3	2	0	
Coogan, 3b..1	0	0	1	2	
Homer, ss..2	3	0	5	1	
Cuming, c..3	1	11	0	2	
W'st'v'lt, p.1	2	1	3	0	
H'ch's'n, rf.0	1	1	0	0	
M'Grillis, 1b1	2	9	1	0	
Total 14	17	27	12	5	

NUTLEY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bassford, c..0	0	2	1	0	
Hupman, ss.0	0	2	3	3	
Lamar, c....0	0	4	1	0	
Wood, 2b...1	0	6	3	0	
Geer, lf....0	0	2	0	1	
Cohalan, rf..0	0	1	0	0	
Clem'nts, cf.0	0	0	0	0	
C'n'gh'm, 3b0	0	0	1	0	
Gilroy, p....0	1	0	2	1	
Buckly, 1b..0	0	7	1	0	
Total 1	1	24	11	6	

Orange	5	0	0	6	0	1	0	2	..14	
Nutley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Earned runs—Orange, 3. First base on errors—Orange, 2; Nutley, 3. Left on bases—Orange, 5; Nutley, 4. Bases on balls—Off Westervelt, 3; off Gilroy, 3. Struck out—By Westervelt, 10; by Gilroy, 2. Stolen bases—Wood, Bassford. Two-base hits—Murray, McGrillis, Cuming. Three-base hits—McGrillis, Gilroy. Double plays—Coogan, Murray, and McGrillis; Lamar, Wood, and Lamar. Passed balls—Cuming, (2,) Lamar. Umpire—Mr. Brady.

ON THE CANADIAN CIRCUIT.

Class B Cracks Ride Well on a Dangerous Track at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 24.—The Canadian branch of the National Racing Circuit of the League of American Wheelmen opened very auspiciously in this city to-day and will continue every day next week in various places. The men leave Canada for Boston next Saturday night, where they will race on Labor Day. Twenty of the racing men from the States are following the circuit, with about the same number of Canadians.

The Toronto track is situated on an island. It is a quarter-mile affair, built of boards, and cannot be ridden over at top speed without practice. C. H. Callahan of Buffalo and Harry Maddox of Asbury Park have been here since Thursday, and Callahan to-day won both the mile open and the mile handicap and Maddox took second place in the former.

Marshall Wells, an old-timer and an ex-champion of Canada, gained his first victory of the season in the half-mile handicap, a fine win, in a field of eight, all of whom crossed the tape inches apart.

In three heats eight men qualified for the final in the mile open. Van Herrick and Lund paced the contest, Brown gaining the position back of the tandem. Callahan, Bliss, Cooper, Barnett, Maddox, and Anderson followed in the order named. At the half, Bliss, finding himself unable to hold his place on the steep banking, drew out of the race, leaving Cooper with a gap of two lengths to close. Cooper succeeded in his efforts, but tired himself out. The tandem dropped at the three-quarters, and Maddox jumped for the front. He was passed by Callahan on the back stretch. Callahan never relinquished his position in front of the line and crossed the tape a length ahead of Maddox. Brown was running in third position, but "cracked" ten yards from home, and Cooper jumped into the third position. The time was 2:06 1-5. This is probably the fastest mile race ever run on a quarter-mile track.

McIntosh and McCarthy, a local tandem team, played with the two tandem teams from the States—Anderson and Bainbridge, who ran second, and Van Herrick and Lund. The men refused to ride in the races of the evening, owing to the danger on the track under electric lights. The summary:

Half-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Marshall Wells, Toronto, (50 yards,) won; A. E. Young, Toronto, (60 yards,) second; Rigby, Toledo, (25 yards,) third. Time—0:58 2-5.

Mile Open, Class B.—C. H. Callahan won, Maddox second, Cooper third, Brown fourth. Time—2:06 1-5.

Mile Handicap, Class B.—C. H. Callahan, (90 yards,) won; A. McLeod, Sarnia, (50 yards,) second; Monte Scott, Plainfield, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:30.

Mile Tandem, Class B.—McIntosh and McCarthy, Toronto, won; Anderson and Bainbridge, Chicago, second; Van Herrick and Lund, Chicago, third. Time—2:16 3-5.

PRIZES FOR THE ROES.

In the Patchogue Wheelmen's Races They Capture a Fair Share.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 24.—The wheelmen of this town had a blue-ribbon race meet at Roe's track this afternoon that proved a magnet to over 2,000 enthusiasts. A gale from the southwest made record riding out of the question, yet it in no wise prevented close and exciting finishes. Over thirty-five racing men came down from New-York and Brooklyn, and these, together with the local cracks, made interesting fields in each event. Only Class A men were eligible to compete.

The one-mile race for novices was the initial event on the programme, and, unlike most contests for "green" racing men, it proved very interesting. Ernest Barber of Centre Moriches took the measure of his rivals in this race, beating Frank Gates of Islip in a very clever finish. The winner's time was 2:56, which, considering the breeze, was good.

In the two-mile handicap H. K. Roe captured first prize in 5:09. Roe is one of the most popular members of the Patchogue Wheelmen, and his victory was greeted with prolonged applause. Frank Munz of New-York finished second. Clarence Ruland of the Patchogue Wheelmen won the title of champion of Suffolk County in a mile race. His time was 2:33, and his most formidable opponent proved to be Nat "Roe, a brother of H. K. Roe.

A time limit of 2:30 was placed on the one-mile scratch race, but the men failed to come within the mark, and it was run over, resulting in a victory for John Warner, with H. K. Roe second. The winner's time was 2:30. Warner also won the mile handicap in 2:22, H. K. Roe being again second.

A hot heat was the result in the half-mile handicap, Clarence Ruland and Ernest Barber finishing on exactly even terms in 1:09. In the run-over Ruland won in 1:36. There were several favorites in the five-mile handicap, and consequently it created considerable interest. Charlie "Lush of Amityville, who has held the championship of Suffolk County for several years, was badly beaten in this race, as were also Gates, Barber and Munz. H. K. Roe carried off first honors in 14:15, John Warner being second, and Nat Roe third.

SIX TANDEMS IN A RACE.

A Novelty That Interested the Spectators at Manhattan Track.

Six tandems, with professionals astride of them, furnished a novelty at the regular Saturday afternoon cycle races at Manhattan Beach yesterday. No tandem race ever held in this country has had so many competitive teams, and this fact made the contest memorable.

The tandems furnished a pretty sight and a fast race, the winners' time being 1:58 3-5. The distance was one mile, and a flying start sent the men off at a lively clip. The machines were manned by the following pairs: Berlo and Crooks, Coleman and Silvie, Wheeler and Starbuck, Stratton and Cutter, Murphy and Eaton, and Blauvelt and Kuhlke. The finish saw Berlo's team in front by eight lengths, Coleman's being second, and Wheeler's third.

A liberal estimate of the number of spectators present would be 1,200, and fully three-fourths of these were down to the track by train and took the half-mile "walk around" over a new cinder path which was very dry and dusty. The racing was better than the average.

The programme was made up of Class A and professional events. In the former were the usual faces noticed in previous Class A races at this track, beside the same old "pros" furnished the sport in the cash prize contests. The "ex-king of the cash-prize league," Harry Wheeler, rode as usual, but failed to show any of his old-time speed. Later on, perhaps, this young man will sweep the board" and surprise those who have been saying that he has lost his nerve.

In the professional events Arthur Porter and Harry Tyler shared the honors, the former winning the one and five mile handicaps, and the latter taking the half-mile scratch. Porter's time in the five-mile event—11:50 2-5—was announced as a world's unpaced record. Porter started from scratch. There were several surprises in the Class A events, the most notable being the win of A. B. Smith, of a Liberty Wheelman, over Ray Dawson and other cracks in the mile handicap. A. B. Wise of the Harlem Wheelmen took second prize in the mile, following speedy Ray Dawson over the tape. The mile for novices was captured by Eugene Crawford of the Riverside Wheelmen. The summaries:

One mile, for Novices—First Heat—E. J. Clark, Mercury W., 1; W. A. Watson, Flatbush, L. I., second; William Harvey, Greenwich W., third. Time—2:32 3-5. Other starters were F. H. Grafing, Greenwich W.; O. B. Mitchell, East Orange Athletic Club; A. Garrigues, New-York; W. H. Randall, New-York; T. E. Hildebrandt, Triangle.

Second Heat—Charles Castello, Greenwich W., won; Eugene Crawford, Riverside W., second; J. A. Forney, Jr., third. A. C., third. Time—2:37 3-5. Other starters were E. A. Davis, St. Bartholomew A. C.; William L. Ernst, Liberty W.; August Munz, Knickerbocker W.; George Goeller, Pequod W., and William J. Burke, Brooklyn.

Third Heat—Richard Rau, unattached, won; G. A. Robertson, New-York, second; A. D. R. Brown, Mercury, third. Time—3:01 4-5. Other starters were Robert H. Clifford, Globe W.; J. J. Tierney, Excelsior W.; Harry Meiners, Globe W., William Culbertson, Coney Island, and W. F. Cunningham, Excelsior W.

Final Heat—Crawford won, Robertson second, Clark third. Time—2:43 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—A. W. Porter, (25 yards,) first; Frank Cutter, (85 yards,) second; Con Baker, (35 yards,) third; W. Coleman, (15 yards,) fourth; H. C. Wheeler, (60 yards,) fifth. Time—2:03 2-5. Other starters were H. C. Tyler, (scratch,) F. Starbuck, (40 yards,) Jay Eaton, (45 yards,) E. A. Silvie, (50 yards,) P. J. Berlo, (55 yards,) Austin Crooks, (65 yards,) F. W. Young, (70 yards,) F. St. Onge, (75 yards,) George P. Kuhlke, (90 yards,) E. L. Blauvelt, (95 yards,) E. J. Kluge, (95 yards,) A. J. Newhouse, (100 yards,) B. C. Betner, (115 yards,) J. J. Gillen, (120 yards,) and Frank Waller, (110 yards.)

Half-Mile Scratch, Professional.—First Heat—Con Baker, Columbus, Ohio, first; Watson Coleman, Springfield, second; J. F. Starbuck, Philadelphia, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Other starters were H. C. Wheeler, Austin Crooks, and C. E. Kluge.

Second Heat—P. J. Berlo, Boston, first; F. W. Young, Toronto, second; F. St. Onge, third. Time—1:20. Other starters were N. M. Baldwin and H. E. Ostholm.

Third Heat—H. C. Tyler, Springfield, first; I. A. Silvie, Port Richmond, S. I., second; Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, third. Time—1:17 1-5. The other starter was A. W. Porter.

Final Heat—Tyler, first; Coleman, second; Young, third; Silvie, fourth. Time—1:11 3-5.

One-Mile Scratch.—First Heat—L. G. Hoppe, Liberty W., first; C. Danner, New-Jersey A. C., second; G. Bennett Smith, Liberty W., third. Time—2:30. Other starters were George Reith, Triangle W.; W. A. Smith, Falcon W.; F. H. Grafing, Greenwich W., and John Wisham, Riverside W.

Second Heat—C. M. Ertz, Riverside W., first; J. Russell Barrett, Mercury W., second; A. Miller, Greenwich W., third. Time—2:31 2-5. Other starters were G. R. Ball,

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SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
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Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad; also, through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City,G.C.S.,8:33A.M.,6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM,6:25AM,and,viaChateaugay,11:05AM

DEL MONTE, Lve N.Y.C.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 P M, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lve N.Y.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar.6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C.,G.C.S.,8:33 A.M, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, Lve N.Y.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar.7:10PM,7&11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A. M., 7 P. M.; arrive 8 P. M., 8:30 A. M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—WMLF. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Shroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Racquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Train leaves New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

For circulars and information about the following hotels, call on FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square: Clifton House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; The Argyle, Babylon, L. I.; Mount Pleasant House, White Mountains N. H.; Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Penn.; The Virginia and The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.; Warm Springs Hotel, Warm Springs, Va.; The Edgewood, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

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NEW GRAND HOTEL, Western Catskill Mountains.

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Catskill Mts. 15th season; 200; best table; music, dancing; largest piazza in the Catskills; 118 acres; fine walks; board, $8 per week upward. V. BRAMSON, Catskill, N. Y.

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before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking; all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
Mail orders have prompt attention. Send number of tour desired, with check for amount, and tickets will be promptly returned, thus avoiding delay in our crowded offices.
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NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER. Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of J. H. KING, of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA.
Address P. O., Mount Arlington, N. J.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
Remains open during September. Reduced rates.
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HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Open During September.
EVERY ATTRACTION. RATES $8 TO $12.
W. E. COLEMAN.

DORINCOURT,

SCHOOL

M'NAUGHTON IS CHAIRMAN

State Committee Settles All of the Monroe County Disputes.

EFFORT MADE TO SECURE HARMONY

J. S. Bronk Chosen Secretary, William Dunn Treasurer, and a Committee to Revise the Raines Rules Appointed.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 24.—Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, with Mr. Flanigan of Oneida County, Mr. Mack of Buffalo, and Clerk De Freest of Albany, arrived in the city this morning to take action on credentials and protests previous to the reorganization of the Monroe County Democratic Committee. The subcommittee of the State Committee went into executive session at 10 A. M. Previous to that time the credentials had been handed in by the representatives of the several wards and towns. The committee was in session all day.

After listening to all complaints and hearing both sides of all questions, the committee announced that Henry McNaughton would be Chairman of the Monroe County Committee, J. S. Bronk Secretary, William Dunn of Henrietta Treasurer, and the following a committee on rules, to take the place of the Raines rules, which were suspended: State Committeemen Smith, William C. Page of Wheatland, Alderman and ex-member of the State Committee Tracy, James O. Spellman of the Eleventh Ward, and Chairman McNaughton, ex officio.

It was further announced tht Mr. McNaughton was to be Chairman of the City Central Committee, and that, at his own discretion, he should call the County, City, District, and all other Conventions and committee meetings.

Only two protests were made to the committee in regard to the caucuses, and the committee decided to seat the committeeman receiving the highest number of votes in the Second and Ninth Wards, where the contests were made. This means that the alleged independent ticket, headed by William Keneally, is seated from the Second Ward, and the Smith and anti-Kinney delegate, J. J. Costello, from the Ninth. The protests in the Third and Fifth Wards were withdrawn.

While the sub-committee, in its decision, allowed the Page faction to secure the preponderance of votes in the City and County Committee, it did not allow them to use them. The Assembly districts remain a tie. The factions were not allowed to test their strength by a roll call.

The action of the sub-committee is commended, although there was some objection made to McNaughton and the power given him. Justice W. R. Bancroft of Webster objected to the interference of the committee, whereupon Chairman Hinkley felt called upon to recite the conditions which called the committee to Rochester, and state the scope of its power, as expressed by a resolution of the State Committee. Clerk De Freest made a short address in which he reviewed the factional troubles in Monroe County, and said that the State Committee had finally decided to put a stop to them. The committee had been appointed and a great deal of time spent in the effort to evolve harmony.

ROBERTS HAS AN UP-HILL FIGHT.

He Sought Renomination After His Enemies Had Combined Against Him.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—There seems to be more truth in the story that James A. Roberts is to be denied a renomination for Controller by the Republican State Convention than was at first thought to be. Mr. Roberts is out of joint with the other State officers with whom he was elected. He has also lost caste with the Republican politicians because he dared to run counter to "Boss" George W. Aldridge in his defiance of the civil service laws.

It was not until two weeks ago that Mr. Roberts declared whether or not he would consent to accept a renomination. When he finally said that he would accept a renomination if the Republican Convention saw fit to honor him, the die had been cast. While he was making up his mind his enemies were at work, in favored pastures, and had created such a sentiment against Mr. Roberts that it was probable that he could not be renominated.

Mr. Platt was not favorable to Mr. Roberts's renomination. But it would not do for him to say so. When the sentiment from the interior struck into New-York they had to recognize the demand for another candidate, of course, and not very reluctantly went to Erie County, to learn who the Republicans there desired. In this way they will be appeased for the overthrow of Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Platt was not favorably impressed with John N. Scatcherd, but took him up as a compromise. It is also said that Mr. Scatcherd does not care particularly about getting the nomination, and that George Urban, Jr., of Erie, may yet be the choice of the Republican Convention for State Controller.

STEUBEN ELECTS DELEGATES.

List of the Men Who Will Represent It in the Republican Convention.

BATH, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The First Steuben Assembly District Republican Convention chose the following delegates: To the State Convention: J. F. Parkhurst, Charles W. Gillett, G. T. Conine, B. Wellington, A. B. Houghton, and Monroe Wheeler. To the Judicial Convention: H. Rumsey Miller, W. J. Tully, and Monroe Wheeler. To the Senatorial Convention: William W. Allen, D. C. Baader, W. B. Hodgman, Edward Clisdell, E. J. Easterbrooks, and W. W. Babcock. They are instructed for W. H. Nichols of Bath for Senator.

The convention instructed its delegates for John F. Parkhurst for State Committeeman, and favored the candidacy of Gov. Morton for the Presidency.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Second Steuben Assembly District Republican Convention was held at Hornellsville this afternoon. The following were chosen as delegates to the State Convention: Franklin D. Sherwood, W. W. Clark, M. F. Smith, L. D. Whiting, Joel Clark and W. T. Cornish. They are instructed for John E. Parkhurst of Bath for State Committeeman.

Delegates to the Senatorial Convention: J. E. B. Santee, G. M. Patchen, L. A. Waldo, A. A. Van Orsdale, H. E. Buck, and L. G. Burton. They are instructed for Franklin D. Sherwood of Hornellsville for Senator.

Delegates to the Judicial Convention: F. H. Robinson, Milo L. Acker, and W. W. Clark.

Joel Clark of Cameron was nominated for member of Assembly.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN TO RETIRE.

He Desires to be Relieved of the Duties of Columbia County Chairman.

HUDSON, Aug. 24.—When the next campaign begins in this county the Democratic management will be in the hands of a new man. The announcement has been made that Samuel J. Tilden is to retire from the Chairmanship of the County Committee.

He does this of his own volition. For about fifteen years Mr. Tilden has held this position, and in that time he has acquired a familiarity with the politics of the county which few others possess. Mr. Tilden is a nephew of the late Governor, whose name he bears, and it was he who made the fight which resulted in breaking the will of the deceased statesman and millionaire. He was a delegate to the Democratic Convention which nominated Hancock and English, and since that time he has been active in the politics of the county. At a recent meeting of the County Committee there were informal utterances that Mr. Tilden proposed to retire. These have been reiterated until it is now regarded as a certainty.

There is some talk as to the probable successor of Mr. Tilden as the leader of the Columbia County Democrats. James Purcell of the town of Valatie is the most talked of. Mr. Purcell is an active business man who has been, to an extent, prominent in county affairs. It was he who secured the contract from the Post Office Department for the manufacture of envelopes for the Government. Democrats believe that his selection as Chairman would be satisfactory to all elements in the party.

St. Lawrence County Primaries.

OGDENSBURG, Aug. 24.—At the Republican primaries held throughout St. Lawrence County to-day, delegates were elected to the Assembly Convention who will be solid for George R. Malby for State Senator. At this convention, which will be held in this city Aug. 29, delegates will be elected to the Senatorial Convention which will be held at Norwood Sept. 5. These delegates from both districts of St. Lawrence will be for Malby, this assuring his nomination.

The indications are that there will be a battle royal over the nominations for Assembly in both of the St. Lawrence districts. Returns from caucuses in all the towns show there is a wide difference of opinion. Nearly every town possesses a candidate for the Legislature. The convention next Thursday will be interesting.

Delegates Named at Rye.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Delegates from the seven Republican election districts of the town of Rye met to-night at Rye and elected the following delegates: Assembly Convention—David J. Coles, Soloman M. Ireland, Jacob Werner, George Henderson, James M. Fields, Mortimer B. Slater, George H. Simpson, Nelson E. Studwell, Warren J. Martin, Addison Johnson, H. J. Gedney, and Henry C. Weeks. Assembly District Convention—George H. Simpson, Nelson E. Studwell, Warren J. Martin, Addison Johnson, David Cowles, Jacob Werner, George Henderson, Soloman M. Ireland, James M. Fields, Mortimer B. Slater, Charles Holden, and Henry C. Taylor. County Convention—David S. Coles, Jacob Werner, George Henderson, Soloman M. Ireland, James M. Fields, Mortimer B. Slater, George H. Simpson, George H. Baffle, Addison Johnson, Frank E. Wilcox, Henry C. Weeks, and Curtis H. Peck.

Cayuga County's Representatives.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—At the First District Democratic Convention of Cayuga County, in Weedsport, to-day, Daniel L. Ramsey of Sennett was nominated for member of the Assembly. State delegates were chosen as follows: P. U. Herron of Auburn, J. Hest of Mentz, and J. B. Hunter of Cato.

At the Second District Convention at Moravia, E. B. Whitten of Genoa was nominated for the Assembly. The State delegates selected are J. C. Stout and Hiram W. Babcock of Auburn, and H. Greenfield of Moravia. Resolutions were adopted indorsing John D. Teller of this city as a candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Delegates from Seneca County.

ROMULUS, Aug. 24.—The Republican Convention of Seneca County to-day elected as State delegates W. L. Sweet, J. B. H. Mangen, J. H. M. Glen, Charles Q. Vanlew; as Senatorial delegates—O. G. Wheelock, D. C. McArthur, Millard Garnett, Patrick Galvin, Ogden Wheeler; as Judicial delegates—L. G. Hoskins, Francis C. Allen, Henry Peterson. Resolutions indorsing the administration of Gov. Morton, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor were adopted.

GIFTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Simon Wormser's Sons Distribute $15,000 Among Charitable Organizations.

The sons of Simon Wormser, the banker, who died July 30, made donations to a number of charitable institutions yesterday.

Among them were the following: Montefiore Home, $2,500; Mount Sinai Hospital, $2,500; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $2,500; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $1,000, and United Hebrew Charities, $1,000.

Donations were also made to a number of other institutions to the amount of about $5,000. In all, the gifts aggregate about $15,000.

THE WASHINGTON NEWS SOLD OUT

Property of an Associated Press Newspaper Goes at Auction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The property of The Washington News Publishing Company was sold at auction this afternoon under a deed of trust.

There were only two bids, and the plant was knocked down to John G. Slater, Treasurer of the company, for $90,700, which includes existing trusts of $50,200. There will be no change of management.

St. John's Guild Asks Aid.

The floating hospital of St. John's Guild made four trips last week and carried 4,204 patients. The money necessary to pay the expenses was given by Mrs. Charles Lanier, Jefferson Hogan, Mrs. William I. Walters, and Gwendolen Donnet.

Many very ill babies suffering from exhaustion had their lives saved by being taken to the guild's Summer hospitals.

A few out-of-town contributions are as follows:

Portion of proceeds of a bazaar given by Miss Ada Burrows and friends at her home, Red Bank, N. J.	$50
"Here a Little, There a Little" Circle of King's Daughters, Mrs. Sarah Collins, Treasurer	10
Mrs. W. Peterson, South Poland, Me.	25
"Jersey City," through The Evening Post	5
Southport Congregational Sunday School, R. W. Sherwood, Treasurer	20
Proceeds of a sale held at Liberty, N. Y., by Master Rodney Dean of Brooklyn and Miss Rita Lund of England, two children, five years of age	5

The Trustees of the guild hope to maintain this work, which is urged upon them by thousands of claimants, and earnestly appeal to the charitable for help now.

Checks should be sent to Henry Marquand, Treasurer, 801 Fifth Avenue.

Stern Bros.

offer

In their

Upholstery Dept's

500 Pair
Frilled Muslin Curtains
at $1.75
Reduced from $2.50.

150 Pair
Renaissance Lace Curtains
at $6.75 & $9.75

75 Pair
Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains
$12.50 $15.75

50 Pair
Louis XIV Lace Curtains
in 2 and 3 pair lots,
at $17.50
Reduced from $29.50.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

offer on
Monday
Special Values
in
Oriental Rugs

250 Anatalia Mats
average size 16 in. by 32 in., at
$2.50 $3.75
$4.75

200 Daghestan Rugs
average size 3x5 ft, at
$6.50 $7.50

120 Antique Karabagh Rugs
average sizes 3x6 ft, at
$9.75 $12.50

75 Cashmere Rugs
average sizes 4 ft. 6 by 7 ft. 6 in., at
$14.75 $19.75

250 Embroidered Bagdad Portieres
5 Stripes, Heavy quality, at
$3.75 each

West 23d St.

WILL OF VICAR GENERAL HUGHES

Bequests to Relatives, Ecclesiastics, Institutions, and Servants.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24.—The will of Vicar General James Hughes, admitted to probate to-day, makes bequests as follows:

Five hundred dollars to his executors for masses for the repose of his soul; $100 each to James and Thomas F. Hughes of Brooklyn, N. Y., nephews; $200 each to Kate, Mary, Nan, and Grace Norris, of this city, nieces; $1 to James H. Norris a nephew, of this city; paintings of the Nativity and the Mater Dolorosa to St. Catherine's Convent, Hartford; another painting of the Nativity to St. James's Asylum, Hartford; painting of Pope Pius IX. to Mount St. Joseph's Convent, Hartford; all other pictures, silverware, &c., to Dr. Bernard Hughes of New-York, his brother; $200 to the corporation of St. Patrick's Church, Hartford, for the poor of the parish; testator's library to the Rev. B. O'R. Sheridan of Middletown and the Rev. J. O'R. Sheridan of Windsor Locks, Conn., equally; Mary Leary, housekeeper, $200.

The rest and residue of the estate is to be divided equally between Father Hughes's brothers, Dr. Bernard Hughes of New-York, John Hughes, and Francis Hughes of Ireland, and his sister, Alice Hughes of Ireland. The Rev. B. O'R. Sheridan and the Rev. J. O'R. Sheridan are appointed executors.

A large block of New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad stock, standing in Father Hughes's name, he stated, belongs to his brother, William Hughes, in Ireland, and he directed that the shares be delivered to him.

Father Hughes was the custodian of many bank books belonging to his parishioners, which he directs be delivered to their owners.

SALE OF BARNUM LOTS IN QUESTION

Port Jefferson Property Said to Have Been Disposed Of Too Cheaply.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Aug. 24.—The recent sale of property at this place owned by the estate of the late P. T. Barnum, the showman, is to be reviewed in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, next Wednesday.

Several persons who attended the sale have made affidavits alleging irregularities, and petition the court to set the sale aside. One parcel, consisting of eight lots, on which there were buildings that cost $8,000, was sold to Judson L. Darling for $3,700. Other portions went equally cheap.

John E. Overton, one of the purchasers, makes affidavit that several parcels were not sold to the highest bidder. John Ahrens also makes an affidavit, in which he asserts that the sale was killed by the irregularities practiced on the first three parcels put up. Patrick Lilles, John W. Terrell, Louis E. Moger, and the auctioneer, each has made affidavit in which he alleged that the first parcels sold were not struck off to the highest bidders.

The entire property brought $8,460, and ex-County Clerk Orange T. Fanning asserts that it was easily worth $10,000, and says he would be willing to give a bond to the court to bid that amount for the property if a re-sale is ordered.

A Street Commissioner Enjoined.

The New-York and Westchester Water Company, through its counsel, Franklin Bien, has obtained from Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining Louis F. Haffen, the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, from in any way interfering with the property of the company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Lehigh and New-York Railroad Company, a reorganization of the Southern Central Railroad Company; capital, $4,142,1000, divided into 41,421 shares, of which 7,099 shall be common stock and the rest preferred; Directors—Simon Borg of New-York, G. A. Hobart of Paterson, N. J.; Wilson S. Bissell, George J. Sicard, Peter C. Doyle, of Buffalo; Henry S. Brinker of Haverford, Penn.; Franklin P. Tabor, Edward G. Wride, Henry D. Titus, Ransom R. Cross, of Auburn; Eugene H. Satterlee of Rochester, Frank A. Eldridge, North Fair Haven; John M. Brainerd of Auburn. The road runs from North Fair Haven, Cayuga County, N. Y., through the counties of Cayuga, Cortland, Tompkins, and Tioga, to a point on the Pennsylvania State line near Sayre, Penn., a distance of 115 miles. The tax paid for incorporation was $5,177.74.

The Court Street Theatre Company, to operate and manage a theatrical and vaudeville theatre and concert hall and a bar for the sale of wines, liquors, and cigars, together with a café, in Buffalo; capital, $44,000; Directors—A. J. Meyer, Charles M. Bagg, Emory P. Close, Michael J. McNamara, William Pfaltzer, and John T. Lucker, of Buffalo.

Fashion, Figure, and Novelty Company of New-York City, to carry on the business of manufacturers, sellers, and renters of advertising, patterns, novelties, &c.; capital, $5,000; Directors—Oakley Selleck, William M. Kerr, Josiah T. Wilcox, George P. Butler, and Lucien Oudin, of New-York City.

R. N. Plummer Company of New-York City, to issue a publication known as The American Physician; capital, $12,000; Directors—Robert N. Plummer of Brooklyn, Albert A. Reed and Charles T. Gregory of New-York City.

Consolidated Advertising Association of New-York City; capital, $5,000; Directors—E. A. Keeling, J. D. W. Sherman, and Charles M. Coen of New-York City.

Stern Bros.

offer to-morrow, Monday,

Blankets

10-4 Sizes,
(for single beds), at
$1.98 $3.35

11-4 Sizes,
(for double beds)
$2.59 $3.95
$4.85 $5.95

12-4 Sizes,
(for extra large beds)
$4.65 $5.75
$6.95

50 Cases Figured Silkoline Comfortables
(for double beds)
$1.59

Sateen Down Comfortables
Size 6x6 (for double beds)
$2.95 $4.88

West 23d St.

THE CHILDREN'S MUSIC FESTIVAL

Many New-York and Brooklyn Choirs Will Be Represented at the Seidl Society's Brighton Beach Concerts.

The choir boys of the following churches will participate in the Seidl Society's children's festival on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons in the Brighton Beach Music Hall: Grace Church, All Saints', Holy Nativity, Church of the Redeemer, St. Luke's, St. Clement's, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Matthew's in Brooklyn, St. Paul's of Flatbush, and the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New-York.

There will be 100 boys and 40 men in the choir at the beach. The boys will sing with the orchestra the selections announced in the programmes, and will lead the children and audience in the singing of the National anthems.

George Werrenrath will sing as solos the verses of the anthems, and the children and audience will sing the choruses. Henry E. Duncan will have charge of the choral part of the festival. He has been industriously rehearsing the boys all the week.

There will be a final rehearsal at the Rothschild Building at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and in the evenings the boys' chorus will have a rehearsal with forty men members of church choirs who will sing with them at the festival.

The officers of the Seidl Society who have the festival work in hand are arranging the final details of the three days' festival, and by to-morrow morning everything will be in readiness. The Brighton Beach trains will take down all the Brooklyn children who wear the tag tickets of the Seidl Society, and on every train there will be men and women to take charge of the young people. The New-York children will go by the Iron Steamboat Line or by the Brooklyn trolley lines to the Brighton Beach stations. The invitations sent out include 200 children of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, 170 children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 200 children of St. John's Catholic Asylum, 65 children from the Church Charity Foundation, and 200 children from the Sunday school classes of the Eastern District. A large contingent will go from Flatbush and vicinity.

Mr. Duncan will take down his 100 choir boys Tuesday morning for a rehearsal with the orchestra and Mr. Seidl in the music hall. Not all the children will go down together, but all will make the return trip together.

It is the aim and effort of the women who represent the Seidl Society to have a representative gathering of young people. Plymouth Church will make a large showing for the opening day—Tuesday—and the Episcopal churches of Brooklyn are all fully represented. There are a great many beautiful voices among the children.

W. A. Bardwell, the Treasurer of the Seidl Society's Children's Music Festival Luncheon Fund, acknowledges the following contributions:

George Foster Peabody	$100
A. C. Washington	50
Henry Batterman	25
W. H. Moger	25
Mrs. Julia R. McCoy	25
Henry W. Maxwell	10
Frederick A. Schroeder	10
Mr. Lawrence	5
James L. Morgan	5
Frank L. Babbott	5
Through Miss Chapin	4
Sister Rebecca	3
Mrs. S. E. Waterman	2

The programme for the music hall concerts to-day are as follows:

AFTERNOON.

Overture, "Mignon"	Thomas
Fantasia and Angels' Pantomime	Humperdinck
Intermezzo, "Pagliacci"	Leoncavallo
Fantasia, "Cavalleria Rusticana"	Mascagni
Ballet music, "Coppelia"	Delibes
Angelus	Massenet
March, "Tzigane"	Lacome
Waltz, "Stories of the Vienna Woods"	Strauss

EVENING.

Grand polonaise	Liszt
"Peer Gynt," suite	Grieg
Entr'acte Waltz, "Naila"	Delibes
Tannhaeuser's Pilgrimage	Wagner
Ballet music, "Faust"	Gounod
Prayer and hunting chorus	Weber
Overture, "Mignon"	Thomas
Intermezzo, "Rateliff"	Mascagni
Kammenoi Ostrow	Rubinstein
The Gathering of the Knights and Vassals	Wagner

The afternoon concert will begin at 3:10 o'clock, and the evening concert at 8:10.

Pawned a Salvation Army Drum.

George Williams, a homeless man, was held in $500 bail in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for trial on a charge of stealing a drum worth $4 from the Salvation Army barracks in Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street.

Williams was a regular attendant at the meetings of the army, and finally professed religion. As he had no home, he was allowed by the janitor to sleep in the building, and he was occasionally allowed to have the keys. Williams pawned the drum in a neighboring pawnshop.

The complainant was Mary Harris.

News of Miss Mamie M. Earley.

According to a letter received yesterday by Acting Chief Conlin, Miss Mamie M. Earley, formerly head nurse in the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, who was reported missing to the Brooklyn police several days ago, has been found. The letter is signed "M. M. Earley" and is supposed to be from her brother. No address was given.

W. & J. SLOANE.

Smith's

Moquettes and Axminsters.

THE CHOICEST LINE OF NOVELTIES IN DESIGN AND COLORING, ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE COMING FALL, IS NOW ON EXHIBITION, AND AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LAST SEASON'S PATTERNS WILL BE OFFERED FROM NOW UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15 AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THE REGULAR AUTUMN RATES.

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

THE LOCAL SITUATION

Union or Straight Tickets the Subject of the Hour.

ANTI-PLATTITES GAINING COURAGE

Good Government Clubs and Other Organizations, Including Tammany, Awaiting the Action of Republican Factions.

The County Convention of Good Government Clubs has been called to meet next Wednesday in the United Charities Building. Although there has been some talk of the clubs nominating a ticket of their own, and putting it first in the field, it has been determined not to make any nominations at the outset, but, after perfecting the organization, they will adjourn to meet after the project of forming another union against Tammany has been thoroughly talked over.

The Platt Republicans are saying that the Brookfield Republicans induced the leaders of the Good Government Clubs to abandon their intention of putting a ticket in the field, for the present, at any rate.

Another theory is that the club leaders, who, earlier were in favor of a ticket of their own, have come to the conclusion that precipitate action upon the subject might interfere with the plans of those who expect to defeat Tammany again this year.

It is not long since the Good Government Clubs, or some of them, denounced Mayor Strong on the ground that he was not carrying out his pre-election pledges, especially in the case of the Bi-Partisan Police bill. Their anger, however, has died out under the pleadings of the advocates of a union ticket.

James C. Carter will be made temporary Chairman of the convention, James B. Reynolds, President of Club X, had been slated for temporary Secretary, but he will not be in the city.

Among the men who have been selected by the various clubs to represent them at this convention are Everett P. Wheeler, Joseph Larocque, Salem H. Wales, Arthur Von Briesen, Jacob H. Schiff, R. Fulton Cutting, William B. Hornblower, Wheeler H. Peckham, James C. Coleman, Percival Knauth, R. E. Cary, R. W. G. Welling, George Haven Putnam, L. J. Callanan, and Austen G. Fox.

The clubs will have the honor of holding the first convention and starting the ball rolling. The meeting will add additional interest to the much-mooted question whether there shall be a union ticket such as there was last year, or whether there shall be a straight Republican ticket. After discussing the question of putting a clubs' ticket in the field, the Good Government men will doubtless go into a union if one can be arranged.

Mayor Strong, Commissioner Brookfield, Cornelius N. Bliss, City Chamberlain Anson G. McCook, and many more of Mayor Strong's friends are working indefatigably to smooth matters so that there can be a union ticket. Some of them are anxious that the Committee of Seventy be called back into existence.

Politicians say that many of the Mayor's friends are working for a union ticket as part of their crusade against Thomas C. Platt. It is well known that Platt wants a straight Republican ticket and nothing else. He will not abandon this idea unless the demand for a union ticket forces him to. As it looks at present Platt will carry out his straight-ticket plan if he controls the Republican County Convention, and it is a very nice question as to who will control that convention.

The Brookfield faction has the advantage of patronage, but it has the disadvantage of having created an unusually large number of disappointed office seekers. The Platt people showed that they had the majority of the County Committee at its organization, for Lauterbach, backed by Platt, defeated Mr. Brookfield for the Chairmanship of the committee. The Platt people claim that they are as strong in the committee as they were in the Chairmanship fight.

The three factors essential to a successful union against Tammany are: First, the Republicans acting all together; second, the German-American Reform Union; third, the State Democracy. To these may be added the Good Government Clubs, but it must be remembered that the members of the Good Government Clubs are, as a rule, also members of one of the three organizations named as essential factors.

The difficulty in the way of forming a union this year lies largely in the fact that in all of the three factors there are men who favor a union and men who want to see a straight ticket of their own political faith put in the field, whether they be Republicans or Democrats. This is the year preceding a Presidential election, and party lines are, perhaps, more attractive than they were last year. Besides, a Legislature that will have to settle in some way the excise question, and which will include a Senate that will not only serve for three years, but will vote for Senator Hill's successor in the United States Senate, will be elected. These things will have a bearing on the question of making a union ticket.

The present attitude of the various organizations that participated in last year's union against Tammany can be summarized as follows:

Platt Republicans—Against a union, for a straight ticket.

Anti-Platt Republicans—For a union under any circumstances.

German-American Reform Union—Undecided.

State Democracy—Undecided. Many of its leaders are for a union, and several want to make a Democratic union.

Good Government Clubs—Probably for a union ticket.

Latin-American Union—Will be on the lookout for arrangements more advantageous to itself than the last union was.

O'Brien Democracy—This organization cannot secure a union with Tammany, and will be with its strongest opponent.

Steckler Independent County Organization—For a union.

Both the O'Brienites and the Stecklers' organization are personal affairs, and are not essential factors to a union.

Meanwhile Tammany is professing a desire for a union of all Democrats, and keeping a close watch on passing political events.

MR. BROOKFIELD FOR UNION.

He Predicts the Defeat of Mr. Platt and Tammany by 40,000 Plurality.

Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield was in a very optimistic frame of mind at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night over the prospects of success for a union local ticket at the election this Fall.

"I don't think that a straight Republican ticket will be nominated. If Mr. Platt should nominate such a ticket with a union ticket in the field Mr. Platt's ticket would not poll more than 10,000 votes. The union ticket in that event will sweep up both Platt and Tammany, and win by 40,000 plurality," he said.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Do you fancy any room in Versailles or in the Trianons, or perhaps something from the Doge's Palace, or—well, any room or any pieces of furniture in the civilized world? If so, our designers are constantly copying and arranging the pieces to suit the up-to-date needs of the American people.

Designs and estimates furnished for interior woodwork and decorations.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Factory, 154 West 19th St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Comparisons Between American and British Fast Trains.

The present rivalry between two great railway corporations in Great Britain in the matter of the speed of passenger trains may well be taken as a compliment to the enterprise of the managers of American railroads. It was the long-continued success of the New-York Central's Empire State Express that gave the Britons the idea of running trains long distances at the rate of fifty miles an hour or thereabouts.

The recent achievement of the London and Northwestern road in running a heavy passenger train from London to Aberdeen, a distance of 540 miles, in 538 minutes, although unprecedented in point of time per mile for long-distance travel, can scarcely be regarded as a challenge to American railway managers to do better. The Empire State Express has made 436½ miles in 425¾ minutes, and its ordinary running time, taking into consideration the great difference in conditions existing between the British roads and the New-York Central, is even more remarkable than was the fast time from London to Aberdeen.

The British roads run either above or below grade. There are no grade crossings to be looked out for, and no city or village streets are traversed by the trains. The Empire State Express runs past hundreds of grade crossings, and cuts through more than twenty cities of importance in its passage between New-York and Buffalo. In every case where the train passes through the streets of a city, the speed must be reduced to eight miles an hour. The Empire State Express makes its great speed in spite of such drawbacks, which are unknown to the British railways.

William Buchanan, the Master of Motive Power of the New-York Central system, expressed the opinion the other day that the running time of the Empire State Express could be reduced one hour with absolute safety. If such a change were made, the rate of speed of the Empire State would be far greater than that of the London flier which made 540 miles in 538 minutes.

SUIT AGAINST GREAT NORTHERN.

T. W. Pearsall of New-York Brings up an Interesting Point.

Dispatches from Chicago and St. Paul describe the nature of a suit brought in the Federal Circuit Court in St. Paul, by Thomas W. Pearsall of New-York against the Great Northern Railway. The purpose of the suit apparently is to prevent the consummation of the proposed scheme of operations between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads.

Mr. Pearsall charges the Great Northern Company and the holders of a majority of the outstanding second, third, and consolidated mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with having entered into a plan of reorganization which will tend to improve the value of the stock of the Great Northern.

A dispatch from St. Paul says: "Although Mr. Pearsall is believed to have begun his suit in good faith, the impression here is that the Great Northern people welcome it. It will bring up the question of the charter right of the Great Northern to guarantee earnings for the Northern Pacific, and the friends of the former company have the utmost confidence that the decision will be in its favor. In this event President Hill would be in a position to proceed to enforce the contract with the Northern Pacific."

Future of Atchison Employes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 24.—As the time for the Master's sale of the property of the Atchison Company approaches, and for the reorganization of that great system under the plans of the committee, there is much speculation as to the disposition to be made of the large number of employes, many of whom have grown gray in the service of the old company. Some of these men began their service for the company in the early years of its eventful history, when they started at the foot of the ladder and by industry and strict attention to their duties forced their way toward the top, and are to-day among the ablest and most progressive of their class in this country and in the world. Just what will be the fate of these men is now concerning the public generally, and Kansans in particular, because all Kansans are deeply interested in any feature which is likely to effect the great Atchison system. They look upon it as a part of the great Commonwealth, and which had its start in the early struggles on the plains along the line of the old Santa Fé trail, and which has kept pace with the State and people in all the rapid and wonderful achievements of a third of a century.

Ontario and Western.

The expert accountants who audit the books and accounts of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad have just completed their examinations, and the figures for the fiscal year of 1894-5 were found to be correct. Following is a comparative statement of the operation of the road for three years, ending June 30:

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Gross earnings	$3,688,173	$3,842,119	$3,669,113
Op. ex. and taxes	2,798,225	2,732,540	2,642,412
Net earnings	889,948	1,109,579	1,026,700
Fixed charges	638,095	690,012	700,317
Surplus	256,853	419,566	326,382

The annual meeting of the Ontario and Western stockholders will be held Wednesday, Sept. 25.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Atchison, Topeka and St. Joseph Railroad has filed a charter with the Secretary of State of Kansas. Capital, $1,500,000. It is proposed to construct a line of railroad from St. Joseph, Mo., to Topeka, Kan. Incorporators are A. H. Horton, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; B. P. Waggener, W. P. Waggener, J. W. Orr, C. S. Hetherington, C. C. Flack, and S. C. Harburger.

—Stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Road will hold their annual meeting in Toledo on Sept. 11.

—Increased earnings are reported by the St. Paul Road for the third week in August of $20,765.

Daniell & Sons.

Will offer on Monday and during the CLOSING DAYS OF SUMMER greater reductions than have hitherto been made in this or any other establishment in this city.

As everybody knows, our

RIBBON, SILK, AND DRESS GOODS DEPTS.

are worth coming long distances to see, and no one will be disappointed.

We specify:

1,000 Cartons of Ribbons, from 3c. yard up to 19c.; worth from 10c. to 55c. per yard.

Every other department will share in the unusual reduction.

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Valley Girl is the name of the latest addition to the Glen Island fleet of steamers. She made her trial trip yesterday, and the experts who were present pronounced themselves perfectly satisfied. The boat will be put on the regular route to-morrow and will doubtless prove a favorite with the Glen Island patrons, as she is especially comfortable in every respect. The steamer can carry 1,200 passengers.

—Woolley & Gerrans, who have just leased the Hotel Majestic, are well known to the public as successful managers of the Hotel Iroquois at Buffalo and the Grand Union at Saratoga. They state that they do not pay $200,000 rental, as reported.

—Dr. Tracey, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that during the week ending yesterday there were 853 deaths, against an average of 501 for the corresponding week in the last five years. There were 425 deaths of children not five years old.

—Michael Delland, twenty-five years old, of 531 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, fell overboard from a scow in the Harlem River last night, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday at Kyle's Dock. It was sent to the Morgue.

—The Glen Summit Hotel at Glen Summit, Penn., will remain open for guests until Oct. 1. The hotel is heated throughout by steam and open grate fires, and it is in every respect comfortable for cool weather.

Brooklyn.

—Robert Doherty, fourteen years old, of 177 Throop Avenue, while shooting rats, with Louis Cook, thirteen years old, in the cellar of the latter's house, 818 Kent Avenue, yesterday afternoon, was accidentally shot in the left leg by Cook.

—Daniel O'Connell, thirty-three years old, of 533 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was overcome by heat while working at Clinton and Flushing Avenues, in that city yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Homoeopathic Hospital.

Long Island.

—The members of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club will attend the morning service in the Methodist Church at that place to-day. They will be led by Commodore T. W. Sheridan, and will wear their yachting uniforms.

—The body of a man was found in a clump of bushes on Garrett Van Siclen's farm on the Jamaica road, near Flushing, Thursday. The body was badly decomposed. It has not been identified.

—Leopold Williams, who says he lives at 221 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn has been sent to jail for two months by Justice Lott of Woodhaven for stealing onions from farmers in that vicinity.

—The women of Milburn will hold a fair and carnival next week to raise money to place lamps in the public streets.

—Joseph Rohrig, a Woodside insurance collector, has been sent to jail for three months for embezzling $100.

Yonkers.

—At a meeting of the Committee of the Whole of the Common Council Friday night, Alderman E. Alexander Houston was chosen Captain of the Aldermanic baseball team, which is to play Labor Day with the team of the Mount Vernon Common Council. Mayor Strong will act as umpire. Capt. Houston yesterday assigned his team as follows: Alderman Sutherland, pitcher; Brodetzke, catcher; Gaffney, first base; Ralph, second base; Reynolds, third base; Mayor Peene and Alderman Houston, short stops; Tompkins, right field; Schlobohm, left field; Mooney and Fitzgerald, centre field.

—Samuel Webb, an employe of Smith's carpet shop, was badly injured yesterday by having a bale of jute fall on him. He was unloading the jute from the wagon, when the pulley rope broke, and let the bale drop on him. He was taken to St. John's Hospital for treatment.

—The following persons passed the recent examination for clerks and postmen at the Yonkers Post Office: J. S. Frazier, J. W. Arbuckle, A. Ch

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RADICALS TAKE ACTION

The National Liberal Club Calls for a Conference.

ENGLISH POLITICAL WHIPS AMAZED

The Civil Marriage Question in Great Britain—No Evil Effects from the Racing of Trains.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—As both the Executive Committees of the National Liberal Federation and the Central Liberal Association, which mainly holds the party purse, have hesitated to convene a general national conference, the political committee of the National Liberal Club has taken upon itself the responsibility of summoning a congress for Oct. 29. The article marks a new party departure of the greatest moment, and will more than ever centralize the control of the London and provincial organizations within the National Liberal Club, the strongest element in which is radical. It will cause a root and branch reform in the National Liberal Federation and lead to the constitution of a permanent caucus, which will give orders to, instead of receiving them from, the party whips, who have hitherto nominated and ruled the committees of the federation.

The initial impetus of this movement arose from a series of Radical committee meetings, at which the collapse of the Liberal Party was discussed in all its bearings. The committee suggested that the federation be reconstituted by the free election of all the committees and officials, so as to make the body the living representative of democratic force. The existing officials, whips, and other hole and corner nominees do not approve of the holding of a conference; nevertheless, they must bow before its decisions. Every Liberal association has already promised to send delegates. All Liberal members and candidates absenting themselves will be marked men.

Among the great organizations that will be represented are the National Reform Union, the Midland Liberal Association, and the London, Scottish, and Welsh associations. The wire-pullers and bosses will alone make a poor show at the conference.

Apart from the main question of reorganization, an attempt will be made to recast the platform, of which, by far, the most delicate plank is temperance legislation, the future relations of the Liberals with the Irish Parliamentary Party coming next in importance. There is considerable doubt as to whether the Irish alliance will be retained. The Irish organs, Parnellite and anti-Parnellite alike, have adopted an expectant attitude toward the Government. Whatever reform, says The Freeman's Journal, the Government undertakes, will have the strenuous assistance of the Nationalists as aids to home rule.

Mr. Henry Labouchère, the well-known Radical leader, came from Marienbad to London to attend the meetings of the Radical Committee. He persists in his contention that the first essential is to depose Lord Rosebery from his position as leader of the Liberal Party, and it is likely that the coming conference will assent to the deposition of the ex-Prime Minister.

The committee of the English Church Union recently startled Church circles by declaring that civil marriages were an offense against Church discipline. Parties who had incurred censure by entering into such marriages, ought, according to the committee, to obtain absolution before being admitted to communion. The further ceremonies of the ring and the joining of hands ought to occur, and the benediction be given. The report staggered even the Council of the Union, as throwing doubt on the validity of the civil contract. The matter was again referred to the committee, who now report that they did not mean to suggest the necessity for a religious renewal of the marriage contract, but only a solemn acknowledgment in face of the Church, by the parties who had contracted civil marriages. The Council now proposes to seek a deliverance from the Church Convocation. The question arouses the keenest feeling among Church adherents.

According to The Speaker, the organ of the Liberals, the attitude of that party on the Chinese mission outrage is distinctly in favor of active intervention. Lord Salisbury, the paper declares, should obtain an Anglo-American entente, under which the first work should be the further opening up of China. The Government at Pekin would be wise to accept foreign aid to restore order, if only to save itself. A family council of the nations could, without difficulty, sentence China to the tutelage of a native gendarmerie officered by Europeans. This is not yet probable, although it would be certain to benefit the central Government, but it will come soon unless the Pekin Government responds to the just demands of the powers.

The Board of Agriculture threatens to withdraw the privilege given to American inspectors to verify at the ports of landing alleged cases of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle. Two Canadian cattle suffering from pleuro-pneumonia were recently landed at Deptford, and the Canadian authorities were refused permission to examine them. A clamor to obtain for Canadians the same privileges as the American inspectors enjoy is now being raised. The Right Hon. Walter H. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, contends that there is no provision in acts of Parliament permitting foreign inspectors here. The Washington Government may, therefore, be prepared to learn that the privilege accorded the American Inspectors has been rescinded.

The races between trains on the railways between London and Aberdeen have evoked discussion as to the dangers to passengers and the nervous strain on the drivers. The best opinion published comes from a man who for eleven years was the engineer of an express train on the New-York Central Railroad. He says that he never met a driver who preferred a slow to a fast train. It is utter rubbish, he declares, to say that a fast train entails a greater strain on the nerves. The knowledge that precautions are taken to keep the line clear for fliers takes a deal of anxiety from the driver's mind. As a class, they are notably healthy and long lived. This American driver says that he knows a number of drivers who retired when they were seventy years old, and they were then enjoying robust health. One of the most daring drivers in the United States is sixty-three years old, and is the picture of health. Accidents to trains when running at high speed are exceedingly rare. With good roads and rolling stock, accidents ought not to occur. He contends that it is perfectly safe to run eighty miles an hour.

It has been ascertained that there were eleven American passengers on the Channel steamer Seaford of the New-Haven-Dieppe line that was sunk on Tuesday last, in collision with the steamer Lyon of the same line. A number of applications to the American Embassy for aid to secure from the company the value of their lost luggage have been made. Ambassador Bayard is willing to personally assist the destitute among the number, but he has no official means to help them. Some of the Americans have made individual claims against the company. If these claims are not paid in a few days, they will be placed in the hands of an attorney.

The Board of Trade denies that it has any intention to send delegates to Washington to arrange a joint scheme to destroy derelicts, more especially those floating in the North Atlantic, which action has been urged upon the board by the committee of Lloyds. The Board of Trade holds that the question is a diplomatic one, and that it is within the functions of the Foreign Office.

Among the passengers sailing to-day for New-York from Southampton on the American Line steamer St. Louis are Commander Bradford and Lieut. Mulligan, who had charge of the recent speed trial of the St. Louis; Assistant Postmaster General Neilson, N. W. Goodrich, S. P. Langley, Messrs. Griscom and Wright of the American Line, Dr. Forbes Winslow, Prof. W. L. Whitney, and Dr. Oronhyataka.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the American Navy, with his daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding, and his granddaughter, Miss Wilmerding, spent the past week in the Scottish Highlands, after a short stay in London, following a general tour of the Continent. They sailed for home Wednesday. Gen. Tracy kept in close touch with American political affairs while in Europe, but he confided to no one his views on the next Presidential nominee of the Republicans, although continuing a frank and stanch friend of ex-President Harrison. When his own future was referred to in social conversation, he laughingly confessed that he considered himself still a young man, with no intention of avoiding public life.

The author of the "Speech of Monkeys," Mr. R. L. Garner, who, after a few days in Paris, has just sailed for Gaboon, Africa, intends to stay in Africa but a few months to secure several young apes that have been captured for him, which he will take directly to New-York, in continuance of his investigation of their language. He will avoid Europe, and make the voyage home with his apes by way of the Azores, the British climate having proved too vigorous for unacclimated apes, Mr. Garner's last collection of them having succumbed to pneumonia in London. Mr. Garner expects to educate his new catch of young monkeys in the rudiments of English, not with any view of personal profit, as he is a man of independent means, and has undertaken his experiments solely for his own pleasure, he says. His fad has excited only ridicule in England, but in France his efforts are considerately watched, and he claims to be not wholly without honor at home.

Speaker Crisp will sail for home on Aug. 31, in order to keep engagements for the dedication of Chickamauga Park and the opening of the Atlanta Exposition.

Nat Goodwin and his wife have been going the theatrical rounds the last two weeks in search of novelties adaptable to the American stage, and it would not be surprising if he secured several talented young persons here to return with him.

Senator Gray of Delaware, with his wife, visited last week United States Consul William J. Black, the Senator's brother-in-law, at Nuremburg, Bavaria. The Senator's stay in Europe has been crowded into only three weeks.

Ambassador Bayard has declined many invitations for grouse shooting this month, but he will take a brief vacation in September, when the partridge season opens in the Highlands, where he proved himself an excellent shot last year. While Mr. Bayard cannot be called an enthusiastic golfer, he recognizes that game as especially adapted to men of his years, and takes exercise at the links as frequently as opportunity affords. He does not play a brisk game, but has made very fair scores.

Several American army officers have witnessed the August manoeuvres in England and are equally enthusiastic for similar mobilizations annually in the United States. They were much impressed to find at Aldershot, just outside of London, a force outnumbering the entire standing army of the United States. In this force were 30,000 volunteers, who are similar in all respects to the American National Guard. These volunteers were included in ninety corps, gathered from all parts of the United Kingdom, and, in the opinion of American officers, the uniform, discipline, and the contact with volunteers from various sections of the country, as well as their association with regulars, could not be otherwise than extremely beneficial. It appeared to them exceedingly advisable to establish an American field for manoeuvres, where portions of the militia from various States might spend a few weeks each Summer in service organization with regulars. If nothing else were achieved, it would, at least, familiarize American officers with large bodies of men. At present, American officers, however much theoretical knowledge they absorb, know nothing of the practical handling of an army except when they come to Europe at their own expense and witness the annual evolutions.

There is no longer any practical doubt that the sixty-seventh annual meeting, in 1897, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Toronto. This year's meeting will be held at Ipswich, commencing Wednesday, Sept. 11. Treasurer Coady of the Toronto association, who will support the invitation from Canada, has found, in discussing the matter with officers of the association, that the selection of Toronto meets with almost unanimous approval. The address this year will be delivered by Sir Douglas Galton, President-elect. It is expected that the most important discourse will be that on "Magnetism in Rotation," by Prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson.

WHY THE IMMIGRANTS WERE HELD

Commissioner McSweeny Tells of His Action with Campania's Passengers.

Concerning the action of the immigration officials in refusing to allow the steerage passengers of the Campania to be landed on the day of arrival, that vessel having reached her dock early Friday afternoon, Assistant Immigration Commissioner McSweeny yesterday gave his version of the case. The statement was typewritten, and is as follows:

I have seen the article in this morning's paper, and I cannot believe that the statements credited to Mr. Brown were made by him. As far as inhumanity to passengers is concerned, it would have been much more inhuman to have taken them off under the circumstances, and it is a matter of record that in April of this year the Sunday Closing League of America petitioned the President of the United States to close Ellis Island on Sunday, so that the employes might get one day's needed rest in seven. The Immigration Bureau decided that the passengers should be taken off on seven days in the week, because of the inconveniences which would result to the immigrants from being kept on shipboard, especially during the Summer season.

In this specific case, it would have been impossible to have landed the passengers of this vessel at Ellis Island before 7 o'clock in the evening at the earliest. It would then have taken three or four hours to properly examine them, so that the passengers could not be finally landed until between 10 o'clock and midnight.

All the passengers who were destined to points outside of New-York would have had to remain at Ellis Island over night and all the next day before they could have been forwarded to their destinations. Those going to New-York would have been turned adrift into the streets at midnight to find their relatives and friends, and would have been subject to the innumerable sharpers who are continually lying in wait for just such opportunities.

There was no inhumanity in allowing them to remain on the ship, because they could not have left the ship, in the first place, before 7 o'clock in the evening, and all the extra time that they had to remain there was during the night, as we took them off the first thing in the morning. We have no accommodations for housing passengers over night other than those who are detained by us as ineligible to land, and the question as to whether it would have been more inhuman to bring these passengers here and make them sleep on the floor than to allow them to remain in berths that they had already occupied for a week on shipboard is a question that needs no discussion at all.

As a matter of fact, we have in exceptional cases landed passengers after dark, and have found by experience that the work cannot be properly done. The examination is not sufficiently thorough. The doctors especially, cannot pass upon the physical qualifications of immigrants under artificial light. The immigration officials have a duty to perform to the public in keeping out undesirable immigrants, and to immigrants themselves in making their examination as easy and as comfortable as possible, and at the same time to protect them from the efforts of outsiders, neither of which they could have done if they had landed them at midnight, to find their ways alone to their various destinations.

Dr. A. A. Wheeler of the United States Marine Hospital, surgeon in charge at Ellis Island, took the same view of the case.

B. Altman & Co.

On Sale Monday.

Early Shipments of Silks, Dress Goods, Laces & Trimmings for Autumn.

18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.

DISCOURAGED BY BALFOUR

German Leaders of the Bimetallic League Anxious.

ASSEMBLY OF THE GERMAN CATHOLICS

The Mutual Life Insurance Company Ordered from Prussia—The Case of Mr. Stern in Bavaria.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The leaders of the German Bimetallic League, although to a considerable degree discouraged by the declaration of Mr. Balfour in the British House of Commons, that he had no right to pledge his colleagues in the ministry to a policy favorable to the calling of another International Monetary Conference, refuse to regard the British leader's statement as final in determining the action of Great Britain in the matter. Communications which have been received from the British Bimetallic League represent Mr. Balfour as willing to assist in bringing about a conference, but he is also represented as being desirous, before placing the question before the Cabinet, of being enabled to present to his colleagues feasible bases of discussion. If the German, French, and English Bimetallists can formulate proposals of the character mentioned, proposals such as would induce Chancellor Hohenlohe to carry out his promise to take the initiative in the calling of a conference, the English Government, it is represented in these communications, will not refuse to join in its deliberations. The attitude taken by Mr. Balfour is simply the position assumed by his predecessor in the leadership of the House of Commons, Sir William Harcourt, with the addition that Mr. Balfour sympathizes with instead of opposing bimetallism.

The single-standard organs, on the other hand, assume that the chances of the assembling of a monetary conference have been definitely squelched. The National Zeitung declares that the bimetallic soap bubble has burst, and predicts that the Federal Governments will decline to consider the subject further, nor will the Bundesrath waste time in deliberation over the matter. The fact is, however, that immediately after the termination of the vacation period, the Bundesrath, which possibly is already in possession of official documents on the subject from all the federal States, will proceed in an attempt to draft proposals in regard to a conference. Prince Hohenlohe's latest response to requests for a conference from the leaders of the bimetallic movement give no indication of an intention on the part of the Chancellor to depart from his pledge to endeavor to obtain some common ground which will justify him in inviting the co-operation of all Governments interested in the adoption of a common monetary system.

The business of the coming session of the Reichstag, as far as can be learned from information available in the various ministerial departments, will not include any measure of great national or party importance. Contrary to expectation, there is no anti-Socialist legislation impending, and it is understood in official circles that the Emperor desires a quiet legislative period, devoted to minor reforms.

In the Forty-second General Assembly of German Catholics, which will be convened at Munich to-morrow for a session of five days' duration, a number of vitally important papers will be read, among which will be one by Solicitor Forsch on "The Results of the Work of Catholic Orders." This paper will be devoted to showing how moral, religious, and material progress has been supported. Another paper will be presented by the celebrated pulpit orator, Father Kuhn, on "Christendom and Atheism," comparing the diverse effects of each. Prof. Schaedler will read a paper on "Labor Questions in the Light of Christianity," and Herr Groeber, a Wurtemberg member of the Reichstag, one upon the subject, "Christianity as the Foundation of State Life."

The session will begin to-morrow with a celebration of greeting at the Festival Hall, City Brewery, 4 Keller Street, and on Monday the series of regular business meetings will begin. At 8 A. M. there will be a solemn celebration of mass in the Church of Our Lady for the invocation of the Holy Spirit. This will be followed, at 10 A. M., by an executive session of the General Assembly in the Catholic Casino, 7 Barr Street. At 8 P. M. there will be a session of the committee in the committee room of the Festival Hall, and at 5 P. M. the first public general assembly will be held in the hall. The day's proceedings will close with a social conversation in the garden and public rooms of the City Brewery, beginning at 8 P. M.

The blow aimed a few days ago by the Prussian Government against foreign, and especially American, insurance companies, fell upon the Mutual Life Company much sooner than was expected. The order withdrawing the concessions granted to the company in November, 1886, and compelling them to cease business on Sept. 1, was issued without according a hearing to the case of the company. The agents of the company immediately made application to the United States Embassy for assistance and redress, and laid a statement before Ambassador Runyon, the substance of which was that the Prussian Government had raised difficulties against the company's system of business, but had intimated that the Minister of the Interior would hear its defense upon his return from his vacation on the 18th inst. The Berlin Director of the Mutual Company, with a lawyer, had waited to see the Minister of the Interior and plead the cause of the company, but the decree was issued against them while the Director and his counsel were waiting.

On the ground that the edict was prematurely served, the American Embassy is now able to bring its services into play, and, accordingly, the embassy has made representations to the Government which have directly resulted in extracting a promise that the Cabinet Council, which will meet next week, will take the matter into consideration. Officials of the Mutual Company are confident that the decree will be rescinded or modified, as the company is willing to comply in every way with the demands of the Government.

United States Consul General de Kay asserts that he is now in possession of evidence that Mr. Louis Stern, who was recently arrested and fined in Kissingen for an alleged insult to Baron von Thuengen, the Deputy Commissioner of the Spa, has been very harshly and unjustly treated. Mr. de Kay declares that he himself would have served the Baron a good deal worse than Mr. Stern did if he had been in Kissingen and been treated as Mr. Stern was. Mr. de Kay says he has reported substantially this opinion to the Government at Washington.

Mr. Adam of New-York, who is connected with the Liederkranz Society in that city, has arrived here from Kissingen, and expresses similar views. The developments of the case unfavorable to Mr. Stern have arisen, though having appeared entirely to the official support of the American Embassy and Consulate, instead of seeking the clemency of the Bavarian Prince Regent. The Bavarian Government caused inquiries to be made about Mr. Stern in New-York, and, according to the report of the Bavarian investigators, it has been ascertained that he booked his son, who is fifteen years and nine months old, as twelve years of age, for the purpose of obtaining a lower rate of passage on the steamer upon which he came to Europe. The Court of Appeal sitting at Bamberg is not only likely to confirm but to increase the sentence imposed upon Mr. Stern, so the Bavarian newspapers declare.

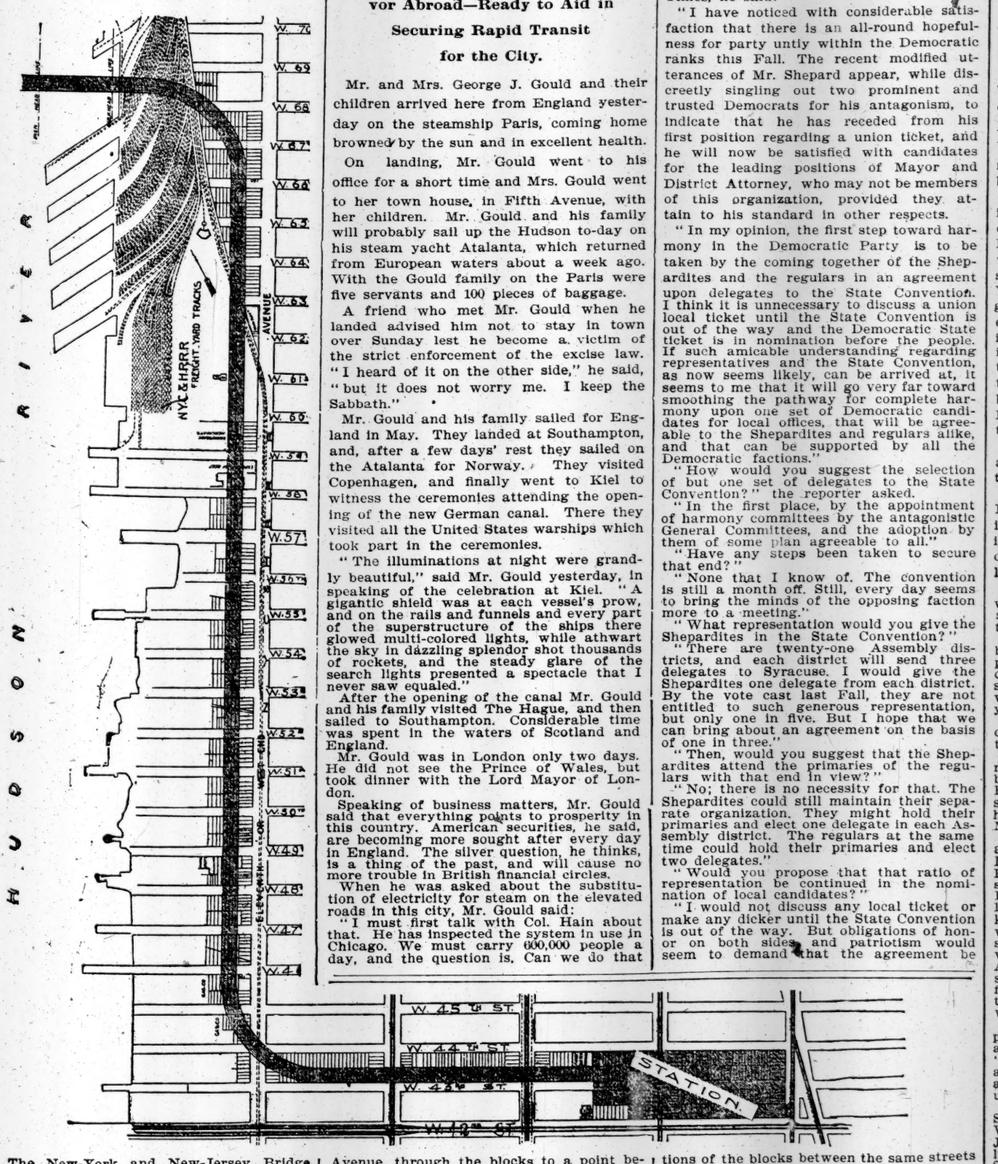
The Munich Nachrichten, which comprises Counselor Bertelm, Mr. Stern's lawyer, among its contributors, says that the Prince Regent will without doubt decline to interfere with the course of the law in the case.

The Grand Duke of Baden in the course of the ceremonies attending the opening of a new railway line between Stahringen and Ueberlingen this week, made a notable speech in which he said: "We take a share in preserving the strength and greatness of the empire, and therefore it is natural for us to keep an eye upon disturbing elements similar to what was seen a few days ago on the Hohentwell. I am alluding to the Socialist meeting presided over by Herr Bebel, which was held among people who are striving for the very opposite condition of things, and are all advancing in State and social organization. We must fight against such aspirations and those who believe that they can advance their interests by the aid of such people merely dig their own graves. Let us keep strong and protect what we created a quarter of a century ago."

The Emperor visited Paderborn, in Westphalia, to-day and reviewed the troops on the Senne drill ground. The city was gayly decorated with flags, banners, flowers, &c., and the church and other bells were rung in honor of his Majesty's presence.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUDSON

With Terminus Near Sixty-ninth Street—Its Station Will Be at Seventh Avenue and Broadway.



The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company has had a preliminary survey made and plans drawn for its New-York approach. The bridge will cross the Hudson River at a point between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, and thence the tracks will be carried to the westward of and parallel with Eleventh, or West End, Avenue, through the blocks to a point between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, from which point they will run to Seventh Avenue, through the blocks between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. Its station in New-York will cover the blocks between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets, and portions of the blocks between the same streets and Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

The matter of the location of the approach in New-York will come before the Harbor Line Board of Army Engineers at the Armory Building, Whitehall Street, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DIPHTHERIA IN WARREN COUNTY, N. J.

Imported from Hoboken—Many Deaths and Cases—Sanitarians Alert.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 24.—There are cases of diphtheria at Independence, Warren County, and everything else is lost sight of in efforts to prevent the further spread of the disease.

Mrs. Lightcap of Hoboken came to Independence some time ago to visit her brother, Ellsworth Deats. Two days after her arrival a three-year-old daughter was taken ill with the disease, and died three days later. The body was sent to Philadelphia for interment.

After the funeral it was found that Lewis Deats, aged nine years, and Sadie Deats, aged three years, had the disease. Both died two days after they were taken ill. While preparations for their burial were in progress, Alvin Deats, one year old, was stricken, and lived only one day.

At the time the disease appeared there were seven children in the house, and all have died. Four of them were of the Deats family, and three are Mrs. Lightcap's. Maud White, a little girl, who lives at Danville, got into the house while the children were ill and contracted the malady. She is still there, but it is believed that she will recover.

Mr. and Mrs. Deats are sick with the disease, and Mrs. Benjamin Howell and her daughter Sadie are also suffering from it. Several other persons are suffering from the disease in a mild form.

The Board of Health is doing everything in its power to stamp out the disease, and believes that the further spread of it will be prevented.

TROUBLE IN A BICYCLE FACTORY

Strike Against an Assistant Foreman, and, Perhaps, Business Dissension.

DOVER, N. J., Aug. 24.—Dissensions which have existed for some time among the employes of the Liberty Bicycle Works at Rockaway yesterday ended in a strike, and the factory is now closed, although operations may be resumed in a week or ten days.

The trouble originated in the demand of the men that the assistant foreman in the building and fitting department, Charles Miller, be discharged for making himself generally obnoxious. This request was refused, and the men quit work. Robert Perkins, the manager of the company, was out of town at the time, but on his return yesterday he induced the men to resume work. They intended to start in at noon, but just before that hour the President of the company posted a notice stating that none of the strikers would be taken back.

Upon learning this, the skilled workmen in the other departments also quit work, and things are now at a standstill. It is stated that there is internal dissension in the company, and that it has extended to the employes. It is further alleged that one faction of the company stockholders is going to manufacture bicycles at Bridgeport, and that it will take most of the workmen along.

Physicians Charged with Burglary.

James E. Kearney and William F. Fitzpatrick, two young physicians, were arrested at their lodgings, 163 East Twenty-seventh Street, Friday night on a charge of burglary, and yesterday morning, in the Yorkville Police Court, they were each held in $1,000 bail for examination next Monday.

The liquor store of Patrick Cody, at 376 Third Avenue, was broken into during the night of Aug. 17, when $20 was taken from the place. Early the next morning Kearney and Fitzpatrick were seen loitering in the neighborhood. These circumstances, taken in connection with the facts that the young men were known to have been in bad straits for money, and to have said on the morning after the robbery that they had received $20 from Boston, led the detectives to believe they were the guilty persons.

They had in their possession martriculation cards issued by the medical department of the University of Vermont dated Feb. 2, 1895.

GEORGE J. GOULD AT HOME

A Talk About His Long Visit to European Countries.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK GOOD, HE SAYS

American Securities Growing in Favor Abroad—Ready to Aid in Securing Rapid Transit for the City.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and their children arrived here from England yesterday on the steamship Paris, coming home browned by the sun and in excellent health.

On landing, Mr. Gould went to his office for a short time and Mrs. Gould went to her town house, in Fifth Avenue, with her children. Mr. Gould and his family will probably sail up the Hudson to-day on his steam yacht Atalanta, which returned from European waters about a week ago. With the Gould family on the Paris were five servants and 100 pieces of baggage.

A friend who met Mr. Gould when he landed advised him not to stay in town over Sunday lest he become a victim of the strict enforcement of the excise law. "I heard of it on the other side," he said, "but it does not worry me. I keep the Sabbath."

Mr. Gould and his family sailed for England in May. They landed at Southampton, and, after a few days' rest they sailed on the Atalanta for Norway. They visited Copenhagen, and finally went to Kiel to witness the ceremonies attending the opening of the new German canal. There they visited all the United States warships which took part in the ceremonies.

"The illuminations at night were grandly beautiful," said Mr. Gould yesterday, in speaking of the celebration at Kiel. "A gigantic shield was at each vessel's prow, and on the rails and funnels and every part of the superstructure of the ships there glowed multi-colored lights, while athwart the sky in dazzling splendor shot thousands of rockets, and the steady glare of the search lights presented a spectacle that I never saw equaled."

After the opening of the canal Mr. Gould and his family visited The Hague, and then sailed to Southampton. Considerable time was spent in the waters of Scotland and Kingstown.

Mr. Gould was in London only two days. He did not see the Prince of Wales, but took dinner with the Lord Mayor of London.

Speaking of business matters, Mr. Gould said that everything points to prosperity in this country. American securities, he said, are becoming more sought after every day in England. The silver question, he thinks, is a thing of the past, and will cause no more trouble in British financial circles.

When he was asked about the substitution of electricity for steam on the elevated roads in this city, Mr. Gould said:

"I must first talk with Col. Hain about that. He has inspected the system in use in Chicago. We must carry 600,000 people a day, and the question is, Can we do that with electricity without a hitch? I hardly think we can at the present time. It is possible, perhaps, but we must look into the matter carefully before we put the public's convenience at stake. When we can see our way clear to put in electricity without putting the public in the street, we will do so. It is a good thing."

Regarding rapid transit in this city, Mr. Gould said:

"We can get rapid transit for this city, but I will never enter the lists against public opinion, or the public officials to advance any idea of my own regarding what constitutes rapid transit. Life is too short by far to fight the public, but I will do anything to accomplish what the public wants, if the people and the officials are with me. I do not believe, however, that the underground idea is at all feasible in this city."

Mr. Gould also talked about yachting matters. What he said will be found in another column.

GOV. O'FERRALL FOR SOUND MONEY

Candidate for the U. S. Senate Against Mr. Daniel on This Question.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24.—Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall of this State, who is popularly supposed to be an opponent of John W. Daniel for the United States Senatorship, has written an open letter on the question of free silver. The significance of this letter is that it comes just at the opening of the campaign for the nomination of Democratic members of the General Assembly. Half of the State Senators elected this year will take part in the choice of Daniel's successor. It is conceded that the silver question will be an issue in the legislative campaign. Immense pressure is being brought to bear upon all leading Democrats to make them declare themselves on the money issue. These efforts have proved unavailing so far as United States Senator Martin, Gen. Lee, and many others are concerned.

Gov. Ferrall, however, has declared himself against free coinage in his letter. The Governor says:

I am opposed to the doctrine of free and unlimited silver coinage without international agreement, agreement with the principal commercial countries of the world. We cannot adopt a monetary system different from these great nationalities and force them to recognize it.

I am for a sound dollar, and what I mean by a sound dollar is one that will pass for 100 cents and be as good as any other dollar anywhere within the limits of the civilized world. Gold is that dollar now; silver may also be, if kept on a parity with gold. But this can only be done by international agreement. What I mean by a sound dollar is one that the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring man can use with a purchasing power of 100 cents, and buy as much with it as any other dollar. What I mean by a sound dollar is one that its holder may lay away to buy a home, save for a rainy day, or provide for himself in old age with absolute certainty that it will be as good as any other dollar when he wants to use it. Gold is that dollar; silver cannot be unless by international agreement it is made equivalent to a gold dollar.

Gov. O'Ferrall's letter has excited the greatest interest among the people.

PHILADELPHIA MARITIME EXCHANGE TRIP

To Inspect Reporting Stations—Acting Secretary Curtis of the Party.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The Harbor Pilotage and Station Committee of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, accompanied by President Earnshaw and Secretary Sharwood, left here this morning on the Red Star tug Juno on an annual tour of inspection of the reporting stations of the exchange on the Delaware River and Bay.

The tug called at Wilmington this afternoon, where the party was joined by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Curtis, Surgeon Gen. Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, and one or two other Government officials.

Besides calling at the different reporting stations, a stop will be made at the National Quarantine Stations at Reedy Island and the Delaware Breakwater, and they will be inspected by the Surgeon General and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. KENNA'S HARMONY PLAN

Two State Convention Delegates for Regulars to One for Shepardites Is His Suggestion.

Thomas J. Kenna, ex-Register of Kings County, who is one of the leading Democratic politicians in Brooklyn, has made some suggestions which he thinks, if adopted, would tend to harmonize the Democratic factions over there. Speaking to a reporter for The Brooklyn Daily Times, he said:

"I have noticed with considerable satisfaction that there is an all-round hopefulness for party untiy within the Democratic ranks this Fall. The recent modified utterances of Mr. Shepard appear, while discreetly singling out two prominent and trusted Democrats for his antagonism, to indicate that he has receded from his first position regarding a union ticket, and he will now be satisfied with candidates for the leading positions of Mayor and District Attorney, who may not be members of this organization, provided they attain to his standard in other respects.

"In my opinion, the first step toward harmony in the Democratic Party is to be taken by the coming together of the Shepardites and the regulars in an agreement upon delegates to the State Convention. I think it is unnecessary to discuss a union local ticket until the State Convention is out of the way and the Democratic State ticket is in nomination before the people. If such amicable understanding regarding representatives and the State Convention, as now seems likely, can be arrived at, it seems to me that it will go very far toward smoothing the pathway for complete harmony upon one set of Democratic candidates for local offices, that will be agreeable to the Shepardites and regulars alike, and that can be supported by all the Democratic factions."

"How would you suggest the selection of but one set of delegates to the State Convention?" the reporter asked.

"In the first place, by the appointment of harmony committees by the antagonistic General Committees, and the adoption by them of some plan agreeable to all."

"Have any steps been taken to secure that end?"

"None that I know of. The convention is still a month off. Still, every day seems to bring the minds of the opposing faction more to a meeting."

"What representation would you give the Shepardites in the State Convention?"

"There are twenty-one Assembly districts, and each district will send three delegates to Syracuse. I would give the Shepardites one delegate from each district. By the vote cast last Fall, they are not entitled to such generous representation, but only one in five. But I hope that we can bring about an agreement on the basis of one in three."

"Then, would you suggest that the Shepardites attend the primaries of the regulars with that end in view?"

"No; there is no necessity for that. The Shepardites could still maintain their separate organization. They might hold their primaries and elect one delegate in each Assembly district. The regulars at the same time could hold their primaries and elect two delegates."

"Would you propose that that ratio of representation be continued in the nomination of local candidates?"

"I would not discuss any local ticket or make any dicker until the State Convention is out of the way. But obligations of honor on both sides and patriotism would seem to demand that the agreement be continued throughout, and that to the Shepardites be given the nomination of one of the three Supreme Court Justices, and their share of the nominees for Senators, Aldermen, Assemblymen, and the more important offices."

"What is your opinion of Democratic success this Fall?"

"I am not as optimistic as some Democrats regarding the coming campaign nor perhaps as many usually thoughtful and conservative Democrats, who believe the regulars should go ahead and name a ticket of their best men, regardless of the Shepardites. They may be right, but nothing is so uncertain as politics, and it is the part both of discretion and patriotism to endeavor to conciliate the dissatisfied."

PRAISE FOR ARCBHISHOP RIORDAN

The California Prelate Compliments the Police Board on Its Enforcement of the Excise Law.

Archbishop Patrick William Riordan of San Francisco, who has been spending a three months' vacation in England and Ireland, will leave New-York to-day for California. He arrived here on Friday on the steamship Columbia, and has been staying at the Murray Hill Hotel.

The Archbishop expressed himself yesterday as heartily in sympathy with the efforts being made by the Police Commissioners in New-York to close the saloons on Sundays, and he regretted that in San Francisco there is no Sunday closing law to enforce.

"I have been enjoying my vacation," Archbishop Riordan said, "and I know little of what has happened here since I sailed away three months ago. I have heard since my arrival here that President Roosevelt of the Police Board is enforcing the excise law, and it gives me satisfaction to hear about the good work."

After learning about the enthusiastic reception the Catholic Total Abstinence Union received here when it celebrated its silver jubilee a few weeks ago, Archbishop Riordan said: "I had heard nothing about what was done at that meeting, but I am pleased to know that it was in every way so successful. Its work cannot fail to meet with the hearty sympathy of the Catholic Church everywhere. The time has certainly come when every one must understand that the Catholic Church is the stanch defender of temperance.

"We Catholics in the West believe, with the foremost Catholics in the East, that Sunday liquor selling should not be tolerated. We believe, too, that good Catholics should not engage in the liquor traffic, and we are doing all we can to impress upon our people that Christianity and liquor selling have nothing in common and cannot go together.

"I regret exceedingly that we have no Sunday closing law in San Francisco. We are working with all our might to obtain satisfactory legislation, and our work must surely take effect in time.

"The Catholic Total Abstinence Union has not yet established itself firmly in San Francisco, but we have our local temperance societies, that are making persevering efforts against the liquor traffic. You may say for us that we are heartily in accord with the work being done by the union.

"So far as I am concerned, I believe the liquor traffic a terrible curse, and I lay at its doors about nine-tenths of all the crime committed. It is a mistaken idea that the Catholic Church has any support to extend to the saloon element. That is all wrong. In California, as here, the Catholic Church is on the side of temperance and order."

Archbishop Riordan said his European journey was purely for relaxation. "I cannot say I went to regain my health," he said, "because I have never lost it. I am very well, indeed."

Archbishop Riordan is a man of fine appearance, and has a cordial and winning manner. He will be fifty-four years old next Tuesday. He called on Archbishop Corrigan last evening.

ALLEN'S RAIDED AGAIN

Business Brisk When a Detective Swung Through the Window.

TWO CAUGHT REGISTERING BETS

In the Rush to Escape from the Poolroom Several Jumped to the Elevated Railroad Station—Allen Not Captured.

Acting Inspector Brooks received information a few days ago that "The" Allen had opened another poolroom at 61 West Broadway. Allen had a poolroom at 22 West Broadway, which the police raided a month ago. He was arrested and has since been indicted. He is under $1,000 bail.

Acting Inspector Brooks detailed Detectives Kealey, Jackson, and Carlin to get evidence against the place at 61 West Broadway. They learned that the poolroom was in operation over Kelly's saloon, on the southeast corner of Bleecker Street and West Broadway. Crowds of men were seen going in daily, but the place was well guarded, and the detectives were unable to get in. Jackson and Carlin succeeded in gaining admittance yesterday afternoon, but they were both thrown out. They reported the fact that the poolroom was in full blast to Acting Inspector Brooks, who sent Detective Kealey to the place and told him to use every means to get in.

Kealey went into the back yard, climbed a tree, and swung himself from a limb through the window of the poolroom.

There were about 150 men in the place. In one corner was a table with a telegraph instrument and wires. Two men were registering bets. Kealey, as soon as he got in, opened the door and let Jackson and Carlin in.

Kealey and Carlin arrested the men who were registering bets. "The" Allen, they say, was there, but he got away before they had a chance to arrest him.

Many jumped from the windows in the back and front and several leaped to the platform of the elevated railroad station close to and on a level with the second-story window. Others got out of the back windows and climbed down the tree in the yard.

Nearly all managed to escape, but the officers held the men who were sitting at the table registering the bets.

A number of the men who were in the room when the raid was made got out the back way, and went through the house 135 Bleecker Street. The landlord intercepted several of them, and called a policeman and had them arrested. They were taken to the Mercer Street Police Station and locked up.

The men arrested by Detective Kealey and his partners were taken to Police Headquarters. They gave their names as Eugene Rosenthal, forty-one years old, a saloon keeper of 7 Astor Place, and David Wolcott, twenty-four, a clerk, of 130 West Forty-seventh Street. Rosenthal keeps a saloon at 300 West Street. Both were locked up. The two prisoners are said by the detectives to be the sheet writers in the employ of "The" Allen.

A number of blank racing sheets were seized as evidence, but no money was found. Rosenthal and Wolcott protested their innocence, and declared that there was no pool room in operation.

Acting Inspector Brooks said there was a pool room in the same place a few months ago which his men raided. He said that "The" Allen opened it again a few days ago. The men who had the money got away. Rosenthal and Wolcott were locked up at Headquarters.

The men locked up in the Mercer Street Station House gave their names as follows: William Clark, 161 West Tenth Street; Jacob Sanderson, 403 Sands Street, Brooklyn; Paul Werner, 420 East Eighty-sixth Street; Thomas Clark, 61 Carlton Street; William Singer, 422 East Seventy-seventh Street; Thomas M. Murray, 131 West Houston Street; George H. Brennan, 396 Hudson Street.

The raid was in Capt. Eakins's precinct.

FOUND DEAD IN A CITY HOTEL

F. W. Herrmann's Body Identified by His Wife, Who Says He Had Threatened to Commit Suicide.

A man who registered at the Bancroft House, Twenty-first Street and Broadway, on Friday afternoon as F. W. Heinsilis of Westfield, N. J., was found dead in his room yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Kilrain, the housekeeper.

He was identified later by his wife and daughter as Ferdinand William Herrmann of 128 West Seventy-eighth Street. They said he was sixty-one years old.

Mrs. Kilrain had knocked at the door of the man's room several times during the morning without receiving any response, and she opened the door with a pass key at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The man was lying on the floor, face downward, as though he had fallen out of his chair. He had not been to bed.

After he had registered, the man was not seen about the hotel, except at 10 o'clock on the night of his arrival, when he asked for a pitcher of ice water, which he took to his room. The people at the hotel said they thought the man suffered from heart disease.

Mrs. Herrmann had previously notified the police that her husband had been missing from home since Friday morning. She said that on Friday afternoon she had received two letters from him, in one of which he spoke of his intention to take morphine

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculation and Generally Lower Prices.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Steady—Cotton Higher—Coffee Steady.

Outside of the local scalpers there was very little interest taken in the grain speculation, and prices were influenced to a large extent by the Western markets, while foreign houses continued to buy at the low prices ruling. Provisions were without life and hardly changed in price. Cotton was again active and higher, with free covering. Coffee was quiet, but closed firmer.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator..... 67¼@ 67½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator..... 25 @ 25¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 43¾@ 44
Flour, straights, Spring..... $3.25 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter..... 3.35 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands..... 7 13-16@ 7 15-16
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.. 17 @ 20
Pork, mess..... 11.00 @11.50
Lard, Western steam..... @ 6.30
Beef, family..... 9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 19½@ 20¼
Sugar, granulated..... 4 3-16@ 4¼
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 16 @ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new.... 7½@ 8½
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake..... 12.25 @ ..
Lead ..... 3.50 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were without excitement and prices rather unsettled, with only the usual Saturday's trade, and the close steady at ⅛c decline, while business was mainly on local account, although cables were firmer and the West lower. The "curb" was easier and moderately active; September, 67⅛c; December, 69¾c, and May, 73c....Spot was quiet at ⅛c decline. Sales, 50,000 bushels, to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, on private terms....Spot prices, free on board, afloat, and 40,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅜@1⅝c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 3c over September, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 3¾c over; No. 1 hard, afloat, 7¼c; No. 1 Manitoba, 7¼c....Clearances hence, 107,993 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 112,097 bushels; receipts, 110,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 171,795 bushels; in the interior, 335,722 bushels.

CORN—Contracts closed weak at ¼@⅜c decline, with only a light local trade and following the West....The "curb" was dull and easier....September, 41⅝c; October, 41¼c, and May, 37⅞c....Spot was dull, but steady at ⅜c decline. Sales, 120,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 2⅜@3¼c over September, free on board, afloat, as to delivery....Receipts, 21,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 77,720 bushels; in the interior, 401,970 bushels....Clearances hence, 10,714 bushels from Atlantic ports, 10,466 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were neglected and closed steady at about ⅛c decline, as following the West....The "curb" was easier; September, 24¼c; October, 23⅞c, and May, 27c....Spot were dull and unchanged, with prices steady....Sales, 20,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25c; No. 3 white at 26c; No. 2 white clipped, 30c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 25@25¼c; No. 3, 24¼c; rejected white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 26@26¾c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 25@28c; track white, 25@34c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 90,100 bushels; exports, 245 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.			
Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	14,550	@14.60	12.50@12.60
August		@	67⅜
September	350,000	67¼@68 3-16	67⅝
October		@	67⅞
December	525,000	@ 71 10-16	69¼
May	160,000	73⅜@73¾	73⅜
Total	1,035,000		

CORN.			
Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	25,000	41⅞@42	41⅞
October	10,000	41½@41¾	41½
May	50,000	37⅝@38	38
Total	85,000		

OATS.			
Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@	25
September	10,000	24⅜@	24⅜
October		@	23⅞
May		@	27
No. 2 white			
October		@	26
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Offerings were again at lower prices, but buyers continued to hold off, and business was light. Sales, 4,500 bbls, mainly Spring patents, at quotations....Arrivals, 11,357 bbls and 5,095 sacks; exports, 6,946 bbls and 7,120 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 13,577 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@$2.40
Supers	2.50@ ..
No. 2	2.80@ 2.90
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.10@ 3.30
Straights	3.30@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.75@ ..
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.40
City clears	3.90@ 4.15
City extras	..@ 3.40
City supers	..@ 3.15
City fine	..@ 3.00

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@ ..	@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	2.30@$2.55	$2.80@$2.90
No. 1	2.40@ 2.70	2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	3.10@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.30@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.70	3.80@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$3; fancy, $3.25....

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Saginore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.65; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.80@$2.90; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine do, $1.05@$1.10.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: rolled oats, $3.35@$3.50; cut, $3.75@$4.10; ground, $3.30@$3.50, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.25.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 53@54c.

BARLEY—Nominal at the moment.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

BRAN—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@82½c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, 97½@$1.02½; rye feed, 85c; oil meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The trading was dull and at about steady prices. Job lot prices for clover were from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTON SEED—The market was a very narrow one. Prices changed more on the offerings of small lots, although it was not impossible to even get bids on full quantities. The easy look to the situation kept out export markets, which would otherwise have been steady buyers of soap grades, while as concerned prime oil, there was hardly a material bidding. Good off-grade yellow was offered at 26½c, and prime yellow at 26¾c. COCOANUT OIL was in moderate demand; Cochin quoted at 5⅜@5¾c, and Ceylon at 4¾@5c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a light demand, with pure unbracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c, No. 2 at 48c, common at 45c. LARD OIL was in small demand, with 50@51c quoted for city. LINSEED OIL was unchanged in price; quoted at 50c, nominal, for American, 52c for Calcutta, and 53c for boiled.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—Oil closed at $1.23 here, and at Oil City, the only quotation. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market was without material animation for the day, and was allowed to drift more upon slack demands than from manipulation; if it had not been for the half holiday there would probably have been a settled tendency one way or the other. There was on the early trading a slightly lower range of prices, with pork off 7@10c, lard 3@5 points, and bacon 5@10 points. But there was before the close a little more regularity. Cash demands were moderate, yet there was some further interest from the Continent and United Kingdom for lard especially. The local distributions of meats were somewhat better. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for Monday as 21,000 head, and for all of next week, 95,000 head.

LARD—There continued demand moderately for cash stuff for export, while the market was slightly easier. At the West the early options were down 5 points, although subsequently recovering a trifle, while January was sold off 3 points, to rally about that much, and the fluctuations thereafter were small. Cash here closed nominal at 6.30c. Sale of 250 tcs late Friday at 6.32½c. City steam was hard to sell above 6c; that price bid, but on the small supplies 6.10c was asked. Options—September closed at about 6.27c. Refined had moderate attention from Continent shippers, with 6.75c quoted, while South American was nominal at 7.20c. Compound lard was slow, with 4⅝@5c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—There was little done here for export, while the market was favoring buyers. On the easy look at the West, where the early options were about 7c lower, to recover a trifle, January advanced about 7½c, to lose 10c. Quotations were: For mess, $11@$11.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

CUTMEATS—There continued a fair demand for bellies from nelghboring markets, with a steady tone as to prices. In hams and shoulders there was not much done here, although the West reported freer movements at the easy prices. Sales here of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 7c; city-pickled shoulders, 5⅝@5½c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 7c; 10 lb average, 7¼c bid; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅞c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9.9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7⅞@8c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8⅝c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—The early market was firm on September short ribs, while 3 points lower on October, followed by a decline of 5 points. There were only small changes thereafter, with the amount of business light as incident to the closing day of the week.

BEEF—The English markets were figuring on tierced beef, and from nearer shipping points there was more or less genuine demand; with the home trade business was improving. Generally prices were held fairly steady. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, at $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mass, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—There was reserved buying of smokers, and the market had a weak look. India at about $15, at the West, and $15.50@$16 here.

HOGS were fairly steady in price on moderate demand. Chicago receipts, 9,000 head; cull, 5@10c lower; $4.10@$4.35; left over, 2,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $4.00@$4.95. Kansas City—Receipts, 1,500 head; weak. Omaha—Receipts, 1,200 head; steady; $4.25@$4.50. Cleveland, —Light averages, and Yorkers, $4.90@$5.05. Quotations here were at 6@6¼c for heavy, 6½c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6⅞c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾@7c for pigs.

TALLOW—The slight loss of tone which developed upon Friday's market by reason of the dull accounts from London, and absence of Western demand, has not made progress. There were, however, free sellers from some accommodations for the week of city, in hhds at 4¼c; sale of 100 hhds at 4½c. Some of the melters were busy in filling contracts with the West on old buying orders for tierced stock, of which they were not sellers for the day, at 4¾c. Country pkgs, free, were at 4½@4¾c, as to quality. For Australian demand was not material at 5c, at which price there were some lots offered, while others were held at 5⅛c.

STEARINE—The offerings here of oleostearine were small for the day, the late full movement to the local trade taking up accumulations, and while consumers were quiet, with absence of Western demand, the disposition was to hold its value steady; 6¼c was quoted. Of lard-stearine the refiners were well supplied, and did not consider offerings of Western, to arrive, which were to be had at about $7.50.

COFFEE.

Contracts were without special demand, and the day's trading was light, with prices unchanged to 10 points higher, and the close steady. Havre was quiet at ⅛@¼f decline, and Hamburg unchanged and steady. Spot Rio was dull, but steady, with No. 7 quoted at 16c....Option Sales—Opening Call, 14 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—August, 250 bags at 14.70c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.70c; October, 500 bags at 14.80c; December, 2,000 bags at 14.65c; total, 3,750 bags; total for day, 3,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.50@14.60	12.50@12.60
August	14.45@14.55	12.40@12.50
March	14.40@14.50	12.35@12.40
April	@	12.20@12.30
May	@	12.10@12.20
August	14.00@14.65	14.85@14.90
September	14.75@14.80	14.25@14.30
October	14.80@14.85	13.50@13.55
November	14.70@14.75	12.95@13.00
December	14.65@14.70	12.80@12.85

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	215,102
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,307
Total	85,000
Total stock in New-York to-day	208,795
Total stock in Baltimore	50,414
Deliveries yesterday	203 59,181
Total stock in New-Orleans	26,257
Deliveries yesterday	154—26,103
Total stock in other ports	85,284
Total stock in United States	294,079
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 23	99,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 23	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 23	110,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 17	9,000
	225,000
Total	519,079
Same time 1894	408,230

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMER FROM RIO, SANTOS, AND VICTORIA.

	From Rio.	From Santos.	From Victoria.
Aug. 1—*Nasmyth, N.Y.	24,000		
Aug. 3—Herschell, N.Y.		30,000	
Aug. 3—Rosse, N.Y.		13,000	5,000
Aug. 8—Indian Prince, N.Y.	12,000	12,000	
Aug. 8—Coleridge, N.Y.	19,000		
Aug. 9—Dalton, N.Y.		20,000	19,000
Aug. 15—Ardgask, N.Y.		26,000	
Aug. 17—Kaffir Prince, N.Y.	14,000	7,000	
Aug. 18—Galileo, N.Y.	17,000		
Aug. 21—Salerno, N.Y.		3,000	
Total	99,000	103,000	9,000
Same time last year	88,000	118,000	11,000

*Arrived. †Private advices.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..... 16@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..2.40 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.70 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.60 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..1.60 below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.70 above No. 7		No. 8..1.25 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.			
Java fancies..28 @31		Mocha .....25 @25½	
Java, Malang..21 @22		La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r..27½@27¾		Cora .....16¾@17⅛	
Maracaibo—		Ciruas .....17¾@18¼	
Minor .....23 @24		Do, washed..19 @21	
Pajo .....21½@22½		Porto Cabello..17 @18	
Maracaibo—		Do, washed..19 @20½	
Trujillo .....17 @18		Ocana .....18¾@19½	
Rocono .....17½@18		Bucara'ga..18¾@20½	
Tovar .....17¾@.8		Do, washed..20 @21½	
Merida .....18 @20		Bogota .....20 @22	
Cucuta, ord'y..18 @18¾		Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd.19 @19¾		Cordova, g'n.18 @18½	
Do, p'r to c'e.19½@20		Do, white...18¾@19	
Central American—		Oaxaca .....19 @21	
Costa Rica..18@20		Guatemala and	
San Salvador.17¾@18½		Coban .....19 @21¼	
Do, washed..19 @20		Jamaica .....16¾@20	

COTTON.

Contracts were unsettled and active, with the close firm at 8@10 points advance, through local covering, fair buying orders from New-Orleans, better Liverpool market, and scarcity of rain in the South....Spot was firm at 1-16c advance, with sales of 329 bales to spinners,

Middling Gulf	8 1-16
Middling uplands	7 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than a half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	7.62@7.64	7.55	7.51	500
September	7.63@7.64	7.62	7.51	4,500
October	7.70@7.71	7.71	7.58	51,900
November	7.76@7.77	7.77	7.65	2,200
December	7.81@7.82	7.83	7.70	37,100
January	7.87@7.88	7.88	7.75	68,300
February	7.92@7.94	7.93	7.90	400
March	7.99@8.01	7.80	7.87	3,500
Total				178,400

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A firm feeling over prices, with desirable stock having a fair outlet.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	20@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
		Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Buyers continue to take a fair quantity, and at generally full prices.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2½
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3¾@3¾
Good	4⅛@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice bran, per 1,000 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—The market was entirely nominal for raws, and without demand at present prices....Refined moved out slowly at unchanged prices....Stock of raw here today, 88,842 tons, against 139,449 tons for the same day last year.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 15-16@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼ @..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	4.94	@5¼	
Cutloaf	4.94	@5⅛	
Crushed	4.94	@5⅛	
Powdered	4.56	@4¾	
Coarse powdered	4.56	@4¾	
Granulated	4.31	@4½	
Fine granulated	4.31	@4½	
Coarse granulated	4.44	@4⅝	
Extra fine granulated	4.44	@4⅝	
Confectioners' granulated	4.56	@4¾	
Cubes	4.56	@4¾	
XXXX powdered	4.81	@5	
Mold A	4.56	@4¾	
Diamond A	4.31	@4½	
Confectioners' A	4.18	@4⅜	
(1) Columbia A	4.06	@4¼	
(2) Windsor A	4.06	@4¼	
(3) Ridgewood A	4.06	@4¼	
(4) Phoenix A	4.00	@4¼	
(5) Empire A	3.94	@4⅛	
No. 6	3⅞	@4.06	
No. 7	3.81	@4.00	
No. 8	3⅞	@3.94	
No. 9	3.69	@3⅞	
No. 10	3⅝	@3.81	
No. 11	3.56	@3⅝	
No. 12	3½	@3.69	
No. 13		@3.18	
No. 14		@3.06	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The steamer Bolivia arrived to-day from Fiume with 5,800 bags of beans. Holders of foreign stock are anxious sellers, and would make further concessions in price to do business. For best marks of domestic marrow $2 is still generally asked, but exporters have secured a few lots at $1.95@$1.97½. Pea not moving to any extent, and medium are slow and easy. No further change in red kidney, but not much doing. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.95@$2; do, pea, $1.87½@$1.92½; do, medium, $1.80@$1.85; do, red kidney, $2.10@$2.20; do, red kidney, $1.57½@$1.60; do, turtle soup, $1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, Lima, California, $3.50@$3.60; do, foreign, marrow, $1.85@$1.90; do, foreign, pea, $1.70@$1.75; do, foreign, medium, $1.80@$1.85; do, green peas, per 3 bushel barrels, $1.02½; do, bags, 90c; do, Scotch, 95c.

BUTTER—A quiet trade, particularly for grades under fancy. Prices are unchanged, the best stock ruling about steady.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras	19¼	@20	
Creamery, Western, extras	20	@..	
Creamery, Western, firsts	17½	@18¾	
Creamery, Western, seconds	15	@16	
Creamery, Western, thirds	13	@14	
State—			
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18½	@..	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@17	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14	@15	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	18	@..	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½	@17	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14	@15	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds	12	@13	
Western—			
Imitation creamery, firsts	13	@15	
Imitation creamery, seconds	11	@12	
Dairy, firsts	12	@13	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½	@11	
Factory, firkins, extras	11½	@12¼	
Factory, tubs, extras	11½	@12	
Factory, tubs, firsts	10½	@11	
Factory, seconds	10	@10¼	
Factory, fourths to thirds	8	@ 9½	

CHEESE—The market closes firm for all desirable lots, though without much of a buying interest.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¾	@..	
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7¾	@ 7⅞	
State, full cream, large, fine to choice	7½	@ 7⅝	
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6¾	@7	
State, full cream, large, common	6	@ 6¼	
State, full cream, small size, col., fcy.	8⅝	@ 8¾	
State, full cream, small size, white	8¼	@..	
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7¾	@ 8⅛	
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¾	@ 7¼	
State, full cream, Chenango and neighboring counties, large size, choice	5	@ 6¼	
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½	@ 4½	
State, part skims, common	2½	@ 3	
State, full skims	1½	@ 2	

EGGS—The market shows strength on the light receipts, and a fair call for the best goods.

State, country marks, per doz		@	15½
Pennsylvania, country marks		@	15
Western, northern sections, fancy, selected, free from heat		14½@	15
Western, northerly sections, average best		14 @	14½
Western, central sections, good to prime		@	14
Western, southerly sections, prime		@	13½
Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz case	$3.40	@$4.00	
Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz case	2.70	@ 3.30	
Western, cases, 278 6d, checks, candled, 30 doz. case		2.55 @	2.85
Western, culls, checks, candled, 30 doz. case		2.10 @	2.40
Western, culls, ungraded		1.50 @	2.10

FRUITS—FRESH Apples plenty; all under grades pressed for sale at low figures; fancy fruit held steady but quiet. Pears of fine quality and clear color rather firmer, but poor lots and common varieties neglected. Peaches in moderate supply, and cleaning up very well at sustained prices. Plums rather active, and value almost nominal. Watermelons dull and unimproved; few sales above $6@$10 per 100. Good muskmelons steady. We quote: Apples, red sorts, per double-head bbl, $1@$2; do, green, $1@$1.50; do, open heads, 75c@$1; do, windfall, 40@50c; pears, Bartlett, up-river, $1.50@$2.50; do, Jersey, $1@$2.50; do, Clapp's favorite, $1@$2.25; do, other kinds, 50c@$1.25; peaches, Jersey, fancy, per basket, 87c@$1.12; do, average, 50@75c; do, inferior, 35@40c; do, Maryland and Delaware, extra large selected yellow, $1.25@$1.50; do, red, $1@$1.25; do, best lines, 75c@$1; do, fair lines, 50@75c; plums, per 8-lb basket, 15@30c; grapes, up-river, Delaware, $1@$1.50; do, Niagara, 75c@$1.25; do, Moore's Early and Worden, 75c@$1; do, Champion, 40@50c; do, Southern Delaware, $1@$1.50; do, Niagara, 50c@$1; do, black, 50@75c; watermelons, per double-head bbl, $6@$14; muskmelons, per bbl, 50c@$1.50; few extra, $2. DRIED—Under some pressure to sell evaporated apples, the market is much unsettled and weak. It is difficult to get buyers at all interested in the new fruit, and it is quite certain that values must be carried low. Two cars of old cores and skims sold this week at 1c. A sale of five barrels choice Georgia peeled peaches reported at 7c; fancy held at 7½c, and fair to good stock offering at 6@6½c. There is very little consumptive demand for them, and buyers are inclined to speculate. Raspberries weaker, offering to arrive at 18c. Cherries steady. Huckleberries weak. Blackberries dull. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6¼@6¾c; do, common to good, 5@6c; do, sun-dried, North Carolina, fancy, 4@4½c; do, common to prime, 3@3¾c; do, coarse cut, 3@3¾c; cores and skins, old, ½@1c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 7@8½c; do, Georgia, 6@7½c; raspberries, evaporated, 18@18½c; do, sun-dried, 16@16½c; huckleberries, 8c; cherries, 9c; blackberries, 4c; do, old, 2c; apricots, California, new, 9½@11c; do, old, 7@10c; prunes, old, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—Not enough fresh stock in today to interest buyers, and there was a dull trade at unchanged prices. We quote: Spring chickens, local, per lb, 11½@12½c; do, Western, 11@12c; do, Southern, 11c; fowls, 11c; old roosters, 7c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, per pair, 50@80c; geese, 87c@$1.25; pigeons, 20@30c. DRESSED—Very little fresh stock in to-day, and hardly enough doing to establish any change in prices for the leading kinds. Turkeys scarce and firm; scalded chickens firm, with possibility of getting a slight premium for extra large. Fancy dry picked barely steady, and under grades decidedly weak, poor lots offering to clean up at almost any bid. Spring ducks and geese are not well cleaned up, and are weak. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 11@12c; fowls, 10@10½c; old cocks, 6c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 13@19c; do, Western, dry picked, 8@13c; do, scalded, 9@11c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 13@15c; do, Long Island, 14@15c; do, Western, 7@10c; Eastern geese, 14@15c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

GAME—All fresh birds in demand, especially prime grouse. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, $1; partridges, 50@$1; grouse, fresh, 75c@$1; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@$2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.25.

HAY AND STRAW—Held unchanged, but dull and weak, with top quotations extreme. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90@95c; do, No. 2, 80@85c; do, 70@75c; do, shipping, 70@75c; clover, 55@60c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 35@40c.

VEGETABLES—A very light inquiry, with prices not disturbed to any extent.

Cauliflowers, choice, per bbl	$1.25	@$1.50	
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	75	@ 1.00	
Cucumber pickles, Long Island and State, per 1,000	50	@ 1.00	
Cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000	50	@ 90	
Cucumbers, Long Island, per 100	30	@ 40	
Cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl	50	@ 1.00	
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	3.00	@ 4.00	
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	2.00	@ 3.00	
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	25	@ 40	
Celery, State and Western, average, prime, per dozen stalks	15	@ 20	
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	8	@ 12	
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	15	@ 25	
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	5	@ 10	
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl	50	@ 75	
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag	60	@ 75	
Lima beans, South Jersey, per bag	40	@ 50	
Onions, Jersey, per bbl	1.50	@ 1.75	
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	75	@ 1.00	
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.00	
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50	@ 1.75	
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50	
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	50	@ 75	
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	75	@ 1.00	
Squash, marrow, per bbl	50	@ 60	
Tomatoes, Jersey, Acme, per box	15	@ 25	
Tomatoes, Jersey, Grant, &c., box	10	@ 15	
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	40	@ 50	

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl...$1.12@$1.37
Jersey Rose, in bulk, per bbl..... 1.00@ 1.25
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl ..... 2.12@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small barrels. 1.75@ 2.00
Red sweets, North Carolina, per bbl.. 75@ 1.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—An easy tone prevails, with the general demand slow.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6	@	7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	5	@	6
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@	5
State N. Y., crop of 1893	3	@	4
State N. Y., old olds	2	@	3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice		@	7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, med. to prime	5	@	6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	4	@	5
Pacific coast, crop of 1893	4	@	5

HIDES—There is a firm holding, regardless of the lower bidding on the common grades of dry hides. The demand throughout continues very moderate.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20 @23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	21 @..
Cordova, selected	21 @24	22 @..
California, selected	22 @25	19½@..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20 @25	19½@..
Orinoco, selected	21 @23	18½@..
Bogota, selected	21 @24	16 @17½
Central America, selected	20 @22	17 @..
Payta, selected	23 @25	15 @15½
Port au Platte, selected	17 @19	12 @..
Porto Cabello, selected	21 @23	17 @..
Laguna, selected	17 @20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16 @19	12 @..
Tampico, selected	20 @21	16½@..
Tabasco, selected	20 @21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16 @17	.. @..
Vera Cruz, selected	18 @19	15½@..
Zanzibar, selected	10 @12	15 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15 @17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10 @13	13 @..
Corrientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Orinoco kips, selected	10 @13	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30 @33	12 @..
Maranham, as they run	25 @28	10 @..
Payta, as they run	28 @32	12 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	20 @24	11 @..
Progreso, as they run	23 @25	8½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26 @30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24 @28	13 @14
Texas, selected	24 @30	12 @13
Wet salted—		
Havanas, as they run	35 @

SUMMER STAGE TOPICS

The Drama to Have a Fine Show at the Atlanta Exposition.

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED SCHEME

Managers to be Invited to Exhibit Their Companies, and a New Play for the Central Attraction.

The details of the proposed exhibition of the drama at the Atlanta Exposition have all been arranged. Mrs. M. L. Littleton is the prime mover in the scheme to have the drama made a great feature of an international exposition. She tried to do this in Chicago, but was prevented by the late Steele Mackaye, and now she has carried out her plans in Atlanta. Her theatre is already constructed, and the work of selecting her company and drilling it is already under way.

Those interested in the dramatic exposition are principally New-York and Chicago theatrical people, but the capital for carrying out the scheme has been mostly furnished in Chicago. The theatre, which has been constructed on the Exposition grounds, is complete in all its details. Each part of it, like the stairs, and the lights, is a separate exhibition, in competition for medals and prizes. There are to be connected with the house, a museum for the display of theatrical relics of bygone times, two roof gardens, and a big café.

Mrs. Littleton's schemes involve the production of plays in the most elaborate way possible at the present time, and special nights will be set apart for well-known managers to introduce their stock companies, and place them on exhibition. In addition to this, all the dramatic schools of the country have been invited to appear at the house, and present new plays by American authors, which will form so many exhibits by themselves. The scenery and costumes will be entered as exhibits of the Exposition, and scenic artists and costumers are doing their utmost to make this feature of the theatre a great and notable one.

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The South is extremely social, and social patronage means a great deal in that section of the land, and Mrs. Littleton will have that in a large measure to support her in her efforts to make the dramatic exposition a notable one. With Mrs. Potter Palmer, she has established a Dramatic Congress, which is expected to do efficient and valuable work for the drama during the course of the Exposition. Of course, there had to be some central attraction for the theatre, which has been built, and Mrs. Littleton conceived the notion of writing a play based on the life of Fernando de Soto. She did not deem herself competent to write the comedy scenes, and came to this city and asked Frank C. Drake to do that work for her.

The play is based on the life, love, and adventures of De Soto from the time of his falling in love with Isabella to his rescue of his sweetheart from death as a sacrifice to the Sun God by the priests of that divinity. It is in four acts, and traces the personal history of its historical hero. As the scenery and costumes are all to be personal exhibits, it was necessary to make the play a spectacle, and much care has been bestowed on it in this respect. It will be presented as the opening attraction at the theatre, and will be played many times during the Exposition, although the company will be withdrawn two or three times a week, in order to allow the exhibition of other companies and give the dramatic schools a chance. A plan has been formed to have the play, which is called "De Soto; or, The Fall of the Incas," given on the grand gala night by a cast composed of amateur actors of Atlanta, but this has not been decided on yet, and the author sincerely hopes that it will be abandoned. It will take a company of from 100 to 150 performers to present "De Soto."

Everything in the theatre, except the dramatic performances, is to be free to visitors to the Exposition, including the museum and the roof gardens, where a musical programme will probably be given. A chance will be given the average person to see "behind the scenes," which is a fairyland to the uninitiated. Whenever it is practicable, the entire stage will be thrown open to visitors, so that they may learn something of the mysteries of stage life. There will be a big reception room in the theatre for visiting managers and actors, and everything possible will be done to make their stay in Atlanta pleasant and agreeable for them.

The theatre as constructed has a seating capacity of 2,000. It is of Moorish and early Spanish architecture, and will prove one of the most attractive buildings on the Exposition grounds.

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Three more theatres in New-York will be opened this week, while the week of Sept. 2, when eight or nine of them open on one night, and several others later in the week, will be the liveliest and busiest probably of the whole season of 1895-6. It will be crammed full of theatrical novelties.

No fewer than four theatres—the Empire, the Garrick, the American, and Hoyt's—will present new plays, to say nothing of the new operettas at the Fifth Avenue and Broadway Theatres. All are not likely to receive critical comment. Few can possibly get more than scant notice. Probably that is just what some of the managers are hoping for.

NEW BILLS OF THE WEEK.

Palmer's Theatre will open its doors for the season next Thursday evening, when the Della Fox Comic Opera Company will appear there in "Fleur de Lys." The scenes, of which there are three, are supposed to take place at St. Claude, France, in the sixteenth century. The work is from the French of Chivot and Duru, the English text and lyrics having been written by J. Cheever Goodwin, and the music composed by William Furst. The cast includes Jefferson De Angelis, as the Count des Escarbilles; Melville Stewart, as Frederick; Alf Wheelan, as the Marquis de Rosollo; Charles Campbell, as Christophe; Charles Dungan, as the Baron Cascar; Ida Fitzburg, as Isabella; Kate Uart, as Charlotte; Alice Cameron, as Madame Jacob, and Della Fox as Fleur de Lys.

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The Academy of Music will also open Thursday, when Charles Frohman will produce there the English melodrama "The Sporting Duchess." In England this play was called "The Derby Winner," but the name had to be changed here because a copyright on it was held by an American author. There are forty-one speaking and acting parts, and thirteen sets of scenery picturing places in and about London. The great Derby race is a sensational feature of the play, and Tattersalls, the Law Courts, the Great Hotel, and London and Epsom Downs are some of the scenes represented. Agnes Booth appears in the leading part, and J. H. Stoddart will appear as a trainer in the piece.

Major Geoffrey Mostyn has made large advances to the Earl of Desborough, for whose wife he has conceived an overmastering passion which meets with no return. He sets to work to sow distrust in the mind of Lady Desborough. Mrs. Dalmain, alias Darville, an adventuress, who before her marriage had great attractions for Desborough, appears on the scene and arouses the suspicions of the Countess, whose jealousy is fed by innuendoes from Geoffrey. The Earl writes to Mrs. Dalmain, telling her she must leave his house in the morning, but she appears before him and tries to fascinate him. Failing to do this, she pretends to faint in his arms. Mostyn and Lady Desborough are witnesses to this scene, and the latter's suspicions become strengthened.

A military ball at York takes place a few days after this, and Mrs. Dalmain gains admission to the entertainment by means of an old admirer, Rupert Leigh, of the Forty-third Hussars, who is in love with her.

By an unfortunate train of circumstances Desborough finds himself engaged to dance with her. Burning with jealousy, Mrs. Desborough leaves her husband, vowing that she will have nothing more to do with him. Mostyn accompanies her in her flight, and though innocent of evil, she becomes compromised. Her husband follows her and traces her to a London hotel, where he denounces his wife and Mostyn, whose overtures had just before been indignantly rejected by the lady.

Desborough is the owner of Clipstone, the Derby favorite, and has borrowed money from Major Mostyn, who holds a mortgage on his stud. It is Mostyn's intention to buy Clipstone at auction, scratch him out of the Epsom engagements, and so win with his own horse, which is second choice, but in the nick of time the Duchess of Milford comes to Desborough's relief and secures the prize by offering £25,000 for the horse. After this all kinds of plans are set on foot to prevent Clipstone from winning the Derby, but they are all circumvented; the favorite wins, and Desborough, having won a great stake, becomes reconciled to his wife, and all ends in the usual happy style.

There will be a matinée of "The Sporting Duchess" on Labor Day, and regular Wednesday and Saturday matinées during the run. The principal parts will be played by E. J. Ratcliffe, as the Earl of Desborough; Francis Carlisle, as Major Mostyn; William Harcourt, as Rupert Leigh; J. H. Stoddart, as Joe Aylmer; Miss Agnes Booth, as the Duchess of Milford; Cora Tanner, as Muriel, and Alice Fischer, as Vivien Darville.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

New Plays Secured by Manager Conreid for the Coming Season.

Manager Heinrich Conreid will open the season at the Irving Place Theatre Tuesday, Oct. 1. Most of the old members of the German company have been re-engaged, the principal new-comers being Bruno Geidner, for several years leading man of the Stadt Theatre, in Leipzic; Miss Gusti Forst, and Miss Franziska Huss. During Mr. Conreid's long absence abroad, he secured a number of new plays, which will be produced for the first time this season, and he also made arrangements by which all Berlin and Vienna successes will be at once forwarded to him for production in this country.

Among the plays which will be seen at the Irving Place Theatre this season are many which have created quite a stir in literary circles. Among the first to be presented will be Sudermann's "Die Schretterlingsschlacht," Gerhardt Hauptmann's "Die Weber," ("The Weavers,") will also have an early production, and Ibsen's "Klein Eyolf," Nordmann's "The Superfluous," and Felix Phillippi's "The Thorny Path." Some of the other novelties acquired by Manager Conreid are Pulta's "Die Kameraden" and "Figaro's Hochzeit" Schoenrhan and Kadelburg's "Circus Leute" and "For Charity's Sake," Hebbel's "Maria Magdalena," Gogel's "Ein Revisor," Misch's "Der Grosse Komet," and Lindau's "Venus v. Milo."

The classical performances will include Schiller's "Fiesco," which will have its first performance in this country, and his play, "The Robbers," Shakespeare's "Othello" and "Much Ado About Nothing," Goethe's "Faust," and Lindner's "Night of St. Bartholomew." All these pieces will be produced with new scenery and costumes. The engagement of George Engels, Germany's most celebrated character actor, begins in April. Like last season, there will be a new play each week, so that subscribers for certain nights of each week will be enabled to see every production made during the season. The subscription list will close Sept. 25.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—M. Marteau's Tour.—Henri Marteau, the well-known French violinist, recently returned to his home in Rheims, France, after a tour of seventy-two concerts in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. In Stockholm he had an enormous success, giving eleven concerts, two of which were attended by his Majesty, King Oscar, who received him afterward at a private audience. No violinist since Wieniawski achieved such triumphs in these countries. M. Marteau is now resting in Switzerland, and will play in Germany and France during the month of October. In November he will enter the French Army for ten months' service, in conformity with the laws of his country. He will be free again in September, 1896, and he is now considering two propositions for the season of 1896-7—one for Russia and one for a tour of the United States.

—Lyceum Theatre.—"The Prisoner of Zenda," in which E. H. Sothern is to appear on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at the Lyceum Theatre, marks a departure on the part of the young star into the realm of romantic comedy. The dearth of good plays by dramatic authors stimulated Daniel Frohman to turn his attention to the novelists for plots, and in the case of Anthony Hope's story the play was found. Naturally, there yet remains, as in the case of "Trilby," doubt of its stage success; but everything has been done to give Mr. Hope's romance an adequate cast and setting, and in the title part Mr. Sothern hopes to find a congenial character. The scenery has been painted by William Hawley, and Frank Howson has supplied the music. The stage business and rehearsals have been directed by Mr. Sothern.

—Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum.—The cigarette-making contest will be continued at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week. At the close of the performance last night, the representative of New-York State was ahead, but was being hard pressed by Virginia and Ohio. Delmo Fritz, the sword swallower, will also be retained, and another novelty in the curio hall will be Jules Carr's wrestling and boxing bears. Other attractions will be Ella Sablon and her midget theatre, and Mlle. Morello's trained spaniels. The bill in the theatre will include the Barretts, in a club-swinging act; Rio and Halvers, Nemo, the clown juggler; Nolan and McShane, Yankee Scott, the original "Yank" of the American stage, and James Gaylor, in songs and recitations.

—Union Square Theatre.—The midgets known as the Rossows will conclude their engagement at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. Sam Bernard, the Dutch comedian, will be the chief of the new stars in the bill this week, and Pat Reilly, the Irish comedian, will be another new-comer. Other performers in the large bill of the continuous performance will be: The Manhattan Four, La Mothe and Maynard, aerial performers; the La Porte Sisters, Forbes and Quinn, expert dancers and harmonica soloists; Meehan and Raymond in song parodies; Frank La Rosa on the flying rings; Nelson and Milledge, and Ray Burton, a sharpshooter on the slack wire. The Egger-Reiser Tyrolean troupe will be a feature of the performance next week.

—Daly's Theatre.—Rehearsals for the first production of "Le Collier de la Reine" are in progress, and it will open the preliminary season at Daly's Theatre on Tuesday, Sept. 3. A strong cast has been selected by Mr. Daly to support Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew in this novel and picturesque play, and with his usual elaboration of detail he has secured correct reproductions of costumes and scenery. Mrs. Potter assumes the dual rôles of Marie Antoinette and the designing Countess Oliva, and Mr. Bellew that of the Cardinal de Rohan. The play is full of thrilling incidents, with a sprinkling of comedy, and was the reigning success at the Théatre Porte St. Martin, Paris, last season, when it had a run of one hundred nights.

—Paderewski's Engagements.—The following will be Mr. Paderewski's route for the season 1895-6: Oct. 30, New-York, Polish Fantaisie, with Damrosch Orchestra; Nov. 2, New-York, first recital; Nov. 6, Philadelphia; Nov. 9, New-York, second recital; Nov. 11, Brooklyn; Nov. 13, Philadelphia; Nov. 16, New-York; Nov. 19, Boston, with Boston Symphony Orchestra; Nov. 21 and 22, Portland, Me.; Nov. 23, Boston; Nov. 25, Worcester; Nov. 27, Springfield; Nov. 28, Troy; Nov. 30, Boston; Dec. 2, Hartford; Dec. 3, New-Haven; Dec. 5, Providence; Dec. 7, Boston; Dec. 9, Philadelphia; Dec. 10 and 13, Washington; Dec. 11, Baltimore; Dec. 16 and 18, Pittsburg; Dec. 19, Cleveland; Dec. 21, Buffalo.

—Koster & Bial's.—There will be nine new specialties in the bill at Koster & Bial's Roof Garden this week. They will be performed by Smith and Campbell, Tom and Lillie English, Carr and Jordan, Joe Hardman, Lottie West Symons, the Misses Sherwood and Moore, Layman, the mimic, known as the man with a dozen faces; Hafford and Mantell, and Bryan and Saville. Other artists who will appear are: Clairesse Agnew, Kokin, the Japanese juggler, and John W. Ransone, who has added greatly to his popularity by his latest importation from England of "She Wanted Something to Play With," a song which has become very popular here.

—Abbey's Theatre.—"The Chieftain," the comic opera by Sir Arthur Sullivan and F. C. Burnand, which is to receive its first American production at Abbey's Theatre, Sept. 9, by Francis Wilson and his company, in two acts, and tells of the adventures of an English tourist who is captured by ladrones in the mountains of Spain and compelled to join their band, and marry their chieftainess, although he has a wife in England. The second act finds him ransomed, but new difficulties confront him when his English wife appears, and it becomes necessary to conceal from her the fact of his enforced marriage.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—An exceptionally strong bill is offered to the patrons of the Madison Square Roof Garden this week. These artists, every one of whom is of considerable reputation in the vaudeville line, will be the attractions: Fritz Young and Miss Sells, acrobats; Haines and Pettingill; Lottie Gilson, the little magnet; Elise and Louis Sartori, grand opera duettists; Cushman and Holcombe; Press Eldridge; Mamie Conway, in songs; O'Brien and Buckley; Lawrence and Harrington, the original "Bowery Spielers"; Fields and Lewis, with up-to-date parodies, and the Forest City Quartet, in a high-class singing specialty.

—American Theatre.—The season at the American Theatre will open Sept. 2 with the production by A. M. Palmer of a new American play, written by Alfriend and Wheeler, and called "The Great Diamond Robbery." The scenery represents a number of New-York places, including the Hoffman House café. The company selected to produce the piece is a very strong one, including W. H. Thompson, Byron Douglass, Joseph Whiting, Orrin Johnson, Benjamin Graham, Odell Williams, Neil Warner, C. B. Graham, Joseph Wilkes, Blanche Walsh, Katherine Grey, Ellen Cummings, Mrs. Yeamans, and Mme. Janaushek.

—Eden Musée.—The Chamber of Horrors at the Eden Musée has undergone important changes during the past week. Every group and figure there has been carefully cleaned, remodeled in some cases, repainted and reclothed. That famous group, the Gorilla and his Bride, shows the most improvement. The Franklin Park Tragedy is more horrible than ever. Several new mechanical groups will be added to the chamber within a short time. To the general wax work collection, important additions are to be made, so that during the coming year the Musée will practically present a new appearance each week.

—Huber's Eighth Avenue Museum.—The second week of the season at Huber's Eighth Avenue Museum will begin to-morrow. Gilbert's performing wolves will be the leading attraction in the curio hall where will also be seen "Billy" Wells, the man with the iron skull; Mabel Milton, the long-haired woman; Rattle Snake Jack, and Albene and La Brant, the mind readers. In the theatre an excellent vaudeville performance will be given by a company including Senator Frank Bell, Mullaly and Lincoln, Basse and Bach, the King sisters, Mazziota, Clara Vance, and Mlle. Bertini, contortionist.

—The Lillian Russell Company.—Lillian Russell will begin her next season, under the direction of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, in "The Tzigare," at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, Sept. 2. The engagement there is limited to four weeks, after which the company will make a tour of the principal cities, and then come to Abbey's Theatre. The following have been engaged to support Miss Russell: Flora Finlayson, Marie Celeste, Clara Selden, May Bartlett, Maud Fancher, Alice Reed, May Raymond, Edwin H. Hoff, Charles Wayne, Frederick Solomon, Joseph Herbert, Albert Holbrook, and Richie Ling.

—Garrick Theatre.—The company of E. M. and Joseph Holland is rehearsing daily at the Garrick Theatre, where it is to open Sept. 2 in the Paultons' "A Man with a Past." The cast will be as follows: Horace Hooper Drummond, Joseph Holland; Josiah Hooper, E. M. Holland; Freany, Hugo Toland; Raynor, W. N. Griffiths; Ingle, William Norris; Perirez, R. F. Cotton; Blanche Hooper, Bertha Creighton; Mrs. Harriet Hooper, Mrs. E. A. Eberle; Phyllis, Laura McGiloran; Flora, Florence Muir; Mrs. Major Buff, Mrs. McKee Rankin; Zoora, Olive Oliver; Goodje Geunnee, Dimples Muir.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Maggie Cline remains the principal feature in the continuous performance at Proctor's Theatre this week. Her new song, "Still His Whiskers Grew," has made a great hit. Other artists who will contribute to the performance will be James F. Hoey, the funny man; Watson and Hutchins, Ward and Curran, Adolf Potter, as the rat charmer of Hamelin; the Dillon brothers, McLean and Hall, who black their faces in the presence of the audience; Lillian Green, the Darling sisters, McAvoy and Rogers, Silence Vyse, balladist, and the popular woman's orchestra.

—Standard Theatre.—Owing to the success of "Dorothy" at the Standard Theatre, Managers Hill and Leslie have decided to continue the opera another week, closing the engagement Saturday evening next, Aug. 31. There will be several changes in the cast Monday night. Miss Elsie Irving, formerly a member of one of Mr. Leslie's London companies, will make her first appearance as Lydia, and Maude Courtney will be seen for the first time as Phyllis. Dorothy Morton, Charles Battell, Edward M. Favor, and David Torrance continue in their original parts.

—Minnie Maddern Fiske's Tour.—Alphonse Daudet, in a letter received here last week by one interested in the return of Minnie Maddern Fiske to the stage, expressed great interest in the forthcoming production of his play by Mrs. Fiske, to whom he referred as "our comedienne." Daudet's play, which will be presented under the title of "The Queen of Liars" is, however, by no means a comedy. Its chief character is intensely emotional, and her end is tragic. Mrs. Fiske will begin rehearsals at the Broadway Theatre next Saturday.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre.—For the opening week of his combination season, beginning to-morrow, Tony Pastor has engaged Al Reeves and his big company, including, among others, Mlle. Agnes Charcot, the wonderful hypnotist; Unthan, the armless wonder; the three Gayety Girls, the great Judges, acrobats; the Hlatts, musical experts; Cora Rossi, the comic; Willis and Barron, sketch team; C. W. Williams, the ventriloquist; and Al Reeves, the banjo Paderewski.

—Casino Roof Garden.—At the Casino Roof Garden this week a very long vaudeville bill will be presented. Among the performers who will appear are the four Gardners, Lew Ross, the male Melba; Hayes and Post, Elsie Irving, "the ideal Trilby"; Sanford and Lee, the Teuton and the Celt; the Fougeres, Julia Lee, Anna Suits, O'Neill and Southerland, the little acrobatic dancers, and the Leigh sisters in their Trilby dance.

—Empire Theatre.—"The City of Pleasure," which is to be produced at the Empire Theatre Sept. 2, owed its chief success in France to the fact that it possessed a strong story of simply human interest. Charles Frohman announces that in the English adaptation, made by George R. Sims, he has adhered closely to the French story, but has made effective changes in its character, and has introduced new dialogue.

—Garden Theatre.—There seems to be no end to the popularity of "Trilby," and business at the Garden Theatre continues at high-water mark. After a rest of a week, Virginia Harned returns to the cast to-morrow night, in her original character of Trilby. Mr. Thompson will play Svengali but a few more times, as he is in the cast of "The Great Diamond Robbery," and his place will be taken by Charles Kent.

—Fifth Avenue Theatre.—The satirical comedy opera, "The Bathing Girl," which Fred C. Whitney will produce at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Sept. 2, is an attempt to satirize American foibles. It has hits at anglomania, the bicycle craze, yachting, and golf. Robert Coverly is the composer of the music, and Rupert Hughes the author of the libretto. Miss Grace Golden will sustain the principal woman rôle.

—Terrace Garden.—Three well-known light operas will be presented at Terrace Garden by the Conried-Ferenczy Company this week. On Monday night "Der Obersteiger" will be revived, on Wednesday "The Beggar Student," for the benefit of Emil Sondermann, and on Friday, for the benefit of Carla Englaender, "The Sea Cadet."

—The Boston Thatres.—There will be the bills in the Boston theatres this week: Boston, Primrose and West's Minstrels; Tremont, "The Sphinx"; Castle Square, "Nanon"; Museum, "Thrilby"; Grand Opera House, vaudeville; Columbia, "The White Rat"; Bowdoin Square, "Jack Harkaway"; Keith's, vaudeville.

—Chicago Playhouses.—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Chicago Opera House, "Ali Baba"; Hooley's, Lyceum Company in "The Case of Rebellious Susan"; Schiller, "Little Robinson Crusoe"; Havlin's, Milton Nobles in "For Revenue Only"; Teunis Theatre, vaudeville.

—Broadway Theatre.—The opening of the regular season at the Broadway Theatre, Sept. 2, will introduce Willard Spencer's comic opera "Princess Bonnie" to New-York. It has proved very popular in other cities, and will be presented here with a very strong cast and appropriate surroundings.

—Hoyt's Theatre.—Charles Dickson has another week of "Other People's Money" at Hoyt's. Sept. 2 Robert Hilliard will take possession to produce his new comedy, "Lost—24 Hours," and "The Littlest Girl," his own dramatization of Richard Harding Davis's story, "Her First Appearance."

—Clara Morris's Season.—Clara Morris will begin her tour at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Sept. 16. During her two weeks' engagement here she will appear in "Camille," "Article 47," "Miss Moulton," "Odette," and "Raymonde." J. H. Colville has been engaged as her leading man.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—Eugene O'Rourke and Bettina Gerard will remain another week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in "The Wicklow Postman." They will be followed Sept. 2 by a revival of "In Old Kentucky."

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—The box-office of Proctor's Pleasure Palace, the new theatre in Fifty-eighth Street, will open next Thursday morning, and the theatre itself will open Sept. 2, with a continuous performance.

—Philadelphia Theatres.—At the Philadelphia theatres this week these attractions will be offered: People's, "Special Delivery"; National, "Slaves of Gold"; Star, Pickaninny Minstrels; Bijou, vaudeville.

—Casino.—The one hundredth performance of "The Merry World" will be given at the Casino Tuesday evening, when souvenirs will be distributed. The review will remain here three more weeks.

—Harlem Opera House.—The Harlem Opera House will open for the season Sept. 2 with "Thrilby."

—Grand Opera House.—The Grand Opera House will open for the season, under the management of Augustus Pitou, next Saturday night, with "The Passing Show."

—Herald Square Theatre.—"Kismet" will remain this week at the Herald Square Theatre, where it is attracting large and enthusiastic audiences.

The Brooklyn Theatres.

—Park.—The Brooklyn Park Theatre, looking bright and clean, will be thrown open to the public Sept. 2, when A. M. Palmer and Edwin Knowles will assume its management. The opening attraction will be William H. Crane, who will present his latest success, "His Wife's Father." The play is by Martha Morton, and ran all of March, April, and May of this year at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in this city. Mr. Crane will stay a week in Brooklyn, after which he will go to Chicago, to present the play there for a month. Among his leading supporters are Annie O'Neill, Edwin Arden, and Eleanor Barry.

—Columbia Theatre.—The Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn will open for the season next Saturday evening with the first performance in that city of "Little Christopher," which ran in this city all last season. Heading the cast will be William Collier, and among the other artists who will be seen are: Fanny Johnston, J. W. Wilson, Harry MacDonough, Florence Wildey, Bertha Waring, and Daniel McCarthy. The engagement is for two weeks, and matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday. The living pictures will be shown during the second act.

There Are Books, and Books.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Librarian Spofford says his shortage is due to his ignorance of how to keep books. And he has nearly 2,000,000 of them to keep!

Amusements.

THE NEWEST "FAD"
Is B. F. Keith's Original Idea.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
at Mr. Keith's Beautiful New
Union Square Theatre,
Devoted to High-Class Vaudeville.
THIS WEEK:
The Great Rossow Midgets
AND 40 OTHERS.
Prices, 50c., 25c.; box seats, $1. Noon to 11 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Swept By Ocean Breezes.
SOUSA'S CONCERT BAND.. 3:30 and 7:30
DE WOLF HOPPER—DR. SYNTAX.9 P. M.
PAIN'S FIREWORKS.....8:15 P. M.
RICE'S CIRCUS CARNIVAL..3:30 and 9:00
GREAT BICYCLE TRACK...open all day
This Afternoon and Evening,
SOUSA'S GRAND FESTIVAL.
MISS GRACE HASKELL,
MISS TODD DELMAR,
Sopranos.
MR. CHARLES W. STRINE.....Baritone
The Cecilian Quartet.
GRAND MILITARY SPECTACLE.
THE SALUTE OF THE NATIONS.
Two Hundred People on the Stage.
THREE SPECIAL DAYS,
TUESDAY, MANUSCRIPT DAY.
WEDNESDAY, SOUSA'S DAY.
THURSDAY, WAGNER DAY.
MONDAY, AUG. 26, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Every Evening at 9 and Saturday Matinée at 4 P. M.
DE WOLF HOPPER
and his merry company in
DR. SYNTAX.

KOSTER & BIAL'S NEW ROOF GARDEN.
New Songs. JOHN W. RANSONE. New Hits.
"The Ruler of New-York."
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Eccentric Comedians.
LOTTIE WEST SYMONS,
Irish Specialties.
KOKIN, Japanese Juggler. | CLAIRESSE AGNEW, Eccentric Dancer.
TOM AND LILLIE ENGLISH,
Musical Sketch.
JOE HARDMAN, Comedian. | LAYMAN, Mimic.
HAFFORD AND MANTELLE,
Character Songs.
BRYANT AND SAVILLE,
THE MIDGLEYS.
"THE KIDS."
Sept. 9th—GRAND OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE.
Broadway and 35th St.
Chas. E. Evans...Prop.
COOL AS A TON OF ICE.
LAST SEVEN TIMES.
LAST CHANCES TO LAUGH.
LAST CHANCES TO
CARROLL AND KERKER'S
ORIENTAL OPERATIC COMEDY,
KISMET
TWO
TANGLED
TURKS
by the ASKIN OPERA COMPANY.
ONLY MATINEE FRIDAY.
HAVE YOU HAD YOUR LAUGHING FIT??
Next Week—The Great Success, "Rob Roy."

DALY'S Theatre: Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. Re-opens Tuesday, Sept. 3, when Mr. Daly will have the pleasure of introducing
MRS. POTTER
AND
MR. BELLEW,
who will make their first appearance under Mr. Daly's management in an original, novel, and picturesque play in 5 acts, from the French by Decourcelle, entitled
LE COLLIER DE LA REINE,
(The Queen's Necklace,)
for which entirely new scenes from the models of the Porte St. Martin have been constructed and painted by L. W. Seavey, Esq. New music, composed by Henry Widmer, Esq., and new costumes made by Maurice Herrman of New-York and
WORTH OF PARIS
Particulars in further announcements. Sale of seats will begin Aug. 27. Orders received now.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
BOX OFFICE OPEN TO-MORROW
FOR REGULAR SEASON.
BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPT. 2,
Magnificent Production of Mr. Willard Spenser's Comic Opera Success,
PRINCESS BONNIE.
Direction of D. W. Truss & Co.
Introducing an Excellent Cast and CHORUS OF FIFTY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. ....4th Av. and 23d St.
.....DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager
***Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 8:15. ***
E. H. SOTHERN
E. H. SOTHERN
E. H. SOTHERN
in Edward Rose's dramatization of Hope's
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.
THE RISONER OF ZENDA.
***SEATS READY THURSDAY NEXT. ***

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.
Admission to both, 50c. Bicycles checked Free.
100th Night, MERRY WORLD! Merry
Tues. Night! Souvenirs!
ROOF GARDEN. Star Varieties Every Night. Concert TO-NIGHT, 8 to 12.

GARRICK THEATRE.
Lessee.....Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD
OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 2.
E. M. AND JOSEPH HOLLAND IN
A MAN WITH A PAST,
A COMEDY BY PAULTON.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

GARDEN THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Evenings at 8:15.
20th Week Du Maurier's
Trilby
Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Proprs.
Eve'gs at 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK.
CHARLES DICKSON,
Other People's Money,
SEPT. 2, ROBERT HILLIARD.
LAST 24 HOURS—Seat Sale Thursday.

TERRACE GARDEN. 58th St., bet. 3d and Lex. Avs.
CONRIED-FERENCZY COMIC OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
25c—ADMISSION—25c.
THIS WEEK. OBERSTEIGER, THE BEGGAR STUDENT, SEA CADET

STANDARD THEATRE. LAST WEEK OF
DOROTHY. Sept. 2—CHARLIE'S AUNT.
Sept. 9—THE CAPITOL.
By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

14TH STREET THEATRE—Mats. Wed. and Sat. Prices, 25c. to $1.—LAST WEEK of
MR. EUGENE O'ROURKE IN
THE WICKLOW POSTMAN.
Next w'k, begin Labor Day Mat. In Old Kentucky.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev., at 8. Sat. Mat. at 2.
MONDAY, SEPT. 2, AT 8.
THE CITY OF PLEASURE.
SEATS READY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

21ST ANNUAL PLATTDEUTSCHE VOLKSfest to be held at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28, and Sept. 1, 1895.
WILLIAM F. GRELL, President. B. MEYBORG, Secretary.

Amusements.

PALMER'S THEATRE, B'way and 30th St.
MR. A. M. PALMER, SOLE MANAGER.
NEXT THURSDAY EVENING,
AUG. 29,
Commencement of the Second ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE
DELLA FOX COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
MANAGEMENT NAT. ROTH.
And Initial Production of the NEW COMIC OPERA,
From the French of Chivat and Durn.
Lyrics and Text by J. CHEEVER GOODWIN.
Music by WILLIAM FURST.
FLEUR-DE-LIS.
Scenery by Marston. Costumes by Dazian.
Produced under the direction of RICHARD BARKER.
Sale of Seats Opens To-morrow.
MONDAY MORNING, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM.
GREAT SUCCESS. HOUSE ALWAYS CROWDED.

Cigarette Making Contest.
8 Handsome Girls, representing New-York, Pa., Mass., Conn., Va., Ohio, La., and N. C., in an Inter-State Contest.
Cigarettes given away to the audience. Delmo Fritz, sword swallower; Jules Carr's wrestling bears, Ella Sablon, Midget Theatre. Mlle. Morello's trained spaniels, and Sam Fuerst, whittler. 100 other all new features. Theatre—Grand Vaudeville Co., 30 Artists.
Special Sunday Concerts. $1 show for 10c

HUBER'S EIGHTH AVENUE MUSEUM.
EVERYTHING NEW. FAMILY RESORT.
GILBERT'S TRAINED WOLVES
Billy Wells, man with an iron skull; Mabel Milton, long-haired woman; Rattlesnake Jack, Albene and La Brant, and others. Theatre—Sen. Frank Bell, Mullaley and Lincoln, Basse and Buch, King Sisters, Mazziotta, Clara Vance, Mlle. Bertini, and others.
$1 SHOW FOR 10c. SUNDAY CONCERTS.

PROCTOR'S.
Continuous, 11 A. M. Sharp to 11 P. M.
Come To-morrow at 11 A. M.
JAMES F. HOEY, Enormous Success of the Magnetic Irish Queen,
"Young Mule," Brother of "Old Hoss."
MAGGIE CLINE.
Watson & Hutchings, Dutch Star Comiques.
Ward and Curran, The Two Clippers.
Adolf Popper, The Rat Charmer.
Dillon Brothers, Witty Parodists.
Beautiful Theo, Musical Wonder; McLean and Hall, Novelty Black-Face Act; Lillian Green, Balladist; Darling Sisters, Character Changes; McAvoy and Rogers; Lady Orchestra; others.
SUNDAY GRAND SACRED CONCERTS
2:30 P. M. to 11 P. M.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., between 3d and Lexington Ave.
Opens To-day, To-morrow, Monday, Sept. 2.
Continuous Vaudeville. Box office open Thursday for the sale of reserved numbered seats for opening performances and two weeks thereafter.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
Largest and Handsomest Roof Garden in the World.
THIS SUNDAY EVE., AT 8:15
GRAND CONCERT.
Lottie Gilson, Haines & Pettingill, Brooks, Benton & Hansman, Pauline Von Arold, Sisters Baumont, Press Eldridge, Emma Krause, The Johnsons, Post & Hayes, Murzthaler Tyrolean Quartet.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY EVE., 8:15 TO 12.
Lottie Gilson, Haines & Pettingill, Fields & Lewis, Cushman & Holcombe, Mamie Conway, Press Eldridge, Lina & Vina, Lawrence & Harrington, Fritz Young & Miss Sells, Elise & Louise Sartori, Forest City Quartet.
Gustave D'Aquin and Enlarged Orchestra. Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, $1; Boxes, $6. In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
Gilmore & Tompkins.....Prop's and Mgr's
THURSDAY EVG., AUG. 29,
THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF THE SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
The Sporting Duchess.
Management Charles Frohman
THE CAST—Agnes Booth, E. J. Ratcliffe, J. H. Stoddart, Cora Tanner, Frances Carlyle, Alice Fischer, Ida Conquest, Wm. Haxcourt, Margaret Robinson, and Jessie Busley.
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.
MAT. SAT. AT 2. EVENINGS AT 8.
BOX OFFICE OPEN TO-MORROW (MONDAY.)

AMERICAN 42d St. and 8th Av. Near Broadway
Manager.....MR. T. H. FRENCH.
Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2,
First production on any stage of
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY,
A LOCAL MELODRAMA OF TO-DAY,
BY
E. M. Alfriend and A. C. Wheeler, with the following
GREAT COMPANY:
Mme. Janaushek, Blanche Walsh, W. H. Thompson, Odell Williams, Byron Douglass, C. B. Hawkins, Joseph Wilks,
Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Katherine Grey, Fanny Cohen, Joseph Whiting, Geo. C. Boniface, Orrin Johnson, Benj. Graham,
Under the management of A. M. PALMER and EDWIN KNOWLES.
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY AUG. 29.

ABBEY'S Theatre, B'way, Cor. 38th St. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Proprietors & Managers.
OPENING
MONDAY, Sept. 9,
FRANCIS WILSON'S
FIRST PRODUCTION OF THE
Savoy Theatre, London, Success,
THE CHIEFTAIN,
Music by Sir Arthur Sullivan.
Libretto by F. C. Burnand.
Produced under the direction of MR. RICHARD BARKER.
SALE OF SEATS
WIL

SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.

THE season is passing rapidly here, and after the golf tournament on the hills next week sojourners will begin to leave for their city homes, though many of the cottagers will remain late into October, while a few keep their houses open through the entire year. The usual number of teas, dinners, golf and tennis parties have taken place this week.

A conference was held the other day between the Village Trustees and the cottage owners. As the cottage owners are large taxpayers and yet, being non-residents, have no votes in the community, it was merely an act of justice to afford them an opportunity for expressing their views on matters of public interest. Many valuable suggestions were made for the beautifying of the village.

Dr. and Mrs. T. Gaillard Thomas visited New-London, Conn., this week.

The golf tournament on the Shinnecock Hills clubs links begins Monday, and the entire week will be devoted to the different matches.

The annual vaudeville at the Meadow Club Monday evening was much appreciated by the members present.

Court Shinnecock, A. O. F. of A., enjoyed a picnic at Rose's Grove Thursday. Dinner was ordered for 150 guests.

Mrs. L. E. Bowden is spending a week at Terryville.

Misses Gussie and Nettie Ward of Newark, N. J., are guests of Mrs. Augusta M. French, Hill Street.

Miss Susie Wells of Brooklyn is stopping at Evergreen Cottage, Hampton Roads.

Mrs. Marguerite Tracy of Goodspeed, Conn., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Garret Pultis.

The Other Club had a clambake at Foster's Grove, on the Water Mill Lake, Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Jessup and Miss Isabel Jessup left for Lakewood, N. J., yesterday, where they expect to remain some time.

The annual meeting of the Southampton Village Improvement Association will be held Saturday, Sept. 7.

SHELTER ISLAND.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 24.

COOLER weather has not made any appreciable difference in the life and gayety of the Summer visitors at this popular resort. The hotels have been crowded with guests not only over Sunday, but during the entire week, and everything seems to indicate that the climax of the season here has been reached. It is thought that the rush will not last longer than another week, though September will doubtless find many of the guests and all of the cottagers still here.

This week has eclipsed all others in the number and brilliancy of its social events. With receptions, teas, card parties, germans, concerts, clambakes, &c., the attention of the many guests has been well occupied.

The cool weather has tended to damp the ardor of the bathing enthusiasts somewhat, and the strong winds have made yachting the most popular amusement of the week. The usual course for an afternoon's sail is around the island, which distance can be covered, with a good breeze, in about three hours. Nearly every afternoon there is a regular procession of sailboats and steam yachts over this route.

Mr. J. Roger Maxwell of the Manhanset House gave an all-day fishing party on his handsome new steamer Emerald Monday this week. The fishing grounds were near Plum Island, and a number of large bluefish was caught.

Mr. W. H. Ried gave a sailing party to New-London last Monday on his schooner Florida.

The tennis tournament at the Manhanset House courts has been in progress for several days, and only the finals in men's singles remain to be played. The two men to contest in the finals are Mr. H. Holbrook and Mr. J. H. Maxwell.

One of the chief social events at the Manhanset House this week was a german given under the direction of Prof. George Waters last Monday evening. Among the many young ladies from the house and cottages who took part were Miss Shickle, Miss Lockwood, Miss Hood, Miss Narcom, Miss Money, Miss Thompson, Miss Drew, Miss Hill, Miss Colquitt, Miss Waldron, Miss Smith, Miss Gould, and Miss Kowenhoven.

The annual ladies' regatta of the Shelter Island Yacht Club, which was to have been sailed here this afternoon, has been postponed until next Saturday. No race was held to-day, and the regatta next Saturday will be the last of the season. In a sharpy race one afternoon this week Mr. J. Maxwell's sharpy succeeded in beating the Dandy, which is considered one of the fastest boats here.

At the Manhanset House some of the recent arrivals are N. J. Klingsland, Horace Porter, Benjamin Parr, Col. Anson G. McCook, Richard Butler, C. H. Sprague, F. Hauniver, F. Kerr and wife, James Whitney, William Duncan, Mrs. H. Peck, E. A. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Downing, Miss Downing, J. Howard De Witt, George P. Briggs, E. T. Nugent, Mrs. G. H. Seeley, the Misses Seeley, Miss Box, Samuel P. Holmes, Miss Wetherwax, W. J. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morris, Mrs. A. Ketcham, Miss Ketcham, N. H. Wood, David S. Taber, James Wood, Frederick R. Jenkins, Robert E. Mordecai, Prof. E. Henderson, Harry Holbrook, H. B. Wilson, C. Vose, Miss Ellen Wilson, P. C. Ludlow, C. Emil Schwenburg, R. L. Congress, Charles N. Parsons, C. A. Roebling, B. F. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Remsen, George F. Faren, Miss Maud Flagler, E. F. Glarle, J. E. Haler, A. G. Crosby, Miss Ashley, T. J. Meekin, E. C. Quincey, R. C. Annett, E. C. Cook, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Loudern, Mr. and Mrs. T. Henry, Miss C. M. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Moore, James Allyn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKinney, Miss King, Miss H. L. Huntington, E. J. Parsons, George McGodley, R. McMann, Miss Davidson, Miss Fuller, William A. Fraser, George S. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Aldrich, Miss Lillian Belknap, C. R. Helfield, all of New-York City; Dr. R. Van Nostrand, Miss E. Lyon, Maxwell Lester, E. F. Knowlton, Alton Farrell, James S. Nugent, W. R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Booker, Miss Lillian B. Farrell, Miss Elsie Farrell, all of Brooklyn; Miss Wightman, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland, Miss C. G. Allen, Percival S. Hill, L. N. Baldwin, all of Philadelphia; Judge Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Danforth, the Misses Herrington, of Rochester.

FIRE ISLAND.

FIRE ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 24.

FORMER habitues of this place have remarked that this year reminded them of the old days, when the best people of New-York City and State made Fire Island their Summer home. Sunday the arrivals from New-York and Brooklyn and elsewhere completely filled the Surf Hotel, and many had to wait to take their turn for dinner, while the porches and verandas were crowded with groups who found comfort in the "refrigerator," which is the name given to the plazza on the ocean side of the hotel.

Sunday evening a concert was given under the direction of Silas Pratt. The leading feature was the overture to "William Tell," performed by Mr. Pratt and his accomplished wife. Several numbers were arranged especially by Mr. Pratt with the orchestra.

Wednesday evening a progressive euchre party was given in which some forty of the guests took part. The first prize, which was a beautiful design in solid silver of an anchor with a coil of rope in the form of a clasp for a belt, was won by Prof. John M. Laflin.

Among the most prominent arrivals are William J. Arkell of New-York and Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds and family of Elmira, N. Y. Mr. Arkell has taken a cottage for the rest of the season. Numerous applications are being received for accommodations as late as Sept. 15.

A very delightful party arrived here Tuesday, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Norton, Miss H. Norton, Miss A. E. Willis, and Mrs. F. Ingraham, Mrs. Charles A. Schieren, wife of the Mayor of Brooklyn, and her daughters arrived with a party on Monday. Mr. Edward Hackett, from Albany, with his accomplished daughter and son, arrived the same day.

Since the great success of the floating pageant, and the consequent excitement in and about Fire Island, nothing has occurred which has awakened so much interest as the forthcoming grand testimonial concert which is to be given to Silas J. Pratt on Sunday evening in the hotel parlors. Distinguished vocal talent from New-York will assist on the occasion, and a programme of unusual excellence will be provided.

Among the late arrivals are:

From New-York—L. Reich and family, F. H. Emerson, Miss J. Bingham, A. M. Fentz, A. E. Murphy, B. J. Green, Thomas Kirby, George B. Goodwin, William Bockwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Judkins, Gustave Loeb, J. W. McCormick, S. S. Conkling; Dr. L. Wadlow, L. D. Espy, Mrs. H. R. Brickerhoff, Mrs. Schular, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Coleman, A. Meyers and family, Dr. Lesser and son, Miss Bisbie, A. L. Pomeroy, W. H. Baker, C. C. Bostwick, W. J. Sinclair, W. A. Allen, C. H. Ely, C. C. Bowen, F. M. Johnson, J. K. Robbins, Thomas McCollon, F. C. Prindle, R. S. Prindle, E. J. O'Brien, E. J. Warren, H. Flanagan, A. L. Reynolds, Eugene Davis, F. W. Goodwin and family, Joseph Milliken, F. Vinton Smith and family, the Hon. Charles A. Stadler and family, Dr. J. B. McKenney, J. A. Buell, Miss Drexel, the Hon. Frederick Ingraham and family, W. A. Abbott, Mrs. T. B. Evans, and Francis W. Ford and family.

From Brooklyn—T. F. Flinn, A. E. Goepel and family, Miss E. Jones, Mrs. T. F. Lewis, M. M. Terry, Miss Banks, V. Schmidt, Charles Schroeder, J. M. McKinney and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Knowles, A. L. Burt, and Alfred E. Coats and family.

From Albany—Mr. and Mrs. D. Ottman, P. H. Backus, J. K. Wright, Miss Wright, R. K. White, P. J. Callan and family, Col. W. R. Cassidy, and H. C. Cushman and family.

LONG BEACH.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 24.

LECTURES were given in the chapel this week. As has been the case in nearly all the lectures of the season, admission was free to the guests of the hotels.

On Monday Prof. Sprague gave a lecture on "John Miiton"; on Tuesday Dr. Martha Holmes delivered an address on "Emergencies"; on Wednesday evening and again last evening Prof. Sprague lectured on Shakespeare. "What to Do and What Not to Do" was the subject of Dr. Martha Holmes's lecture on Thursday.

In spite of the several cool days during the week there is a large number of guests, and new faces appear in goodly numbers from day to day. Among the recent arrivals are E. A. Simpson and family of Toronto, N. H. Malone of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. M. E. Robinson, Mrs. Sidney Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Garrett, and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Ballard of Chicago; E. S. Perkins of Philadelphia; Mrs. C. Baum, J. M. Baum, J. Baum, and Edgar Baum of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Israel Holmes of Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. W. F. Brownell of Brookline, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Jennings of Rochester, N. Y.; J. F. Finch, John Rogers, and William Weidenhammer of Bridgeport, Conn., and William Crulkshank of Hempstead.

Among the New-Yorkers are Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Blake, D. A. Moran, Harry C. Plimpton, C. G. Moore, F. W. Mitchell, L. S. Mitchell, Miss Edith Cushman Appleton, Mrs. M. D. Abbott, H. L. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hull, S. H. Koenig, William Ogden Giles, Charles Forster, Mr. and Mrs. William Forster, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Carr, W. F. Hotchkiss, Mrs. G. T. Sands, William F. Randolph, Frank P. Reamer, Miss Coggeshall, H. P. Homer, H. W. Wood, Dr. S. S. Jones, Harry G. Ruse, Mrs. C. L. Reamer, Miss Gertrude Kennedy, Mrs. C. H. E. Redding, M. A. C. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Day, Arthur C. Rice, Thomas L. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Anderson, M. W. Willis, D. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Burchell.

The following Brooklynites are among the late arrivals: Mr. and Mrs. James Gascoine, Miss Josie Gascoine, Robert Evans, A. J. Horgan and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clarendon, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Veitsch, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Barron, Edward A. Sweet, J. N. Murphy, J. T. Conway, Fred C. Cocher and family, J. F. Morrissey, Miss Mae Morrissey, and J. C. Cameron.

The hotel will be open until about Sept. 10.

BAY SHORE

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 24.

BLUE skies and bright sunshine have been thoroughly enjoyed by the guests of the popular Prospect House. The Altogether Club gave an outing this week which was voted a brilliant success by the members and their friends. An excursion was made to the fishing grounds in the sloop yacht Aletta, Capt. Peter Brower. Among those on board were Judge Daniel F. Martin, Judge J. M. Fitzsimons, Charles Schneider, and John W. Martin, all of New-York. The fish bit freely and a fine catch of bass, fluke, and bluefish was brought in. In the evening a pool tournament was played. The winners were Frank M. Rogers and Charles Schneider, who won the final games from J. Wesley Rosenquest and Judge Martin by a score of 250 to 238 points.

Elmer G. Jewell and a merry party enjoyed a sail the other day in the champion catboat Squaw, owned by the former. On board were Miss Mabel Day of Albany, Miss Cantoni, Miss Grace Higgins, Howard Foster, and Simon Pietri of New-York; Godwin Jones of Austin, Texas, and Mrs. Higgins as chaperone. After a sail to Sayville, where a short stop was made, they proceeded to Cherry Grove, where refreshments were had.

Another jolly party was carried over the sparkling waters of the bay in the trim naphtha launch Richard K. Fox by invitation of Capt. James Moorhead. In the party were Joseph Marsh, Superintendent of the American News Company; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cabus, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keegan, Mrs. Moorhead, and Master and Miss Moorhead.

A bright and attractive coterie of young married women enlivens the evenings by merrymakings. Among them are Mrs. Prindle, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Werner, Mrs. Brinckerhoff, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Beaver, Mrs. Vernon, and Mrs. Gerlach.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the arrivals counterbalanced the departures at the Prospect during the week. Among those registered are:

From New-York—Mr. and Mrs. C. Marco, Charles Schachtel, J. A. Hetherington, A. Schachtel, J. P. Beaver, Mrs. W. Simpson, Thomas H. Hetherington, John T. Martin, T. Mosher, J. O'Kane, F. Staylor, James Foster, J. H. W. Cole, C. R. Kieley, R. E. Moran, John Block, Harold A. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Foulke, G. C. Hopkins, C. A. Braman, M. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Bates, Dr. D. D. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Miss E. Greenleaf, Mrs. Alan Caton, Mr. and Mrs. Q. Fleming, M. M. Condon, T. A. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lohr, Miss L. Escott, Morris Green, John W. Golding, E. L. Merrifield, P. Riesgo, H. B. Parlian, L. Stone, A. E. Whitman, C. M. Finck, H. W. Martin.

GARDEN CITY.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 24.

OF THE many attractive Summer resorts on Long Island, the pretty cathedral town of Garden City is undoubtedly one of the most prominent. So far the season has been both delightful and prosperous. Garden City is situated in the centre of the broad Hempstead Plains, which comprise 7,200 acres. Invigorating breezes sweep across this immense tract of land from the Atlantic on the south and the Long Island Sound on the north.

The amusements of this resort are tennis, golf, polo, an early morning gallop across the Hempstead Plains, bicycling, and bowling. A feature here is the superb vocal and instrumental music which may be heard every Sunday morning in the magnificent brownstone Cathedral of the Incarnation.

Bicycling has become the chief amusement here. Miss Edith Lawton, Miss Christine Batchelder, and Miss Carolyn Huntington, daughter of Benjamin Huntington, President of the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, are among the most expert riders here. Among the other prominent society people who ride the wheel are Dupont Breck, Nicoll Floyd, Jr., C. E. Boardman, H. L. Hubbell, E. P. Lawton, N. P. Lewis, J. E. Roberts, D. B. Fuller, J. R. Wood, R. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Harris, Dubois Smith, the Rev. C. H. Schultz, Mr. H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association; Horace Porter, Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, Mrs. Horace Porter, Miss Bray, Mrs. R. H. Hunt, the Misses Fuller, Miss Wood, Miss Leavitt, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Pauline, Mrs. Nicoll Floyd, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Gardiner, A. H. Scott, Hamilton Parrish, Benjamin Huntington, F. L. Gamage, head master of St. Paul's School; Mr. and Mrs. James S. Allen, Miss Steers, Mr. E. T. Cushing, E. J. Adams, T. Hollister, Frank Hollister, William M. Baldwin, W. F. Cowl, F. R. Shephard, C. E. Gardiner, C. E. Lewis, P. Gardiner, N. Gardiner, C. F. Archer, G. A. Archer, Miss C. E. Yoelin, and John Duer.

A number of new features of a social character have recently been introduced in Garden City, the most important of which is the Garden City Casino Association. Here the society ladies assemble daily for afternoon tea and a chat. The association has proved a grand success. Preparations are being made by the ladies to give weekly concerts and theatricals. The officers of the association are: President—Matthew Bunker, who is Treasurer of the Union Ferry Company, New-York City. The Treasurer is A. J. Adams, President of the White Star Steamship Company. The Board of Governors is composed of E. P. Camp, Clement E. Gardiner, F. M. Shephard, Nicoll Floyd, Jr., E. B. Parsons, and George L. Hubbell.

Among the members are Lemuel Harris Cunliff, C. Woodruff, W. Gelsenheimer, H. S. Parsons, M.F. Meehan, N. H. Frost, J. K. Duer, C. E. Lewis, Mrs. Kate A. Wetherill, E. T. Yeomans, P. Gardiner, G. S. Emery, F. C. Hardon, F. E. Brooks, J. Fuller, A. E. Foster, W. L. Jones, H. Chauncey, Jr., Mrs. Johnson, Miss C. E. Yoelin, G. F. Archer, W. B. Dana, F. Bray, E. T. Cushing, H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Allen, S. G. Ward, Jr., R. D. Folkard, A. R. Parsons, E. P. Camp, M. Joost, Dean Samuel Cox of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, and Bishop A. N. Littlejohn of the Diocese of Long Island.

Among the recent arrivals here are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Huntington of Brooklyn, Miss Carolyn Huntington, Hamilton Parrish of New-York, Mrs. H. L. Clark, and Miss E. P. Clark of New-York.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Directors of the Garden City Company for the opening of the new hotel, which will be one of the most luxuriously furnished and best-equipped hotels in this country. The opening will be made one of the most important social events that has taken place at Garden City in many years.

Dr. and Mrs. O'Connor of New-York are spending the rest of the Summer season here.

Dean and Mrs. Samuel Cox are spending the Summer at Lake Dunmore, Salisbury, Vt.

Dr. W. Woodcock and family are sojourning at Turtle Lake, N. Y.

The Rev. H. B. Bryan, formerly rector of the Church of the Resurrection, New-York City, has accepted the position of almoner and canon missioner of the Cathedral of the Incarnation. Dr. Bryan is now residing here with his family.

Among the cottagers summering here are Mrs. C. C. Barnard, Mrs. Theodore L. Ogden, Henry Chauncey, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, United States Army; Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss C. E. Yoelin, Albert Ross Parsons, William B. Dana, Nicoll Floyd, Sr., Nicoll Floyd, Jr., John E. Roberts, Clement C. Gardiner, Nelson P. Lewis, O. T. Marstam, Dudley B. Fuller, R. D. Folkard, Matthew Bunker, Sidney Harris, S. T. Ward, Jr., Harry Elger, Mrs. Duer, Breck, Mrs. Francis A. Johnson, Mrs. Margaretta Wood, the Misses Wood, the Misses Hollister, George S. Emory, Edward C. Boardman, Ledyard Stevens, and George T. Hubbell.

The members of the Meadow Brook Club who have country seats in this vicinity are returning from the mountains and seashore, and are making preparations for the hunting season, which begins in September. Among those back are ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney and family, who will occupy the J. F. D. Lanier house; ex-Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club Edwin D. Morgan, E. Willard Roby, Charles R. Hone, Adolf Ladenburg, Kinsley Magoun, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Ralph N. Ellis, Sidney Dillon Ripley, O. W. Bird, and Miss May Bird.

SAYVILLE.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 24.

BICYCLING continues to be the chief amusement here. A few nights ago a lantern parade was held. Every wheel in the village was brought out and the decorations were surprisingly original. Those who did not have wheels gathered along the line and cheered the wheelmen. The prize for the most artistically decorated bicycle was awarded to Frank Howell.

John Roosevelt, one of the crack riders of the Michaux Club of New-York is superintending the construction of a bicycle path across the Bayport Road. The improvement will be greatly appreciated by Mr. Roosevelt's fellow wheelmen.

Considerable interest has been created among the Summer visitors here by the tournament of the Suffolk County Firemen's Association, which will be held in this village on Sept. 4. Many of the guests have subcribed to the affair liberally. The tournament will bring a large number of firemen to the village from all the places in the county. There will be a parade and a series of races for valuable prizes.

Lawn tennis is popular here. There are a number of fine courts and many expert players. The Misses Gillette have an excellent court, and both are clever players. The Misses Moore and Miss Gardner are also skilled players. Among the men, Mr. Browning and Mr. Schultze are considered to be the leaders.

Among those here at present are Joseph Keene, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Browning, Wilford Browning, the Misses Browning and malds, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Terry, the Misses Adlum, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Fitzgerald, Miss Hannah Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Perine, Miss Florence Perine, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clark, William S. Clark, Miss Bennet, Miss Florence Bennet, James Bennet, James Bennet, Jr., George E. Ashby, Miss Gertrude Moore, Miss Agnes Moore, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Moore, Miss Addie Swanstrom, Arthur Swanstrom, Miss Florence Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Goubert, Miss Goubert, Miss Natalie Goubert, Harold V. Goubert, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Collier, Miss Madeleine Collier, Clifford Collier, Eugene Wilson, Miss Bessie Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson., William Baron, and Miss M. A. Baron of Jersey City, Mr. and Mrs. E. Schultze, John Schultze of Orange, N. J.; Miss Christine Gardner and Miss Anita Gardner of Ansonia, Conn.

SEA CLIFF.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 24.

SEA Cliff's season is now at its height, and all the visitors are greatly enjoying themselves. They crowd as much pleasure as they possibly can into one day, beginning in the morning with boating, fishing, and bathing, followed by long drives in the afternoon, winding up the day with various games, entertainments, dancing, &c., until late in the evening.

A "Thursday party" was greatly enjoyed by a number of visitors. In the morning a long drive was taken; the old home of William Cullen Bryant, at Roslyn, was visited; also his tomb. The party took luncheon at Roslyn, and the afternoon was spent in a yachting trip. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyons, Mrs. Kenny, Miss D. Planter, Señor Barreto, Señoreta Valdey, Miss F. Walker, W. Walker, and C. Lyon.

A few evenings ago the members of the Yacht Club gave one of their delightful receptions at the clubhouse. A large number of invited guests were present. The ballroom was brilliantly lighted, and the decorations were very beautiful. A few who were present were Commodore T. W. Sheridan, wife, and daughters; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Pardee, Samuel Stenson, James D. Wier, John G. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. White, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac F. Worth, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Courtney and family, Mr. and Miss Frank Krauss and daughters, Julia and Emma; Miss Amelia Rothman, S. P. Howard, Mrs. M. Van der Perrin, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Aliesky and daughters, Minnie and Amelia; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Speed and daughter, Evelyn; Miss Juliet Wiess, Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Speed, the Misses Anna and Daisy Graham, John Graham, Jr., Miss Sadie K. Battershall, John W. Wood, Miss Meta Wood, Miss Ethel Platt, Miss R. Rodriguez, W. W. Walsh, Jr., and J. F. Bortwick.

Among recent arrivals are C. H. Clapper, Miss C. Fitzgerald, Miss Ida Fisher, Miss Della Fox, Miss Madge Middleton, E. J. Macknovich, John Little, Jr., De Wolf Hopper, Miss Clara Meyer, Miss Ida Quells, Miss B. Powell, W. B. Ward, C. Mackenzie, W. L. Buchanan, George S. Mason, W. H. Mason, Miss B. Hughes, Miss Heeley, Alexander MacDonald, C. E. Forbes, George M. Hanna, Charles Sayer, George Whitfield, Mrs. B. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Trumpler, Miss Julia Trumpler, Miss E. Suzarte, E. Suzarte, Miss C. L. Monnemacher, Miss R. H. Anton, Miss A. S. Morrison, Miss C. Lanyon, Miss M. G. Meyers, Miss A. L. Meyers, Miss P. Retsch, Miss L. Doggrell, Miss I. Wichett, Miss E. Constable, Miss N. Grob, Miss K. Hughes, Mrs. M. Meyers, L. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Evans, Mrs. S. Morrison, Mrs. Lanyon, Mr. and Mrs. F. Constable, W. Constable, M. Hall, of New-York City and Brooklyn, Frederick Plate of Flushing, H. D. Whitney of Albany, N. Y.; O. Graham Bowers of Detroit, Mich.; the Rev. and Mrs. George W. West, Long Island City; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Kimball, Newark, N. J.; and F. H. Romain, New-Rochelle.

FAR ROCKAWAY.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 24.

SOCIAL gayety among cottagers and hotel guests continues with unabating ardor.

The principal event of interest this week was the reception of the Bayswater Yacht Club Wednesday. The programme began in the afternoon with the regatta. There were twenty-eight yachts anchored off the clubhouse, many of which were handsomely decorated. In the evening the concert occupied the attention of the guests until about 10 o'clock. Then followed dancing.

The season of 1895 has been a very successful one for Far Rockaway. Among the more recent arrivals here are M. L. Nichols, J. B. Nichols, A. M. Daly, John Kain, K. M. Lynch, James S. Wilson, Col. Peter Mallett, J. C. Brown, J. McEntee, H. Ackerman, all of Brooklyn; Miss Mary F. Connor, Kate M. Ahern, M. C. Curry, A. V. Curry, M. E. Curry, Mrs. Grau Hawley, Charles A. Martin, Charles F. Walter, M. D., Mrs. R. Rice, F. Stevens, George E. Robbins, Edward Dowling, Frank O'Brien, William O'Brien, John O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Patterson, M. McCort, M. King, John A. Fagan, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Murray, Charles J. Martin, P. McKenna, all of New-York; W. C. Connor of Washington, D. C.; C. A. Richardson of Binghamton, N. Y.; Gregory Costigan, A. Drum, Robert Sheridan, James McCrosken, Terence F. Gallagher, Miss May A. Gibbons, G. E. Werner, Miss Minnie Mulry, Miss Lauretta Mulry, William Kenney, George Muldoon, J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Adam, Walter Lyon, John Connelly, Lucian Dirig, E. H. Sergeant, R. F. Bopes, H. F. Harrison, R. J. Werry, J. T. Stearns, J. F. Gibbons, John Adolph, W. J. Flanders, Miss L. C. Long, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Trainor, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Buchlu, Miss M. Collins, J. C. Collins, John Morrison, Mrs. J. Gillen, Margaret Colleran, Agnes Colleran, Lizzie Colleran, all of New-York City; Miss Lauretta Cogan, William Dooley, Jacob Brant, John McCarron, John McCartney, all of Brooklyn; Max J. Mayer, Miss B. Strauss, Maxwell E. Moore, I. H. Rosenthal, John A. Kennedy, Bernard Kahn, M. S. Levy, Milton Stern, Miss Mattie E. Campe, Miss F. Blumenthal, Louis Krower, Charles G. Trautwein, Mrs. Benjamin Kahn, Miss M. Day, all of New-York City; James A. Shields of Philadelphia, Edgar J. Allengant of Newark, N. J., and George W. Hirsch of Brooklyn.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I., Aug. 24.

PROBABLY there is more fun to the square inch at Arverne than at any other place of its size on the south shore. Surf bathing is a feature. For a thorough enjoyment of all the delights and benefits of a close and intimate contact with old Ocean, this place is unexcelled.

The high-water mark of the season at this place is evidently at hand. All the aquatic and athletic sports, so popular among the guests here, are pursued with increased ardor.

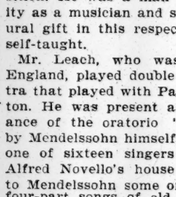
A. Scheer of New-York City is one of the best fishermen at Arverne. He recently caught the largest striped bass of the season. The fish weighed about fifteen pounds.

A fine entertainment, and one thoroughly appreciated by the hotel guests, was given last Wednesday night by George H. Little, shadowgraphist and prestidigitateur. Mr. Little never fails to mystify his audiences with his tricks.

Some of the recent arrivals are Mrs. A. J. Pouch, Maki Pouch, Oscar G. Pouch, A. Levy, James H. Downs, C. Sims, H. B. Henson, Miss Julia Levy, Mr. and I. Winant, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Davis, W. B. Mannsell, all of Brooklyn; H. L. Dudley, J. Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Heller, Mme. Lankow, Mr. and Mrs. E. Simon, Miss Janette Simon, J. H. Kramer, H. W. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Sherman, H. H. Solley, A. Friedman, L. Bloomingdale, J. W. Schultze, Mrs. Mercedes Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ward, C. B. Casth, B. Lewkorwitz, W. Dallas Goodwin, all of New-York City; Miss F. Chanvear, Mrs. E. L. Berg, William T. Costigan, all of Montreal; Barrington Sharp of Atlanta, Ga.; Hyman Michels of Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss C. Alexander of Weehauken, England; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lewis, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Ives of Paris.

EDGEMERE.

EDGEMERE, L. I., Aug. 24.



WHEN the capitalists erected the Hotel Edgemere they builded better than they knew. That the season so far has been an unqualified success has been evident to every one who has made a visit, however brief, to this spot. Life and bustle have characterized the movements of the guests at the Edgemere from the beginning of the season. With yachting, fishing, swimming, bicycling, and driving, there is never a moment when the guests' time hangs heavy on their hands.

The first heat in the yacht race between the open catboats Ethel and Psyche, sailed last Tuesday, was won by the latter. Robert Grannis sailed the Ethel. B. W. Swope, the owner of the Psyche, is now the proud possessor of the large cup for which the race was sailed.

Among the enthusiastic whips at the hotel at present are W. W. Cole, Mrs. William P. Beard, Mrs. A. E. Smylie, Miss Noughton, and Mrs. L. V. Merritt, all of whom have handsome turnouts.

There is to be a yacht race in the near future between the small catboats Suzanne and Eva. Raymond Herbert sails the Suzanne, while B. W. Swope has charge of the Eva. The yachts will sail for a handsome cup, offered by Robert Grannis.

One of the interesting features of the week was the children's hop, held Wednesday night.

Progressive euchre parties continue at frequent intervals.

As the season advances and the Hotel Edgemere becomes better known, guests are beginning to arrive from all over the country. California, Chicago, Fort Wayne, and Cincinnati are now represented here.

Some of the later arrivals at the Edgemere are Eugene Southback, S. Wheeler Aspell, C. Leonardi, Mr. and Mrs. Barton S. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Moore, William H. Henry, George K. Reid, George A. Logan, H. B. Fischer, Alexander M. Hudnut, Charles W. Hall, H. J. Hall, E. I. Martin, Mrs. George W. Powers, Miss Powers, Charles T. Evans, Jr., Mrs. John R. Willis, Miss Willis, Charles E. Marling, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Cumming, Miss Corey, Mortimer Hynes, R. L. Cockran, E. D. Drew, T. J. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pearson, Frank L. Henry, Miss Julia Henry, all of New-York; A. W. Wardrige, A. E. Dixon, George J. Molley, Miss Molley, A. K. Kenyon, Miss M. E. Richardson, all of Brooklyn; Mrs. Julia Reylonds of Elmira; E. L. Palmer of Staten Island, and Eugene Fishburne of Chicago.

LONG CAREER OF STEPHEN W. LEACH

Actor, Composer, and Singer Once Associated with Jenny Lind.

Stephen W. Leach, the veteran actor, singer, and composer, who died in Oakland, Cal., Aug. 21, in his seventy-fifth year, was well known in New-York back in the fifties, and was among the most popular artists of that time, not alone for his pronounced ability, but for his general disposition. He was a man of remarkable ability as a musician and singer, having a natural gift in this respect, and was entirely self-taught.

Mr. Leach, who was born in Rumsey, England, played double bass in the orchestra that played with Paganini in Southampton. He was present at the first performance of the oratorio "Elijah," conducted by Mendelssohn himself, and afterward was one of sixteen singers who assembled at Alfred Novello's house in London to sing to Mendelssohn some of the madrigals and four-part songs of old English composers. Mendelssohn wrote for them an evening a part song, and after it was sung, complimented the singers on their ready reading.

Mr. Leach came to America under engagement to Harry Meiggs, the reckless financier, who was then President of a musical society in New-York. The purpose of the engagement of Mr. Leach and other prominent English singers was to give a season of oratorio. Leach was the first man to sing the music of "Elijah" in America. When oratorio was found not to be appreciated by New-York audiences, the young basso turned his attention to opera.

He was the first in America to sing the music of Plunkett, in "Martha." Mme. Anna Bishop was the prima donna. He sang as an equal with Jenny Lind, more than forty-three years ago, and was also chorus master of her company, and one of his treasures was a letter written by Jenny Lind in Charleston, in December, 1850, desiring him to acknowledge to the members of the chorus her appreciation of some compliment. The letter ends, "I am dear Sir, yours truly, Jenny Lind." He also sang with Patti in New-York when the diva was a child and stood on a table to sing.

Leach first went to California with an opera company about 1861, and played at the old Metropolitan Theatre. He decided to make San Francisco his home. From opera to drama was an easy change for one so thoroughly equipped, and he became a member of the California Theatre company. From the opening of the old California, until the days of its decadence, when lapse of salary gave warning of its approaching dissolution, Leach remained a member of that great company of players.

While there he wrote the incidental music for at least fifty plays. He supplied the late John McCullough with music for "King John," "Coriolanus," and "Richelieu," and wrote for Adelaide Neilson the music she always used for the play of "Cymbeline." With the letter from Jenny Lind, Mr. Leach also had a communication from Adelaide Neilson, written at the time of her last visit to San Francisco, in which she was the Clown in "Twelfth Night," and other parts, during her engagement at the Baldwin.

Mr. Leach also wrote a vast quantity of music for the Bohemian Club, of which he was an honorary member, and always had charge of their entertainments. He compiled about half the book, "Church and Home," which is used in many churches.

When the California Theatre company began to wane, Leach moved to Oakland, and for a time conducted the conservatory of music established by John P. Morgan. He was active in singing and composing up to the time of his death, and had charge of the music of the Church of the Advent. Last Easter he wrote new music for his choir.

He was a great favorite in San Francisco and Oakland. Capt. Joseph P. Jardine of the firm of organ builders is one of New-York's oldest citizens who knew Mr. Leach intimately, and sung with him in Oratorio back in the fifties. Mr. Charles J. Leach of The Army and Navy Journal is a nephew of the deceased.

A Mediterranean Fish Far Astray.

From The San Francisco Examiner, Aug. 18.

The largest and perhaps the only tunny ever caught on the Pacific coast was landed by C. Valancola and Capt. Gusti at Monterey Bay yesterday morning, after a desperate fight. The fish measures over 6 feet in length, and weighs 400 pounds.

J. B. Inguglia, who purchased the big tunny, is an authority on the inhabitants of the deep. For twenty years he has resided here, and during that time has kept a strict watch on the freak catches along the P

GAY IN THE ADIRONDACKS

An Unusually Prosperous Season Throughout the Region.

MANY VISITORS AT SARANAC LAKE.

Serious Injury to a College Baseball Player in a Match Between Two Hotel Nines—Recent Arrivals.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 24.

MUCH interest has been taken in baseball this week, although tennis and boat racing have been indulged in to quite an extent. The Ampersand and Paul Smith nines, always considered the crack Adirondack ball clubs, met for the first time this season last Tuesday afternoon on the Ampersand diamond. A thousand guests of the hotels were prepared to see the best game of the season. In fact, the first inning was a splendid exhibition. On the opening of the second inning, John E. Smith, University of Vermont, went to bat for the Paul Smiths. Beman of Harvard, the powerful twirler for the Ampersands, was in the box. He pitched a hard ball that struck Smith in the temple, fracturing his skull. Smith was carried to the hotel and now lies in a precarious condition. The game was declared a draw, and the series of championship games will not be played until next week.

A grand dove german was given at the Hotel Ampersand on Tuesday evening. The ladies' gowns were the most elaborate of the season. Among the New-York women present were Miss B. R. North, Mrs. E. H. Cowles, Mrs. E. A. Carton, Miss E. Chambers, Mrs. W. J. Underwood, Mrs. C. Percival, Mrs. D. W. Bidwell, Miss Kendall, the Misses Gardner, Miss Southworth, Miss Ethel Gaines, Mrs. G. N. Gardiner, Miss Frances Blake, Miss M. Young, Miss Chapman, Miss Ella Clark, Miss Kathryn C. Hopkins, Miss Millerton, Miss Anna Ault, Mrs. Ault, and Miss Ola Payes.

Baron Uchtreetz of Baden-Baden, Germany, arrived at the Hotel Ampersand today. The Baron was here last year. Baron Herz of the German Legation at Washington, also a visitor here last season, accompanies him.

Bishop Potter of New-York is here, having arrived Tuesday morning. To-morrow he will attend service in the Church of St. John's-in-the-Wilderness, at Paul Smith's.

E. J. Chapman and family of New-York are late cottage arrivals.

Commodore R. R. Leitch, United States Navy, is an arrival of the week, accompanied by Mrs. Leitch. After a week or ten days more at the hotels they will hunt deer.

Gen. H. C. Hopkins, who was a popular guest here during July and August, has returned.

Congressman Bliss of Washington is here, accompanied by Mrs. Bliss and a young daughter.

Congressman Stone of Pennsylvania, who has been visiting Mrs. Stone at the Walker cottage, has returned to Harrisburg.

Miss Whitehead and Miss Terhance of New-York are among the best tennis players here.

Lieut. Blanchard of the First Artillery, Fort Monroe, still holds on to the tennis championship at the Algonquin. On Monday he landed over a hundred pounds of fish, and his August record will reach five hundred pounds.

Messrs. E. S. Wolff, and H. D. Babcock of New-York, are late comers.

Mr. Halsted, a pretty and athletic New-Yorker, who claims that mountain roads are right for a careful bicycler, will start on Monday for a ride from the Algonquin cottage, from the Leland House, at Schroon Lake, a distance of fifty-four miles.

Mr. Moran of the New-York Post is at the Algonquin with his family.

Mr. Lewis and family of New-York are at the Algonquin cottage.

Miss White of New-York, the young champion of the women's singles in the tennis tournament last Summer, is here.

The wedding of New-York is at Rivbank.

Mr. Seawright of New-York is at Riverside.

Mr. Disbrow of New-York is at Clearview.

Miss Lee of New-York is a late comer.

Miss Parish, the young woman who came to New-York, is at the home of her father, J. Seaver Parish, the club man and pigeon shot.

Mr. Parish, Jr., of New-York will remain until Oct. 1.

Mr. E. Commissioner of New-York here visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. the week at the Ampersand.

Mr. James B. R. Worth, Mr. E. H. Cowles, Mrs. E. A. Jackson, Mrs. M. Whittaker, Miss A. B. Stryker, Mr. and Mrs. Stryker, Morris L. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Percival, Mr. W. Bidwell, Mr. M. Whitehead, Mr. B. Kendall, Mrs. G. W. Gardiner, Miss Gardiner, Charles Cadman, Blake and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chapman and family, Mrs. Dodge, Miss Dollar, Mrs. Young, H. S. Daugherty, Miss M. Daugherty, J. F. Mead, Miss Whitehead, Terhance, George Daniel Baldwin, John F. Lamarest, E. L. Simpson, N. Gaillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. B. Gorham, Charles M. Billmeyer, Gorham, Harold Gorham, Mr. Spencer, H. D. W. Emmons, Miss Kendall.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Schroeder of Brooklyn are among the week's arrivals.

Gen. James Jones, United States Army, who is here with Mrs. Oakes and Miss Oakes, will hunt deer, beginning Sept. 15. He is said to be one of the best shots in the army. He will take part in the Ampersand shoot, organized by Mr. Dexter Page.

Lieut. Blanchaint and J. Wm. Cleveland and families here this week.

Señor Don Emilio de Spain, one of Lake Placid's most popular Summer visitors, has closed his cottage and returned home.

Dr. A. M. Thomas, New-York is a late comer.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who for several week enjoyed rest and recreation hereabouts, has departed.

Col. William F. Fox, Forestry Commission is a guest of George A. Stevens.

Mrs. Fox and Miss Fox are with him.

Two New-York artists, Joseph Lyman and J. C. Nicholls, are here this week.

Capt. William Gardiner and party of New-York, who have been in the mountains, are at Lake Placid [illegible].

New-York arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kernan, Miss K. A. Byrne, Edward Wilson, George Stevens, Miss Stevens, Miss Payne, M. J. Hickey, Robert, A. Brokman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Fleming, Mrs. Daniel Maria Darby, Miss Nellie Thornton, Miss Thornton, G. A. Gardner, Alexander N. Brewer, Harold Rasscher, Childs, Miss Julia C. Hickey, Dexter, R. F. More, Mrs. R. F. Thorn, C. W. T. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Miss Garrettson, Charles M. Billmeyer, Miss Fitch Thomson, Mrs. W. Gorham, Miss Gibbons, C. O. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Dane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Miss J. N. Garrettson, E. W. Candee, Edith Candee, Harold W. Candee, Mrs. William R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Robbins, E. St. John Hayes, H. F. Alexander, F. H. Kimball, Edwin Jerome Conley, John Conley, Mrs. Conley, Mrs. H. H. McIntyre, Miss McIntyre, Thomas P. Fitzsimons, John J. Cuskly, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hasbrouck, Miss K. Hasbrouck, Mrs. H. F. Alexander, F. B. Barrows, Miss Cook, and Mrs. Le Roy Andrews, Miss A. L. Perkins, Miss Daisy Perkins, Marion Vaux, T. J. Drummond, L. Winkler, Miss Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Fielder, G. Fred Burt, Miss Belle Bunnell, John Carter, Miss H. L. Keeler, Mr. and Mrs. James Shendon, Theodore Cox, R. N. Brace, C. Loring Brace, Robert N. Brace, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Button, Miss Louise Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Franks, Montague Howard, G. W. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sanches, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Waydell, Miss E. C. Waydell, Miss Tefft, Miss Clarke, H. D. Milk, John H. Pratt, C. Max Loth, Otto Hubach, Franz Rackow, Ira D. Warner, Charles W. Clark, C. Dunboome, George C. Helmed, Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Place, Mrs. H. S. Waste, William H. Rochan, Edward Mann, Henry Mann, and C. Otto Tofissaint.

CAMPFIRES AT WHITEFACE INN.

Winners of Prizes at the Lake Placid Boat Parade.

LAKE PLACID, Aug. 24.—Whiteface Inn, under the management of Mrs. C. L. Child, is enjoying the most prosperous season in its history. Never before has the house filled up so early, and the booking for September already insures a full house well into that month.

Parties, hops, boat races, and entertainments of various kinds follow each other in rapid succession, until the gayest are ready to cry, "Hold, enough."

A feature of the place is the "campfire," around whose roaring blaze all join in well-known songs, to the accompaniment of banjo, guitar, and violin.

The boat parade on Aug. 15 was a success. More than fifty boats were decorated. Many original and beautiful designs were the result of the enthusiastic efforts of the guests. A perfect day helped to make the scene a most beautiful one. A vote was taken in the evening to decide the difficult problem of awarding prizes. The result of a close ballot gave the first prize to the Misses Brown of Camp Longchamp, and the second prize to Miss Kimball of Providence.

The most successful and original "campfire" of the season was given by Mrs. Child at Camp Comfort, on Moose Island, on Thursday evening. The steamer Ida was chartered for the evening, and nearly all of the guests of the inn attended. The singing was entered into by every one with great ardor, and Miss Neely of Virginia charmed every one with her delightful solos. W. D. Leonard of New-York composed for the occasion several topical songs, which he rendered in his inimitable manner. Mr. Elder, a prominent lawyer of Boston, and well known as an after-dinner speaker, amused the people with a number of his original stories. Refreshments were served later in the evening. All voted the entertainment a great success, and a rousing cheer was given for the hostess.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 24.

LOVELIER than ever it was in its history is Upper Saranac Lake at present. The hotels are filled and engagements being made into the Fall, while every camp and cottage on the lake is occupied. The fair held at the cottage of Mrs. Cleveland of New-York last evening for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, at Saranac Lake, was a big success, and much credit is due the ladies having the affair in charge. They were Mrs. Bangs, Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. Kirkham, Mrs. Riddle, and Mrs. Chandler of New-York, Mrs. Belo of Galveston, and Mrs. Blagden of Washington.

Services at the Johnson Island Chapel tomorrow will be especially interesting because of the presence of many distinguished clergymen, among them Bishop Potter of New-York. The Rev. Dr. W. M. Paxton will preach, and the service will be conducted by the Rev. R. G. McCarthy. The two steamers of the Upper Saranac Association have been especially chartered for the occasion, and several hundred people will go in them to attend the service. A prettier or more picturesque sight is rarely seen than on Sunday mornings, when the steamers, launches, sailboats, and canoes from very point on the lake are headed for the rocky little island upon which the chapel is perched.

Mrs. A. D. Juillard of New-York is an arrival of the week.

Miss Julia Belo, daughter of Col. A. H. Belo of The Galveston News, is here with her mother and brother.

The Rev. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix are recent comers.

Governor and Mrs. Morton are expected to arrive here shortly.

The Rev. Edward L. Parsons of Princeton is here for a long stay.

George N. Seligman and Joseph Seligman of the well-known New-York banking house are hunting deer in the Upper Saranac region.

Among the recent arrivals from New-York at Saranac Inn and the cottages are Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wedgewood, Arthur Little, Miss Kate S. White, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Parks, Miss Fields, G. Wheeler, M. C. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Hubbard, Mrs. John F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rogers, Miss Helen Rogers, F. G. Frederiets, Mrs. Charles N. Fowler, Miss Fowler, Arthur T. Smith, E. W. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sibley, Miss Cook, E. R. Cook, W. F. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Gillen, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Rice, J. L. Wood, Mrs. C. E. Scott, W. A. Sackett, Charles H. Clifton, Miss L. McNaffle, Mrs. E. B. Dransfield, Frank J. Saxe, Mrs. C. L. Lansing, Miss Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter B. Potter, Miss E. E. Allen, David Robinson, Mrs. M. H. Gregory, Silas B. Gregory, John M. Gregory, O. R. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, T. O. White, Miss Alice White, Homer P. Mace, Mrs. L. M. Mace, Miss Carrie Mace, Dr. and Mrs. Levi Helms, Dr. Orlando Helms, Mrs. Carrie Phillips, M. T. Mantz, Miss Mantz, Capt. P. H. Cooney, Mr. and Mrs. Leland Mahan, the Misses Jackson.

Brooklyn arrivals include: Mr. and Mrs. George L. Turton, Hugh S. Miller, D. Master, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Howard Du Bois, and the Misses Ames.

HOT SPRINGS, VA.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 24.—Because of the constant demand for rooms it has been decided to keep the Virginia Hotel, its cottages, and both houses, open throughout the year, and a prosperous Winter season is anticipated.

Among those now staying at the Hot Springs are: From New-York—Mr. and Mrs. John H. V. Arnold, Miss Estelle E. Arnold, Reginald K. Arnold, Miss S. B. Stephens, Dr. J. P. Gleeson, Mr. and Mrs. Colson Morse, Lieut. Col. J. H. Higbee and wife, A. G. Richards, Mrs. Thomas Phelan, Alfred Phelan, Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Villard.

From Philadelphia—D. P. Egan, Miss J. Egan, George W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Lippencott, and Miss Lippencott.

From Richmond—Mrs. Edward Waddell, Mr. Whitlock and wife, Thomas Potts, Miss James Pleasants, F. W. Hanewinckle, Commodore Walker, Charles E. Wortham, and Mrs. Thomas Atkinson and family.

From Washington—Mrs. James Blair, Miss H. Finley, E. Peters, Miss West, Mrs. Judge Walter S. Cox, Mrs. Legare, A. S. Legare, Mrs. J. M. Dr. and Mrs. N. L. Bates, and Mrs. W. P. Kellogg.

RECRUITING IN MISSOURI

U. S. Marshal, May Have to Arrest His Son, His Deputy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—Nearly a score, most of whom are laborers, enrolled themselves at the headquarters of the [illegible] recruiting station, Grand avenue, yesterday. Leaders of the movement [illegible] considerable enthusiasm over the project.

There was a set-back, however, when Gen. Shelby visited United States Marshal for this district, and made the declaration that he would [illegible] and every man who is [illegible] the scheme. It is Gen. Shelby's wish that he himself a deputy, who is at the head of the movement.

Autumn at the Kaaterskill.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The big hotel, Kaaterskill, on the Kaaterskill Mountains, will remain open until Sept. 10 and the New Grand Hotel, in the Western Catskills will keep open until late in September. Both hotels are heated throughout by steam during cool weather.

SARATOGA'S HORSE SHOW

Two Hundred Entries Have Already Been Made for Competition.

RACING OVER FOR THE SEASON

Lectures, Bicycling, Conventions, and the Floral Fete Will Now Entertain the Visitors at the Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—

RACING under the auspices of the Saratoga Association ended yesterday, possibly never to be resumed. The race track speculators won a few lonesome dollars on the "Getaway Stakes," and last night witnessed a general exodus of the talent, who hurried southward to see the Futurity run to-day at Sheepshead Bay. The Summer meeting remains now only in memory, except to those losers, and they are numerous, who wish they had placed their wealth on the other horse. Now that the races are over, they place their left hand on a comic almanac and swear that, as it is a losing game, they will never gamble again. It is simply a rehearsal of the annual farce.

Conspicuously posted in several places in the betting ring at the race track were large cards, upon which were printed the anti-gambling statute. This was done under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Saratoga Racing Association. Evidently, it was not read by the public officials, who mingled with the spectators as they crowded around the bookmakers. These guardians of the law could hardly have failed to see that the statute was being violated time and again, but no announcement is made that a single person was placed under arrest. The inference to be drawn is that these officials, principally Republicans, officially winked at, or acquiesced in, the violation of the statute. No visible effort was made to enforce the law.

The leading attraction for the early part of next week will be the Albany Country Club's open-air horse show. It will take place at the Saratoga Racing Association Park, and will cover two days, beginning Monday. The entries exceed 200, the majority of which are made by Summer visitors. It will be the first show of the kind ever held there, and everything augurs well for its success. There will be a friendly rivalry for honors.

The Proportional Representation League will meet here Tuesday. The meeting may continue two or three days.

About the busiest persons in town are the numerous members of the Floral Fête Association. They propose to surpass last year's fête, which was a great success. The fête will take place Sept. 5. The parade will occupy the afternoon of the afternoon, and the floral ball will be the Convention Hall event of the evening. Twenty-five thousand invitations were issued this week, and it is highly probable that the festivities will be enjoyed by a vast multitude. Many visitors will prolong their Saratoga stay in order to witness it.

There has been almost a perfect succession of benefit entertainments during the week, and visitors are becoming tired of being continually solicited to purchase tickets. Where the object is to assist some charitable institution the demands made upon the public are considered to a certain extent excusable.

The bracing weather of the past few days causes much rejoicing among those visitors who brought their bicycles to Saratoga with them, which enables them to add many miles to their daily trips.

The Prohibitionists are making extraordinary efforts to drum up a crowd for their State Convention, which will assemble here Sept. 4. The leaders expect at least 2,000 persons, which will be a large convention for that party. An excursion has been arranged for the delegates and their friends.

"Trilby" will be played at the Town Hall Monday evening. It will be in charge of James W. Morrissey of New-York City. He managed the Shakespearean festival recently held at Grand Union Hotel.

Very few of the members of the cottage colony will close their Summer homes before the latter part of September or early in October. Many will remain here till the Autumn frosts touch the foliage. None of Saratoga's guests enjoy themselves more thoroughly than do the colonists. They occupy a social world peculiarly their own, and entertain largely. As all of the cottages are supplied with steam-heating appliances, they are prepared for the cool weather of early Fall.

The Saratoga Summer lectures have found great favor among the visitors, who have attended them regularly. The course began July 20, and will end Aug. 30. The lecturers to the present time have been Bishop John P. Newman, Prof. Otis T. Mason, William H. McElroy, and Prof. G. Frederick Wright, each of whom has delivered a series of four lectures. The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts will deliver a series of four lectures next week.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 24.

GOOD weather and fine roads continue to keep people here and to make driving and bicycling the great attractions. The Good Roads Committee went away satisfied that respectable dirt roads were feasible if they could be made intelligently. The gentlemen also took into consideration as a proposed law the plan so long advocated by Mr. T. R. Proctor, to have the farmers pay 50 cents in money for each day's work they are now assessed, to have the county add another 50 cents, and the State to put in the same amount, making $1.50 for every day's work now assessed, without leaving any extra burden on the farmer. It is believed that this amount would soon put the country roads throughout the State in good condition under intelligent supervision. It is really astonishing to find the number of miles of excellent road Mr. Proctor keeps here with about $1,000 outlay each year.

Among the many handsome turnouts seen this week were noticed the park phaeton in which Judge and Mrs. Henry L. Clinton drive, the victoria of Mrs. Yon Stade, and the spindle-wood surrey of Mr. Bainbridge S. Clark. Willis S. Paine drives nearly every day with Mrs. Paine in a victoria. J. L. Dudley is still partial to a road wagon. Robert Tailer is seen spinning along the road in nearly every style of vehicle, from a buckboard to a four-in-hand. Mrs. Amos Morrill has a large stable here, and drives much in a pony trap. Henry Eldred always drives a pair to a light buggy. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hatworthy have a handsome buckboard with them. W. F. Halstead varies between the ease of a victoria and the excitement of a pair of pacers, which can pass nything in the country. Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Furnald usually ride in a victoria. Clarence Levin drives much in a runabout, and lately has taken to propelling himself on a bicycle.

The wheeling craze has shown itself here all Summer, but it seems to be growing, especially among the ladies. The wife of one of New-York's most prominent lawyers has recently neglected her comfortable victoria to pedal her way round and round the bicycle academy. That institution has been doing a flourishing business all Summer. There is scarcely a time, day or night, that a few are not coursing around the Earlington Oval, and the main street seems to be a continuous procession of ladies and young girls, wheeling back and forth, and occasionally varying the monotony by riding under the feet of a passing horse. The most serious accidents have been to the bicycles, so far.

The leading social gathering of the week was the benefit for the Boys' Club Friday evening. Mrs. Robert Tailer was assisted by Mrs. Trowbridge, Mrs. Charles C. Ransom, Miss Porter, Miss Florence Boese, Miss E. Louise Hinds, Miss Jennie Dutton, Alex. T. Mason, Mr. Robinson, Purdon Robinson, Barclay Dunham, Fred Grant Young, and many others, in arranging a capital programme of tableaus, music, and recitations. One of the prettiest tableaus of the evening was "Raphael's Angels," put on by Mrs. Trowbridge. The Misses Sterling and Boese as "Night and Morning" were a beautiful and striking picture. The gems of the afterpart were the selections of a quartet composed of the Misses Boese and Dutton, and Messrs. Robinson and Dunham, and the recitations of Miss Hinds and Mr. Young.

IN THE CATSKILLS.

KINGSTON, Aug. 24, (Special.)

A PARTY, all members of the Happy Day Riding Club of New-York City, consisting of P. H. Pehlemann, John H. Loos, John S. Barth, Percy Von Goldstein, Miss L. Loos, Miss Stella Loos, Miss Bertha Barth, and Miss L. Barth, passed through this city yesterday on horseback, en route for a tour through the Catskill resorts.

Miss Helen M. Gould has purchased eight acres of land adjoining her place, Kirkside, at Roxbury, for $8,000, and will lay out a fine park. On Miss Gould's original property is a very pretty artificial lake.

The Catskill Mountain Agricultural Association's fair at Margaretville next week will prove an attraction to the Summer boarders throughout the Delaware Valley.

On Saturday, Aug. 31, the William J. Kenna Association will visit Cairo, where they will remain over Labor Day.

Excursions to the mountain tops, euchre parties in the early evenings, followed by dancing, have been the chief amusements among the Summer guests at Pine Hill. The season is a most prosperous one at that place, all the hotels being well filled.

Late reports from the Laurel House and Hotel Kaaterskill show that those houses are entertaining many guests.

Ex-Inspectors McLaughlin and Steers of the New-York police force are in the mountains with their families.

Among the recent arrivals at Hunter are J. E. Prindle, the New-York Passenger Agent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and his family.

Several contracts have been let for the erection of new cottages by wealthy New-York Germans at Elka Park and Schoharie Manor.

The Summer home of Dr. S. Zweighaft, Deer Park, which is unexcelled for beauty in the whole Catskill range, was made brilliant by a fashionable reception given there on Tuesday night. Several New-York and Brooklyn guests were entertained. Dr. Zweighaft's Summer home is near Hain's Falls.

Stamford is more popular this year than ever before, and the village is well filled with guests. Tennis, bowling, cards, dinners, and card parties furnish amusement for the visitors. Among recent arrivals are Prof. Homer N. Bartlett, organist for Marble Collegiate Church, New-York City, with his wife and daughter; James H. Mesereau, editor of The New-York Delineator, with his family, and William A. Tucker of New-York.

WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 24.

THE last week of camp is always the most exciting here. Excursion parties visit the post daily and friends of the cadets fill the hotels. New officers, with their families, have arrived, and until their quarters are in shape they stop at the hotels. Lieut. and Mrs. Cassatt, Lieut and Mrs. Hazzard, Lieut. Howell, Lieut. Shink, Lieut. D. Armit, Lieut. Echols, and Lieut. Rice arrived and reported to the Superintendent during the week.

Wheelwomen are becoming more numerous since the new officers began to arrive. Nearly every officer at the post now rides a bicycle.

Lieut. and Mrs. Winn have returned to their quarters. Lieut. Braden is also around again.

Nearly 100 men have been at work on the road in front of the new academic building during the week. Over three feet of it has been dug away and the grade is now easy from Grant Hall to the hotel. The old elms that stood along the sidewalk for more than half a century were pulled up by the roots. It was necessary to remove them on account of the digging.

The Misses Brennan ride their bicycles from Highland Falls daily to see parades.

The cadets are at work on their color line play and "grinds."

The arrivals here are as follows: Major P. Harney, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. Purvea, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Kent, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jarden, New-York; Mrs. Albert A. Pope, Boston; Miss M. Pope, Boston; Miss Amy Jaynes, Boston; Mrs. M. J. Kinnan, Yonkers; Miss Williams, Miss Burnham, Miss Dickson, Miss M. Knapp, Miss M. Burnham, all of Yonkers; Miss Babcock, Stonington; Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. M. Chase, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Nyack; Mrs. James Brownlee, Clayton Brownlee, Cobbleskill; Mr. and Mrs. N. Hunter, Baltimore; H. L. Putnam, Malden, Mass.; Miss Youngs, Oyster Bay; Mrs. and Miss North, Philadelphia; Thomas J. Meehan, Miss Theresa Meehan, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. John Mackey and Miss Mackey, Bay Ridge, L. I.

At Highland Falls are Mrs. Mary Howell, Baltimore; Mrs. Dr. A. K. Smith, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Brown, St. Louis; Mrs. D. D. Fisher, St. Louis; S. C. Wasserman, New-York; E. E. Feree, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ferguson, Baltimore; James E. Ferguson, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. L. B. Sherman, New-York; W. S. Wyckoff, Miss Wyckoff, New-York; W. W. Lee, New-York; G. M. Corning, New-York; F. C. Drake, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Coyle, Baltimore.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—Newport never was gayer than now, and society was never so much engaged Every hour in each day is taken up, and cottagers, therefore, are continually on the go.

Tennis at the Casino has been the special attraction of the week, and will continue as such for the next few days. The play of the earlier days was quite disappointing, but the show of gowns and millinery worn by the Summer residents has been a most fascinating picture, and that in a great measure has made up for the dull and uninteresting play.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, who has the William Waldorf Astor place, Beaulieu, is giving more entertainments than any other cottager, and all are very brilliant functions. She gave three dinners last week, and has cards out for as many next. Each was very elaborate, and the talk of society. The Misses Brice are affording their mother delightful aid in her efforts, and are becoming great favorites socially. Diplomats from all countries are asked to the Astor villa as soon as they arrive, and cards soon go out for a dinner in their honor. Mrs. Brice's lawn party of Wednesday last took the palm for novelty and was a very charming affair.

Besides Mrs. Brice, the hosts and hostesses of next week will include Mrs. Gray, wife of Judge John Clinton Gray, of the New-York Court of Appeals; Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. George W. Kidd, Oliver Belmont, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Many are looking forward to Miss Alva Vanderbilt's ball at Marble House in honor of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt as the special function of the week. Great things have been said about the gorgeousness of the details, and naturally society has great expectations.

There is to be a beautiful display upon the lawns as well as within doors, created by electric-light effects principally. Hundreds of electric lamps are to play a part, in clusters and designs of different colors. They are to glisten in the foliage, along the paths, and in the low shade trees, while Chinese lanterns are to be arranged to create curious effects in the taller trees and elsewhere. Within the beautiful structure there is to be a great floral display in the form of flower bowers and dells. No effort is to be made to decorate the walls of the various rooms, because the permanent adornment is such that it is doubtful if even flowers could add to its effect. The favors are French bits plcked out in Paris by Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Consuelo themselves last Spring. It is reported that Elisha Dyer Jr. is to lead the cotillion.

The entertainments next week of Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, and Mrs. George S. Scott are also to be dances. Mrs. Wilson's is to be a calico party, and cottagers are getting calico gowns ready for the occasion. It will take place at the Country Clubhouse and is given for a jolly informal party, which it will undoubtedly prove to be. Mrs. Wilson is being assisted in her arrangements by her daughters, Mrs. M. N. Herbert, who has just arrived from Turkey, where her husband is a member of the English Legation, and Miss Grace Wilson.

A delightful event of the week was Mrs. John J. Wysong's luncheon at Graystone Tuesday. Her guests were Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Storrs Wells, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, Mrs. Drexel's guest.

Wednesday evening Mrs. Drexel gave a large dinner in honor of her guest, Mrs. Hatch, followed by a dance.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer is now surrounded by all her children and her grandchildren, with whom she is having a delightful Summer. The Havemeyer family is so very large that it is remarkable that all should be in Newport at one time. It has never been so before. Mr. and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Havemeyer, H. O. Havemeyer, and Frederick Havemeyer are all visiting just now under the hospitable roof of their parents; Mr. and Mrs. John Mayer have the Wheeler cottage, Channing Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., are visiting Miss Anna Sands, the latter's sister. Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer does practically no entertaining, but delights in the efforts of her children in that line, and encourages them in every way possible. Once a week there is a family dinner party at the Havemeyer villa, which, in numbers, is much larger than the ordinary cottage dinner for which cards are sent out, and there is much formality.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt also have a houseful of friends of their own and friends of their children. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson are among the arrivals at the Breakers this week. Among the guests there are the Misses Morton, daughters of Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton; F. S. Polk, and Worthington Whitehouse. Next week Mr. and Mrs. Bronson are to move to Gull Rock villa to visit Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

The prince of entertainers, James J. Van Alen, has Wakehurst quite as well filled as ever this week. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, and Fernando Yznaga are there. Several distinguished foreigners are expected later on.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, who have been Mr. Van Alen's guests, are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan. As soon as William K. Vanderbilt returns here they are to go aboard the Vallant, and remain there as her owner's guests until about Sept. 15.

Mrs. William Astor has sent out cards for a dinner company Monday, Sept. 2, which will probably be her last of the season. The Summer at Beechwood has not been as gay as some expected it would be, but in every respect it has been compatible with the fact that this is Mrs. Astor's first year out of mourning. There has been no ball and no receptions, but Mrs. Astor's dinners have been superb functions; and, while she has appeared as the hostess at all, which is very proper, since she is mistress of Beechwood, the friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have not been forgotten, and at all entertainments there has been a delightful and somewhat skillful mingling of the younger and older sets, respectively acquaintances of the children and the mother.

Cottagers are finding the weather a bit too cool.

For Other Summer Resorts See Page 17.

SOCIETY IN SUMMER.

The arrival of the Duke of Marlborough at Newport is likely to set gossip agoing. The question that the curious will try to decide is, Will Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt be the future Duchess of Marlborough? The rumor, started in London, that the announcement of their engagement might be expected at any time is thought by many people to have a better foundation than most rumors of the kind. The young Duke, who registered at the Waldorf simply as Charles Spencer, has been taken in charge by Dr. W. Seward Webb, who has asked him to visit his Newport home. The Duke will return to town for the yacht races. Traveling with him are Capt. G. J. Fitzgerald, A. E. Fitzgerald, and Capt. A. H. Lee.

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This week promises to be a particularly lively one at Newport. The lawn tennis games will be continued. Dances will be given as follows: By Mrs. R. T. Wilson, at the Country Clubhouse to-morrow night; by Oliver H. P. Belmont, at Bellecourt, Thursday night, and by Mrs. George S. Scott Saturday night.

Mr. Belmont's and Mrs. Scott's dances will be in the nature of a house warming. Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and Mrs. Henry Clews will give dinner parties to-morrow evening. Mrs. James Hude Beekman will give a dinner on Tuesday, and Mrs. John C. Gray one on Wednesday. Mrs. George W. Kidd will give a reception at the Country Club Thursday afternoon to introduce Miss Kidd. The bicycle meeting and run proposed by James J. Van Alen is not at all certain to take place. These public displays are loosing their popularity.

Of course the chief subject of conversation at Newport is the big ball to be given by Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt in her Marble House. William K. Vanderbilt is miles away on a fishing tour in the mountains. It is said that the cotillion will be led by Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and Richard Peters.

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The engagement of Miss Emma Rockefeller, daughter of William Rockefeller, to Dr. David Hunter McAlpin, Jr., is announced. The wedding will take place about Christmas time. Dr. McAlpin is a brother of Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin. He was graduated at Princeton in the class of '85. His home is at 673 Fifth Avenue. His father is very wealthy and lives at Morristown, N. J. Miss Edith Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, is to be married next month in Cleveland, Ohio, to Harold McCormick of Chicago, the son of the well-known reaper manufacturer, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is to marry Miss Elsie Stillman, the daughter of Mrs. James Stillman, in December.

***

Arrangements have been completed for a series of assemblies at the Schermerhorn Casino, Lenox, Mass. The patronesses are Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Mrs. J. W. Davis, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. William C. Wharton, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, and Mrs. J. W. Biddle.

***

The much-talked-of flower festival will take place at Saratoga on Sept. 5. The initial festival last year was a success that it will be hard to duplicate. There will be a parade in the afternoon of the fête day. The battle of the flowers will follow it, and at night there will be a floral ball in the great convention hall.

***

One of the chief incidents of the last week was the marriage of Miss Edith Minturn, daughter of Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, to Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes, eldest son of Anson Phelps Stokes, at Mrs. Minturn's Summer residence, Pointe-à-Pic, on the St. Lawrence River, near Murray Bay, Canada, last Wednesday. Mrs. Francis Barlow and Miss Louise S. Barlow, Miss Minturn's aunt and cousin, and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes attended the ceremony. The young couple are at present in the Adirondacks. They will visit the bridegroom's parents in Lenox later on. Miss Elizabeth Manning, youngest daughter of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, was married to Jules Cornelius von der Oudermeulen of The Hague, Holland, on Wednesday, in All Saints' Cathedral, Albany. Mr. Oudermeulen is the son of C. J. von der Oudermeulen, private secretary to Wilhelmina, the young Queen of Holland.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend of 237 Madison Avenue have been spending the month of August at Bar Harbor. They will soon return to town.

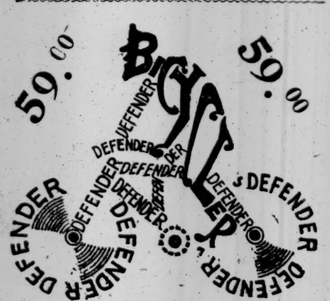
Edward Ladew and family, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and several other guests, have gone to Blue Mountain Lake, in the Adirondacks, where Mr. Ladew has a camp. They will remain there for several weeks.

Mrs. William E. Taylor and Miss Blanche Taylor of 212 West End Avenue started yesterday for the Thousand Islands, where they will spend the next two weeks.

Mrs. Dwight Olmstead and Miss Olmstead are at Millerton, N. Y., for the remainder of the Summer. They will sail for Europe on Sept. 6.

Mrs. William H. Holbert and her daughter, Miss Cassie Holbert, of Vermont Avenue, Brooklyn, are spending the Summer at Schroon Lake, in the Adirondacks.

Bicycles.



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BY WHEEL TO WASHINGTON

The Trip that Bicyclists Will Find the Most Desirable.

ROADS ARE FOR THE MOST PART GOOD

Three Routes to Choose to New-Brunswick—Quickest Way Is 258 Miles and Tourist Should Not Hurry.

In describing a ride covering so long a distance as that between the metropolis and the capital city it is not important to go into minute details of turns and turns in the roads as it is to give an accurate idea of the towns to be passed and the distances between them. Travelling through a country district and ask a native for the way to a town at all distant, and he cannot tell you; but if you know what the next village is that you are to pass through and ask him for this, he can invariably tell you instanter.

The distance from New-York to Washington, of course, varies according to the route taken, but is about 250 miles by the shortest way that permits of good riding. From New-York to New-Brunswick, N. J., take any of the routes that have been described in the New-York Times articles. The shortest is by way of Staten Island, taking ferry at the Battery landing at St. George, and riding along left shore to Clifton, there turning right to road leading past the Black Horse Tavern at New-Dorp, (where keep left,) and on to Amboy Road leading to Tottenville. Here cross ferry to Perth Amboy. From this point to New-Brunswick we pass through Woodbridge, Bonhamtown, and Piscataway. The road is somewhat hilly, and sandy as well, so that it can hardly be considered more than a fair surface.

By this route the distance from New-York to New-Brunswick is twenty-six miles, but time allowance must be made for crossing Staten Island Ferry, taking half an hour, and waiting for a boat at Tottenville as well. The second way of reaching New-Brunswick is by crossing the ferry at Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street and riding across the plank road from Jersey City to Newark. The riding is rather uncomfortable, and it is as well to train to Emmet Street station, Newark, by the Pennsylvania Road. If the tourist wishes to ride all the way he uses the plank road, entering Newark at Market Street, turns left into Broad, to Emmet, and then right and left into Freilnghuysen Avenue, leading to Elizabeth.

From Elizabeth the route is over fine macadam roads to Cranford, Westfield, Plainfield, Metuchen, and New-Brunswick; distance from New-York, thirty-eight miles. The third route is the prettiest, as well as the longest, of them all. Ferry across Forty-second Street to Weehawken, cross the meadows to Carlstadt, and ride through Rutherford, Belleville, Bloomfield, Orange, South Orange, Millburn, Springfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, and Metuchen, to New-Brunswick; distance from New-York, forty-eight miles. All these routes join at New-Brunswick, having ridden twenty-six, thirty-eight, or forty-eight miles, as the case may be. Philadelphia is sixty-two miles away, measuring to its City Hall.

The road is straight to Franklin Park, six miles, condition good. Riding along from Franklin Park after descending the succession of hills look out for sharp turn to left to Kingston, where turn right over bridges directly to Princeton, eighteen miles from New-Brunswick. This road from Franklin to Princeton is the only really difficult road to ride between New-York and Philadelphia. Leaving Princeton, take right fork of road to Lawrenceville, turning right at the old Trenton pike, which leads directly into Warren Street, Trenton, twenty-nine miles from New-Brunswick. Continue on Warren Street to railroad tracks at other end of town. Do not cross them, but turn right over the toll bridge to Morrisville, where turn left, then right, into Bristol pike, using left side path through Tullytown to Bristol, forty miles; cross railroad to Closson House, where turn left, and at cemetery just out of town take left fork to Torresdale, where the old Red Lion Inn is conspicuous.

Here cross bridge into the limits of Philadelphia. Ride through Frankfort. Pass through, turn right into lane just past the bridge, and, using Rising Sun Lane, emerge at Broad Street and ride over asphalt to the City Hall at Broad and Market. The route thus far has been given more in detail in various Times articles, but as here given in brief, can readily be followed.

From City Hall the accepted route is via Broad and Twenty-second Street, to Hamilton Street, to Twenty-fifth Street, to Fountain, to Fifty-second Street; and from this point direct over the Lancaster Pike to Ardmore, nine miles from Philadelphia, from which city all distances given in the balance of this article are measured. The Lancaster Pike, a fine piece of road, continues on through Bryn Mawr, ten and one-half miles; Wayne, fourteen miles; Devon, seventeen miles; Paoli, twenty miles.

Immediately after passing the station at Paoli, a fork in the road is encountered. Take the left to West Chester, twenty-nine miles, where turn right until the road brings up at the foot of a succession of hills. Here turn left along the edge of the roads to Sager's Mills, thirty-five miles, from here riding along the old Brandywine Road to Chad's Ford, thirty-eight miles. These names are all familiar to a reader of American history, and a ramble over the historic ground under the guidance of a competent guide is very interesting. Leaving Chad's Ford, ride under railroad and turn right to the double bridge, which cross, and then turn left to the town of Double Bridge, forty miles. Riding on, a long hill is to be climbed just outside of the town, and four miles further on, turn right up hill, cross the railroad tracks and ride straight on, crossing the State line into Delaware, and arriving at Wilmington, which is located on an inlet of the Delaware River. Wilmington is Delaware's largest city, and is fifty mile from Philadelphia by road.

From Wilmington leave via Market Street, crossing bridge down the causeway and one and one-half miles outside of the city turn right, on the State Road, directly through New-Castle County to Red Lion.

Riding on, cross the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, over Summit Bridge, to Middletown, which is a station on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Here we change the direction of the ride, which has for some time been to the south, and at Middletown turn right, to the west, and cross into Maryland, reaching Warwick, (80 miles.) We ride past Warwick, one and one-half miles, and then turn right to Cecilton, (85½ miles,) where we turn left to Fredericktown, (88½ miles.) From here the route is across the Sassafras River, an offshoot of the Chesapeake River, dividing Cecil and Kent Counties. Having crossed, the road leads to Georgetown and then to Galena, (90½ miles.) Here turn right to Lancaster Grove, (95 miles,) ride two miles beyond, turn right, and ride straight on until within one-quarter of a mile of Lynches and the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad. Then ride to Hainsville, (112 miles,) and thence on to Willis Cross Roads, Fairleigh, (117 miles, also spelled Fairlee.) Here turn right to Tolchester, (123 miles.) Tolchester and Tolchester Beach are washed by the waters of Chesapeake Bay. The next portion of the journey is pleasantly passed by taking steamer across the bay from Tolchester to Baltimore. From Baltimore ride out on Baltimore Street to Frederick Turnpike, taking the left fork directly to Cantonville, (129 miles.) The three-mile run to Elliott City is down grade, and the road is in good condition. Cross the Patapsco River, ride one-half mile, and take left fork of road to Columbia, (136 miles.) From Columbia the direction is toward the southwest, turning right, and taking first fork, left, to Clarksville, (142 miles,) and Highlands, (144½ miles.)

The road is all from fair to good except near Highlands, where a sandy stretch gives a little trouble, but the use of sidepaths aids greatly. Beyond Highlands take first fork to the left and cross Patuxent River into Montgomery County. Having crossed the river, take left fork of road to the first cross road, where turn to left to Sandy Spring, (150½ miles;) pass through, bear to the left and reach Reigle, (155½ miles.)

From Reigle take fork into Spencerville Road, one and one-half miles to Colesville, then fork into Burtonsville Road at White Oaks, turn right to Burnt Mills, (160¼ miles,) passing which village, ride to fork in Norbeck Road at Sleigo, (163 miles,) down grade to Brightwood, (167 miles.) The ride from Brightwood to Washington is but five miles, entering the city on Seventh Street, then turning to Ninth Street, where the many miles of asphalt are entered upon.

The ride from New-York to Washington, which is, as stated, from 258 to 279 miles, according to the route chosen for the beginning of the trip, should hardly be taken on any set schedule. The many places of interest should not be hurried past so as to make a given point the same day. Keep a memorandum of the towns mentioned here and the intervening distances, and hurry or drag as the mood happens. But, by all means, as advised, do not insult the intelligence of the farmer or villager by asking for a town over five or eight miles away, for he has very rarely gone further from home. But the advent of the bicycle in these rural districts is serving to take these same people to places which otherwise they would never have seen or heard of, and in this way adds to their general knowledge to an extent.

CYCLE BOARD OF TRADE GROWING.

Many Applications for Membership Received During the Last Two Weeks.

The associate membership of the National Cycle Board of Trade is growing rapidly. During the last two weeks many applications have been sent to the Membership Committee, a few being from the following:

A. A. Johnson, Davis Sewing Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio.
J. H. Wolff, President R. H. Wolff Company, Limited, New-York City.
Alex. Gilbert, Jr., Fenton Metallic Company, Johnstown, N. Y.
Edward F. Walton, the Tinkham Cycle Company, New-York City.
Plymouth Cycle Manufacturing Company, Plymouth, Ind.
A. F. Rockwell, the New Departure Doll Company, Bristol, Conn.
F. S. Stevens, the Davis & Stevens Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
F. E. Gehring, Gehring Bell Manufacturing Company, East Hampton, Conn.
H. P. Parmelee, Bridgeport Gun Implement Company, New-York City.
Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, Boston, Mass.
Eugene Ward, Butler & Ward, Newark, N. J.
Edwin Gould & Co., New-York City.
Julius A. Tinkham, the Tinkham Cycle Company, New-York City.
Hermann H. H. Kiffe, H. H. Kiffe & Co., New-York City.
Thomas Hay, Hay & Willits Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
John P. Miller, Relay Manufacturing Company, Reading, Penn.
Light Cycle Company, Pottstown, Penn.
G. M. Shirk, the G. M. Shirk Manufacturing Company, Newark, O.
A. B. Cornell, Reed & Curtis Machine Screw Company, Worcester, Mass.
Trenton Watch Company, Trenton, N. J.
E. C. Meacham, Arms Company, St. Louis, Mo.
The Mechanical Rubber Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
George W. Reeves, Philadelphia.
William H. Conley, Spalding Machine Screw Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
William C. Hensey, Hensey Bicycle Works, Richmond, Ind.
Hugh McDonald, Dermerest Manufacturing Company, Williamsport, Penn.
M. J. Ward, Ward Cycle Company, Unadilla, N. Y.
R. M. Jaffray, Refugee Publishing Company, Chicago.
The Hall-Shore Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Marion Cycle Company, Marion, Ind.
Rufus Wright, Morgan & Wright, Chicago.
George N. Pierce, George N. Pierce & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Guy H. Reynolds, Bicycle Chain Lightning Company, New-York City.
The A. L. Moore Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. C. Murray, the March-Davis Cycle Company, Chicago.
George T. Roble, Excelsior Supply Company, Chicago.
Henry B. Smith, National Cycle Manufacturing Company, Bay City, Mich.
B. Eldredge, National Sewing Machine Company, Belvidere, Ill.
S. Pratt, Elastic Tip Company, Boston, Mass.
A. Persons, Persons & Muller Company, New-York City.

Several applications from new members for additional stock have been received, and if a sufficient number show a desire to become stockholders the capitalization will be increased, or some means provided to satisfy the demand. Applicants are requested to state in application blanks a membership if they also desire to become stockholders.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Concerning the cycle trade in Central Asia, a Russian correspondent writes as follows: "There are very few riders or users of cycles there as yet. There are clubs in Archabad, Samarcand, and Tashkend, the first one having 400 members, but very few of these are riders, it being more a social club than anything else. Cycles are sold mostly by houses which give to the members of the clubs, when buying six machines at a time, large discounts, up to 30 per cent. off retail prices, some of them underselling even their wholesale agents, and accepting twelve months' payments in installments to boot. The riders are mostly men in the Government employ, receiving comparatively small wages, and the scarcity of money is best characterized by the fact that even the 12 rubles yearly subscription for membership in the clubs is divided into twelve monthly payments of 1 ruble each. This trade is scarcely legitimate, and those importers who want to maintain their sub-agents do not go in for it."

—The Southern Wheelmen of New-Orleans are building a track that is expected to prove the equal of any cycle track in this country. It will be finished with a cement surface. It was originally intended to finish it with a clay top dressing for temporary use, but at a recent meeting the plans were changed. It is expected that the track will be completed some time in September. The Southern Wheelmen will dedicate it with a five days' tournament, which it is confidently expected will be the biggest affair ever held in the South. Although the Southern Wheelmen have not been in existence over six months there are new 600 names on the membership rolls.

—One of the first concerns in this city to anticipate the wants of prospective wheelmen who desired a high-grade wheel at a low price was the Malden Lane Cycle Company. The progressiveness of this concern is demonstrated by its latest announcement. To the person who first guesses the nearest to the corrected time made by the winning yacht in the international race they will present a specially built Defender Bicycle, fully equipped, which will include lamp, bell, and cyclometer. Only one guess will be allowed each person in one day. Guessing coupons can be obtained at the offices of the company, 20 Maiden Lane.

—The entries for the four open Class A events at the Children's Home race meet, to be held on the Queens County Agricultural Society's half-mile track, at Mineola, L. I., on Sept. 4, close with Thomas Lloyd of Queens, Queens County, N. Y., to-morrow. The events are: One-mile race, for novices, prizes valued at $20, $10, and $5; one-mile handicap, $40, $20, and $15; half-mile scratch, $30, $15, $10, and $5; five-mile handicap, $50, $25, $10, and $6. The prizes will be of full value, and a special prize—an American flag—will be presented to the club winning the largest number of prizes.

—The Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing expects to have a blue-ribbon meet on Sept. 7. The prize list, it is said, will be particularly attractive. R. B. Bailey, the club's Secretary, will receive entries up to Sept. 4, at 144 Amity Street, Flushing. The committee having charge of the meet comprises R. B. Bailey, Chairman; F. R. Long, C. S. West, H. D. Forman, E. F. Richardson, Jr., R. A. Linden, E. J. Clark, E. Clarke, George Worth, D. A. Falvey, William Rasquin, Jr., and L. C. Case.

—The members of the Essex Bicycle Club will start from Newark on Sept. 2 and ride to Lake Hopatcong, where they will be entertained by S. H. Sargent, one of the oldest riders in the organization. The Newark contingent will be met at Madison by E. R. Bellman, and from there he will act as Captain of the run until the lake is reached. The start will be made from the corner of Broad and Camp Streets, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and it is expected that twenty-five members will be present.

—The Associated Cycle Clubs of New-Jersey have arranged for a ten-mile team road race to be run on Saturday, Sept. 21. There will be three men from each club and three substitutes in the team. If six or more entries are recorded, there will be three team prizes offered; if less than six are recorded, there will be but two prizes offered. To the members of the team will be presented souvenir medals. The courses are to be inspected, and will be decided upon at a future meeting.

—The Century Cycling Club, which is under the process of organization in Brooklyn, will hold a preliminary meeting at the clubhouse of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, 478 Ninth Street, on Sept. 1. The organizer, Capt. R. L. Smith, intends to establish a club similar to the Century Cycling Club of America, only making this a local affair. All those interested in the new club are invited to attend the meeting.

—Louis Rauschkolb of the Metropolis Wheelmen has been elected Captain of the Gramercy-Metropolis century run. The following comprise the committee in charge of the run: Edward Hellbach, Chairman; Henry, Barr, Secretary; Adolh Hefner, W. A. Schaeffel, L. Rauschkolb, H. R. Dunnbury, F. A. Koerber, Paul Elsberg, J. Garbarina, and P. Balbeck.

—On Labor Day one-half of the members of the Harlem Wheelmen's racing team will go to the Crescent Wheelmen's races at Plainfield, and the other half will compete in the Silk City Bicycle Club races at Clifton. The membership of the club will be about equally divided between the two tracks to "root" for the "Harlem Blue Birds."

—A large number of wheelmen from Newark will join the Hudson County Wheelmen in their big run to Lake Hopatcong on Saturday, Aug. 31. They will spend Sunday at the lake, and the return will be made by wheel or train on Monday, Sept. 2. It is expected that altogether about 150 riders will participate in the run.

—Next Tuesday evening the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen of Brooklyn will have a moonlight sail up the Hudson on the Grand Republic. The boat will leave the bridge dock at 8 o'clock.

—Many entries have already been received for the Tatum road race on Labor Day, indicating a great interest in the event. It will take place during the forenoon over the Merrick Road.

Chicago Ministers Form a Club.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The ministers of the various denominations of Chicago, who used to hold the informal Monday meetings, have organized the Undenominational Club, and, beginning Oct. 1, will hold monthly meetings at one of the down-town theatres, when the great problems of the day will be discussed. The officers have been elected as follows: President—The Rev. H. W. Carwardine; Vice Presidents—The Revs. P. S. Hensen, F. W. Gunsaulus, John Rusk, and George F. Moore; Secretary—The Rev. T. H. M. Coghlan. The Rev. Dr. S. H. Thompson of New-Brighton, Penn., has been invited to make the address at the opening meeting. Dr. Thompson is the only honorary member of the club. Dr. Thompson says he organized a similar society in St. Paul, and for years it accomplished wonders in its especial field. "There are hundreds of living questions to be discussed by an undenominational club," says Dr. Thompson, "and every city in America should have one."

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Times Trophies for the Buffalo and Springfield Tournaments.

LEXINGTON WHEELMEN'S CENTURY RUN

The Harlem Wheelmen to Celebrate the Fourteenth Anniversary of the Organization on the 14th of September.

Admirers of cycle racing are looking for some of the best sport of the season in September. At Buffalo, on the 5th and 6th, the State Division's Fall meet will be the biggest thing in the way of race tournaments that any division of the League of American Wheelmen ever saw. At least this is what the managers of the meet say, and they are among the most reputable citizens of the Bison City. Another and a still larger meet will be that of the Springfield Bicycle Club on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, at historic Hampden Park, where many of the most brilliant victories recorded in American cycling history have been achieved.

In both of these big tournaments The New-York Times has decided to do something to encourage the amateurs. At Buffalo, it will give a particularly handsome banner to the club having the largest number of Class A winners during the entire meet, while at Springfield, on the last day, there'll be a "New-York Times Winners' Race" for a diamond medal, perhaps the finest prize offered to Class A men. The race will be at a distance of one mile, scratch, and the first and second men in all the Class A events will be eligible to compete. Times prizes have always proved a potent magnet to the amateur racing men in the past, and the competition for these latest trophies will no doubt result in some interesting sport.

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In addition to the card of racing at the Buffalo tournament, there will be a side programme of pleasure runs and excursions which, with favorable weather, cannot fail to provide enjoyment for the many hundreds who will have their wheels along.

Already eight League of American Wheelmen runs are scheduled, the first being a century run from Erie under command of Capt. H. D. Fenne of the Erie Wanderers.

The start for this muscle stretcher will be made from Erie at 5 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 4, and the party is expected to reach Buffalo at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Run No. 2, under command of Capt. W. H. Lampman of the Buffalo Press Cycling Club, will leave the League of American Wheelmen headquarters at 9 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 5 for a tour of the northern and western portions of the city, visiting the front, and not the park.

One hour later another party, under command of Capt. F. D. Peterman of the Buffalo Ramblers will tour the southern and eastern portions of the city, visiting the Parade and the South Parks.

At 7 o'clock in the evening Capt. Lampman of the Press Cycling Club will head a party bound for Woodlawn Beach.

Run No. 5 will be through the central portion of the city and out Main Street to the city line. This trip will leave the League of American Wheelmen's headquarters at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 6, and Lieut. Richard Fairbanks of the Parkside Wheeling Club will be in command.

At 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day Capt. Peterman of the Buffalo Ramblers will head a contingent bound for Tonawanda.

Half an hour later those members of the League of American Wheelmen who do not wish to visit Tonawanda will start on a run about the city with Lieut. Fairbanks of the Parkside Wheeling Club in command.

The last run will take place on Sept. 7, and it will be to far-famed Niagara. The start will be made promptly at 10 o'clock, under command of M. Cordell, from the League of American Wheelmen's headquarters.

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Century riders who had begun to imagine that hundred-mile runs are on the wane so far as the season is considered, will be interested in the announcement made by Secretary Lockwood of the Lexington Wheelmen. That flourishing club has decided to manage a run Sunday, Sept. 8, and the route decided upon will prove very alluring to metropolitan wheelmen.

The itinerary is not yet ready for distribution, but, according to Secretary Lockwood, the route will include Hackensack and Paterson to New-Brunswick, returning via Metuchen, Perth Amboy, and the excellent roads of Staten Island to St. George. Anybody desiring early information as to the details can obtain it by addressing H. W. Mills, at 147 East Twenty-third Street, or by calling at the clubhouse, 12 Lexington Avenue, during the evening.

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"The only class of whom there is any question as to the expediency of riding bicycles are the priests," says R. F. C., writing from Paris under a recent date. "These stand in a somewhat peculiar position, as their long cassocks preclude them from riding the diamond-framed bicycle, while it is somewhat anomalous for a man to ride a lady's machine. But this is not the point. A lively controversy has been taking place as to whether it is compatible with the calling of a priest to ride bicycles, and it was said at one time that the Pope was distinctly against it, though lately one in authority at the Vatican has said that the Pope did not influence the priests one way or the other. The matter is left to the Bishops. Some of these allow the priests to ride bicycles where it can be of assistance to them in getting about their extensive parishes, but others think that the wheel is a thing that ought to be shunned by those in the exercise of religious functions. In a diocese in Hungary the Bishop has entirely forbidden the use of the bicycle by priests. It would do some of them a great deal of good if those in authority were a little less stringent on this point. At present the priests in this country hardly know whether they ought to ride or not, and while some have gone boldly in for cycling, others are holding aloof until such time, perhaps, as the bicycle conquers prejudice in this as in every other class."

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The victory of the Gramercy Wheelmen in the recent century run of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, by which it secured The New-York Times banner for having the largest number of survivors, was due mainly to the club's indefatigable Captain, Edward Hellbach. When Mr. Hellbach learned that a Times banner was one of the club trophies to be won, he got his men together and told them he wanted the Gramercys to make a strong effort to capture it. "And if you'll all go in, boys, I'll pay the entrance fee for every one of you," he added, by way of a final plea. Seriously, Mr. Hellbach didn't think there'd be more than ten at the outside, and his surprise can be imagined when he found there were twenty-three Gramercys in line.

Edward Hellbach,
Captain of the Gramercy Wheelmen.

Capt. Hellbach is an old-time rider. He was a member of the Gramercy-Lexington Century Run Committee last year, and is Chairman of this year's Gramercy-Metropolis century, which takes place on Sept. 22. Besides being one of the most popular members of the Gramercy Wheelmen, Mr. Heilbach belongs to half a dozen German societies, among which may be mentioned the Deutscher Radfahrer Bund of Germany and the Hamburger Sauf Club. To be eligible to membership in the latter organization one must be able to drink a dozen large steins of beer in as many minutes. Century riding is Mr. Hellbach's hobby. He has ridden seven this season. He is also something of a racing man, and not long ago did a mile under 2:30 when far from being in condition. Next year Mr. Hellbach intends to make a tour of Europe on his wheel.

***

That hundred-mile run on Labor Day under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association promises to be a very successful affair if the weather will only be on its good behavior. Patchogue will be the turning point. It has been decided to place the entrance fee at 50 cents, and the cost of silver survivors' medals at $1 each. Entries can be made at any of the branches of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn.

***

An old-time wheelman gives the following good advice to novice riders: "Don't dodge a bicycle rider, either male or female. Stand still, and the rider will get along all right. Posts, trees, stones, &c., never dodge, and only beginners ever run into them. If you see a 'bike' coming straight at you, don't dodge; if you do, you will confuse the rider. If you stand still in the middle of the road, or wherever you happen to be, the rider will take care to give you plenty of room; but if you go dodging to get out of the way, the chances are there will be a collision, and you will be the worse hurt of the two. Therefore, don't dodge."

***

A new bicycle shoe for women is described as follows: The top is lengthened out into a three-quarter length legging, the top of which would buckle just above the curve of the calf. It is made to lace up within three inches of the top, and then there are two small buckles with their straps so that the top can be drawn to any degree of tightness, according to the notion of the fair wearer. Running the entire length of the lacing and buckles is a tongue of soft leather to protect the wearer from the shoe laces and buckle straps. The shoe is of canvas with leather trimmings, and there are others in tan, blue, and black, and, most pliant of all, in soft goatskin, and all bottomed with a lightweight flexible sole, and a heel not too high for comfort nor yet too low for elegance.

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On Sept. 14 the Harlem Wheelmen will celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the organization of the club. It is the oldest bicycle club in the city, and the second oldest in the State. This club has never had a racing team in the field until this year. It is composed only of Class A men, but each member has made a highly creditable showing, and the Harlems are very proud of them. At Savannah early in the season, George B. Cobb, Jr., one of the club's most promising young racing men, made four flying-start, unpaced State records. They were: 100 yards, 0:05 1-5; one-eighth of a mile, 0:13 2-5; one-quarter of a mile, 0:29; one-half mile, 1:04.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCHES.

The Make-Up of the Oxford and Cambridge Team on Its Way.

The final arrangements have been successfully completed, on both sides of the water, for the visit of the Oxford and Cambridge cricket team to the United States. After numerous changes the personnel of the British team has been settled, once and for all, and to-day it is on the water.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to American cricketers that the team has been induced to cross over to our shores despite the various obstacles which were placed in its way. The former disagreement of the Philadelphia clubs caused considerable misgivings in the minds of enthusiasts, and when the Germantown club finally reconsidered its position and cancelled the arrangements for bringing out what would practically have been an opposition British team, a load was lifted from the minds of those responsible for the success of the university aggregation.

In fact the harmonious climax of what once threatened to be a serious split in the cricket interests is almost as great a cause for satisfaction as would be the defeat of the welcome visitors. Kenneth McAlpine, the Englishman who was intending to bring the other team across on the representation of the Germantown management, has foregone his determination, and now combined forces will be available to contest with the two great universities of England, the question of supremacy at the ancient game.

When it is remembered that the Germantown club enrolls among its members the best cricketers in Philadelphia, if not in the country, the great advantage gained by American forces will be apparent; while, should that club have determined to hold aloof, and, while the 'Varsity men were opposing the other clubs, to play its own little game with Mr. Kenneth McAlpine's cracks, the unnecessary evil result on the available Philadelphian strength, to say nothing of the financial drawbacks, will easily be appreciated. With this serious difficulty so satisfactorily dispelled, a decisive victory should be gained, if only to keep up the reputation for perseverance and clear-headedness, established by the successful promoters in Philadelphia.

The changes referred to in the selection of the English team, have not altogether tended to strengthen its composition, although they have given it to a more thorough representation of the two universities. "Sammy" Woods, the well-known and feared in the United States and other countries, was to have represented the university as a past graduate. His absence, fortunately for us, greatly reduces the services in the championship race, so far as we have it in the lurch. Prince Ranjitsinhji, the popular Hindu who now holds the record in the batting averages of England, is only surpassed by the great Dr. W. G. Grace. It was also announced as coming over under the banner of his alma mater—Cambridge—for the same reason as Woods, declining to stay at home. W. G. Grace, Jr., was to play; but he is not on the St. Louis. They will arrive here on Saturday, with one exception, undergraduates of Cambridge. They are all first-class cricketers, Mitchell, who has charge of the team, one of the best bats Cambridge ever put up against Oxford this year, he completed 1,000 runs in the first innings and 43 in the second, a performance which greatly helped his team with the match, which is annually one of the most interesting and popular contests of the season. This is the second year he has captained the light-blues. Norman F. Druce has also played extraordinarily well this year for Cambridge, and is considered the most stylish bat in the team. He has secured the much-coveted honor of playing for Surrey County, an eleven which stands ahead in the county championship. He was selected for this team is an honor only bestowed after and only captured by the very best cricketers.

R. A. Studd, of the Cambridge contingent, comes of a cricketing family, and is a reliable bat. W. Robinson, and H. H. Marriott, of Oxford University, are steady players whose batting in the eleven guarantees their capability, although none of them has performed much this season. W. McG. Hemingway is a bowler with the spectators, his terrific pace affording much enjoyment for the crowd when they see the bowlers slugged. For Oxford he compiled 50 runs in one innings, which, against splendid bowling is going to do. Against this player Amateurs will have to be on their guard.

C. E. M. Wilson, of Oxford, who took seven wickets for 48 runs, is a small cost, besides compiling 48 runs in the inter-university contest. Principal bowlers to lead the attack on the American team are W. Mortimer, who bowled with great success for his 'Varsity last year, brings his average down to a close. Oxford sends only representatives, but they include three undergraduates and a well-known player, A. Arkwright and J. C. Hartley are principal bowlers for the dark blues. Hartley stood fifth in his university batting last year, while V. T. Hill, who now is somewhat practically obtained the cricketing. Hill, Druce, Marriott, Robinson, Wilson, and Arkwright come from Cambridge, and Hartley, and Hill, from Oxford, a combination has been formed which will worthily uphold the honor of the universities in the hard to defeat game at Livingston, S. I., commencing on Labor Day, Sept. 2, and continuing on the 3d and 4th, will be played against an eleven of New-York. From the following players the team will be finally selected: Messrs. Frank T. Short, A. E. Patterson, J. L. Pool, and Lohmann, from Staten Island Club; Mr. R. Cobb, from Newark and Tyers from the New-Jersey Athletic Club; Messrs. Rose, J. Mort and J. Adams, from the Manhattan Cycle Club, and from the Crescent A. C. F. J. Prendergast. This team is considered an improved upon, and will, doubtless, represent our city creditably, even should it meet misfortune.

This Labor Day match is the first which has not been allotted since the inception of the Philadelphia situation, and will be a test of their strength with the New-Yorkers. The game on the schedule for the 5th is at Wissahickon, where they play Pennsylvania on Sept. 13, 14, and 16. The games are arranged as "odds" between the 13th, but it is probable that some will be found ready and willing to play.

The match with the University of Oxford, only just decided upon, has a significance, as it is the first international cricket contest which has taken place, excluding the Canadian games of 1884, 1886, and 1887. Their English rivals a hard struggle to defeat a team which should make a good showing. The Britishers have, naturally, long been favorites, and their team is composed of the universities, each of which are many times larger in point of numbers than the University of Pennsylvania, and whose athletes play little else besides cricket. The victory rest with the Pennsylvania collegians, however, single-handed their experienced opponents, it would be a more meritorious performance for the American skirt than the home victories of the athletic students now pending.

Sept. 20, 21, and 22, Cambridge and Oxford play at Manheim, on the Germantown grounds against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, whose chances of winning have greatly improved since the Germantown Gentlemen are to be included. At Haverford, on the Merion Club grounds, a return match will be played with the Quaker City cricketers, commencing on Sept. 27, and being continued on the 28th and 30th. After this game is concluded, the English team will probably turn their faces eastward once again. Meanwhile, with American teams practically selected, dates definitely decided upon, and the university men safely on board the St. Louis, local cricketers are availing themselves of every opportunity for practice. New-Yorkers, upon recent form, should be as successful as Philadelphia, although they have but one chance to the Quakers' two, and the University of Pennsylvania has the opportunity of gaining a victory.

THE REV. WALTER DALE ACQUITTED

But He Does Not Appear to be Vindicated or Out of Trouble.

DALLAS, Ga., Aug. 24.—The Rev. Walter Dale, indicted for bigamy, has been acquitted. For seven years it has been a question whether he was Dale or a man named Nutall, who deserted his wife in Concord, N. H.

A dozen persons identified Dale as Nutall, and as many other, equally credible, gave contrary testimony. Dale was ordained at Dallas, Ga., and came to Atlanta, Ga., where he had a church. Here, it is claimed, he was recognized as Nutall, and was arrested and prosecuted for bigamy for marrying a Dallas girl.

Dale got a new trial yesterday, after four years' of prosecution. No witnesses for the prosecution appeared. Mrs. Dale is now suing for a divorce.

The evidence has been conflicting on other points than that of identity, some reputable people testifying that Dale was in London and others swearing that at the same time he was in North Carolina.

Official Bicyclists in France.

From The London Daily News.

Cycling, even more popular in France than in England, has just obtained recognition in the French telegraph services. The Postmaster General (our Paris correspondent says) is allowing, by way of experiment, a limited number of messengers to use bicycles, and they will receive an extra allowance of 12s. a month. The old-fashioned ordinary bicycles will not be allowed, because, says the Postmaster, with a fatherly solicitude for the messengers, they are dangerous, nor tricycles, because they are cumbrous. Telegraph messengers wishing to use bicycles must not be under fifteen nor over nineteen years of age. Postmasters must ascertain whether parents of candidates have any objection to their sons riding.

Bicycles. Bicycles.

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For sale by Bicycle, Gun, and Hardware Dealers and by

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15-25 Whitehall St., New-York.

Put up for Retail Buyers in 2-ounce bottles at 25 cents. Send for trade discounts and prices for larger packages. Sub-agents wanted everywhere.

IF YOU SEE IT IN THE SUN, IT'S SO.

THIS WAS IN THE SUN. IT'S SO. READ IT.

"The Gilchester Serial handicap ten-mile road race, open to residents of Union County, N. J., only, will be held on Saturdays, Aug. 24 and 31, Sept. 7 and 14 over the Elizabeth-Springfield Course. Start will be made at 5 P. M., each racing day, rain or shine. The winner of the handicap will receive a bicycle and the time winner gets a gold watch. Points will count five to first, three to second, and one to third in each race for both the handicap and time prizes, which go to the holders of the greatest number of points at the end of the series. In case of a tie in the handicap, or the time contest, it will be run off on the following Thursday, with the handicap standing as in the fourth of the series, the time prize being as before determined on the basis of the fastest time. There is nothing to prevent a man from winning both prizes

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Transactions by Brokers—Summary of Business for the Week.

Gutwillig Brothers have sold the southeast corner of West and Vestry Streets, 75.9 by 101.7 feet in areal extent, to John Kehoe, who will remove the old buildings and erect a storehouse to cover the plot.

John W. Stevens has sold for I. & S. Wormser, to Builder James McWalters, for improvement, a plot 75 by 100 on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue. The same broker has sold the three-story store-front dwelling 147 West Ninety-third Street for Anna M. Dunlap.

James A. Frame & Son have sold the three-story stone-front dwelling property, 20 by 100.11, 126 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street to Mrs. Fanny Rosenstein for about $23,500.

Barnett & Co. have sold the four-story stone-front dwelling and lot, 20 by 60 by 99.11, 37 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, for J. P. Fallon, to Theresa A. Lucey.

The sales at auction for the week amounted to $143,950, as against $55,053 for the corresponding week last year.

A summary of the recorded conveyances and mortgages shows 186 conveyances, for a total valuation of $2,431,817 during the week just closed, as against 119, for $812,160, for the corresponding week of 1894, and of mortgages 160, for a total of $1,964,900, as against 145, for a total of $1,033,146 last year. The number of new buildings for which plans were filed during the week was 27, estimated to cost $350,500, as against 44, to cost $1,017,341 planned for last year.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday, Aug. 24:

NEW BUILDING PLANS.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 44 feet north of the Hundred and Seventieth Street, three-story frame tenements, by R. M. Christenson, lessee; Hannah E. Levi, owner; cost, $9,000.

Marchar Avenue, east side, 30 feet north of Boscobel Avenue, two-story frame carriage house, by George F. Brennan; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 37 feet east of College Avenue, one-story frame shed, by Frank Youran of 171 Broadway; cost, $500.

Fifth Avenue, 721 and 723, by William W. Aston of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, four five-story brick dwellings; cost, $100,000.

Wyse Avenue, west side, 100 ft north of Jennings Street, two-story frame dwelling, by J. J. Enright of 656 East Twelfth Street; cost, $3,000.

ALTERATIONS.

Charles Street, 150 to 156, by Ernest G. W. Woerz, five-story brick storage houses; cost, $500.

Twenty-sixth Street, 406 to 412 East, by the Medical College Laboratory to a four-story brick college building; cost, $1,200.

Broadway, 806 and 808, by O. B. Potter, trustee, to a one-story brick store and lofts; cost, $2,000.

Seventeenth Street, 119 West, by Cathrine McVey, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $300.

Ninety-fourth Street, 60 West, by Walter M. Jones, to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 26.—By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, D. McLean Shaw referee, 38 and 40 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 550 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 35 by 100.11, two three-story and basement brown stone dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,570.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27.—By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene A. Philbin referee, twenty-one lots as follows: five on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Southern Boulevard and Port Chester Railroad; four opposite, on north side of same street; three on north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Leggett and Lane Avenues; two on north side of Lane Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Tiffany Avenue; five on north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, between Leggett and Whitlock Avenues; one on north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between the same avenues, and one on south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, east of Leggett Avenue. Due on judgment, $2,340.

By John A. Mapes, foreclosure sale, F. L. Donohue referee, lot on north side of West Sixty-eighth Street, 400 feet west of West End Avenue, extending to railroad wall, 39.8 by 101.8 by 55.7 by 100.5. Due on judgment, $10,585.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.—By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 306 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 120.11½ by 27 by 93.6, with frame store and stable in front, and two-story frame stable in rear.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Ellison, referee, southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 50.8½ by 150 by 100.8½ by 50.2 by 99.10 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $45,150; on prior mortgage, $41,000.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H Truax, referee, lease of 3 and 5 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 42 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 129, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $72,430.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, the right, title, and interest of Hamilton McLaughlin to 474 Grand Street, three-story frame building, with store. Due on judgment, $3,000.

By William Kennelly, receiver's sale, the right, title, and interest of Bridget, John, and William Connors to two-story frame dwelling and lot, 25 by 158.6, on north side of College Street, 175 feet west of St. John's Avenue, Fordham.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.—By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, undivided one-fourth part of 965 Broadway, west side, 175 feet south of West Third Street, 25 by 200, extending to 334 Mercer Street, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,445.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

117TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 53 to 61 East; Tillie E. Smith to William W. Taylor $1

178TH ST, n e s, 150 ft s e of Vanderbilt Av, 50x108; John H. Buckbee and George E. Buckbee and wives to Robert J. Lomas, Jr., ⅔ part 2,333

SAME PROPERTY, ⅓ part; Charles Buckbee, guardian of Isabella W. Buckbee, to same 1,167

13TH ST, s s, 204 ft e of 5th Av, 21x79.9; Adolph Heilbrun and wife to Pauline Auerbach 25,000

35TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft e of Madison Av, 17.2x99.9; Henry Hastings, individually and as committee and executor of Kate and Henry Hastings, to Franoklyn W. Howes 3,100

37TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Mary T. Conklin to Arnold Pfenning 18,500

3D AV, 1,832; Myer Heilman and wife to Florence Nathan 1

38TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of Central Park West, 18x102.2; John H. Judge, referee, to Clarence H. Brown 7,000

18th St, n s, 363 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.5; Clarence H. Brown to Morris Rubenon 1

58TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of Central Park West, 18x102.2; same to same 1

68TH ST, same property; Edward Scherck, referee, to Anna M. Quick 25,800

LOT 18, map of Arden property, East and West Chester, 100x100; William Oppenheim and wife to Louis Samilson 1,500

45TH ST, 56 West; Margaret Eldered to Lulu E. Baudouine and another 1

Recorded Leases.

D'ERRICO, Salvatore, and another to Paola Marinella; store, &c., 331 East 116th St., 3 years $300

WOLF, Joseph, to Abraham Rothstein and another; 79 Goerck St, 7 years 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

BABCOCK, Hamlin, and wife to William Man, trustee; e s of Washington Av, 7 ft n of 3d Av, 1 year $9,767

CASANOVA, De Govin, Amelia, and Felix Govin to Rafael R. Govin; certain tracts of land in 23d Ward, conveyed by Amelia W. Whitlock, widow of Vincencio Casanova, ½ part; demand 3,100

CLARE, Margaret A., to Henry M. Baird, Jr.; s s of Potter Place, 100 ft e of Jerome Av, 5 years 700

FLETCHER, Robert J., and wife to Eureka Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; w s of Hall Place, 224.11 ft s of 167th St, demand 1,800

HOWES, Francklyn W., and Henry Hastings, executor, &c.; s s of 33d St, 166.8 ft e of Madison Av, 4 years 13,000

HALL, William H., Jr., to William Hall; s s of 134th St, Lots 45 to 50, map of estate of John J. Myer, 1 year 30,500

SAME to Charles E. Hall; same property, 1 year 20,000

JUDSON, Edward, and wife to John B. Smith; 45 and 47 Crosby St, 1 year 31,000

MITCHELL, Helen R., to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; n s of 58th St, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 17,000

NATHAN, Florence, to Louis Wolff, guardian of Annie and Sidney Nathan; w s of 3d Av, 40.11 ft n of 101st St, demand 2,343

PFENNING, Arnold, to Mary T. Conklin; n s of 37th St, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HALL, William H., Jr., to William H. Hall, three assignments $3

JENCKS, Francis M., to Francis P. Furnald, two assignments 2

STEIN, Frances M., to Isaac T. Meyer. 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Regina Hafferberg 2,000

Lis Pendens.

133D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft front; Frederick Mayer against Daniel J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

3D AV and 22D ST, s e corner, 22x75; David Anderson against Patrick Kiernan, owner; Charles H. Greenfield, lessee $132

WEST END AV, 385; Frank Rooney against Jacob Oberst, contractor 74

104TH ST, 242 East; Salvatore De Rosa against Salvatore & Antonio Gallo, owners and contractors 60

IN THE WORLD OF ELECTRICITY.

Electrical men have always been inclined to regard the demand for wire as one of the best indications of the state of any and all of the electrical industries. When the demand is slack, it is evident that very few renewals are being made and that very little work is going on in the nature of extensions. When the wire factories are busy, it is proof positive that the public is ordering in new telephones, new district messenger circuits, new pushbuttons, electric lights, motors, &c., and that the growth of various communities requires the outreaching of the trolley systems. It is reported that at the present moment the bare and insulated wire manufacturers of this country are in a state of activity that they have never before known. Some of the factories are already running twenty-four hours a day, and others are extending their facilities in order to cope with the orders raining in upon them. One well-known salesman recently took a trip of a few weeks to Europe, in order to allow the factory he represented to catch up with him and to avoid the importunity of insistent customers who could not get from him the wire they needed for pressing work. The noticeable and encouraging feature of this tremendous demand—the largest the trade has ever known—is that no one size of wire appears to be particularly run upon, and that the requirements include not only the finer sizes, as delicate as a woman's hair, used in the winding of small electro-magnets, but the huge cables, as thick as a man's wrist, employed in the distribution of heavy currents, lighting, and railway work. It is true that a large amount of this business has been secured at low prices; but against the minimum quotations may be placed the marked economies seen in processes of manufacture, while prices of wire, like those of metals generally, are now steadily advancing. In view of the basic nature of wire as an element in electrical development, the future of the electrical arts is said by all interested in them to wear an aspect bright beyond the dreams of the most sanguine.

***

Recent comment was made on the lack of judgment frequently shown in the selection of sites for electric-plant buildings. The manifest economy of electric power, especially where steam can be dispensed with, is encouraging the utilization of water power, and wherever streams or water sources can be dammed, the feasibility of turning them to account is eagerly discussed. It has often happened that the location of the station has been decided more on the strength of the facility it afforded for the receiving of supplies or the shipping of finished products than on considerations of safety. The danger of insufficient provision for the security of such installations is shown at Tomahawk, Wis., where not only has the new dam on the river been washed out, but the electric-light plant has been demolished and swept, building and all, down the river.

***

Another use has been found for the antiquated street car. It has already been made remarkably useful in keeping children out of mischief when turned into a playroom in city backyards; it has been carried to the banks of a river and been transformed into an excellent bathhouse or a cozy fisherman's hut, and when placed upon a scow it can be adapted with surprising results to the purposes of a houseboat. In one city it was made a shelter, which was highly sought after in inclement weather, for street-car passengers who had to wait at the street corner while transferring from one line to another. In Kansas City the power house and car barn of a street-car line were burned down last year, and for about two months the line was not operated. The near approach of a consolidation scheme caused the company to decide not to rebuild the plant, but to get its power from a distant power house within the city. When the operation of the line was resumed, it was necessary to have some place where the conductors could receive orders, check in and out, and make their daily cash returns to the company. It was found a good deal cheaper than building an office to run an old car down the track and fix it permanently on the site of the former building. It has an odd look as it stands in the midst of half-dismantled walls and piles of blackened brick, but it answers all the requirements. It is claimed to be the smallest and most attractive street railway office in the world, and it also serves as a shelter for the night watchman.

***

This is essentially the day of rapid modifications in industrial and social conditions by the introduction of improved appliances. Widely extended as the benefits of the telephone have been, the influence which better telephonic facilities will have in many important commercial fields within the next few years is as yet hardly suspected. Few persons would imagine that the hotel business had been affected by the general use now made of long-distance telephones, and that this was having an appreciable effect on the daily lists of arrivals at leading hostelries. Yet the hotel men know it to their cost. The public can hardly conceive of the important deals made and the immense interests handled by means of the long-distance telephone. Formerly a great deal of traveling and personal interviewing were necessary to accomplish what can now be done so quickly and inexpensively. Instead of a merchant's taking a trip of 100 or 1,000 miles to adjust an important transaction, he simply sits down at the telephone and talks it over with the firm at the other end of the line, and the business is done. So not only do the hotels lose many of their regular customers, but the railroads suffer from the diminished amount of travel. It is noted, however, that the hotels patronized by traveling salesmen appear to be little affected by the growing use of the long-distance telephone. The fluent conversation and forceful personality of the average drummer would lose their effect in talking over the wire, and samples must be shown; so the prosperity of this class of hotel is unimpaired. The telegraph service is already feeling severely the inroads of the telephone, which is destined to supersede it in many branches of business. A forecast of this was seen in London early this year, when a leading railway company expressed great dissatisfaction at the amount of the bill for telegraph service on its lines, and gave orders that in future the telephone should be used in every case where it was possible to dispense with the telegraph.

***

A curious accident is reported from Grand Rapids. A suit for heavy damages has been brought against the local electric light and power company by the parents of a little girl, who is said to have been injured through the carelessness of a servant of the company. The declaration states that the child was playing at the corner of a street, when an electric light tender threw a carbon from the top of the electric light tower. The missile fell 150 feet, striking the child's right eye and destroying the sight. The accident suggests the changes that have come about in the production of some electrical supplies, and, unusual as it is now, it would have been almost impossible a few years ago. Nowadays, old arc light carbons are seen lying around the streets in profusion in the path of the light tender, but ten years ago the old carbons were carefully taken back to the station, and in many places the economy went so far as the spleling together of the butts for further use. Now the price of carbons may be $8 to $10 a thousand, but when it was $60 or $70 every piece became an object of value.

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The people of Navarre, Ohio, are very much in earnest about extending their electric road to Massillon. The extension has for certain reasons been hanging fire, and the citizens say that if they cannot get it in one way they will in another. Their latest step toward bringing it about is the novel proposition to furnish 100 days' work by men and twenty day's work with teams; also, ties sufficient to complete the road at 20 cents each, other ties having cost from 27 to 28 cents. This, they estimate, will prepare the track to receive the rails. They also offer to pay $1,000 in cash in advance for the tickets, and suggest that the fare be raised to 10 cents for a single trip or 15 cents for the round trip. A community like this deserves all the benefits that an electric road can bring it.

***

A difficult problem in street-car operation has been solved in San Francisco. The Market Street Railway Company, in making an extension of its system, was much puzzled how to overcome the excessive grades on a part of the line. The rise from Green to Vallejo Street was put at 25½ per cent., that from Vallejo Street to Broadway at 24 per cent., both of which are far beyond the power of any self-propelled vehicle to surmount if the friction between the rails and wheels is depended upon for traction. Steep street grades all over the country were examined, and from the ideas thus obtained a plan has been evolved which, it is said, may sound the death knell of cable roads in San Francisco, where the overcoming of steep gradients was the incentive which led to the development of the cable system. On the two blocks mentioned a regular cable railway construction is being put in, the distinctive feature of which is a guide bar 1 inch thick and 4 inches wide, placed vertically in the conduit and secured to the yokes about fourteen inches below the slot. The upper part of the cement-lined pits which have been laid down is fitted with a main sheave and an idler, while below is a track in which a cradle, carrying the sheave, permits the stretch of the rope to be taken up. The main sheave is provided with a heavy brake, the operating lever of which is so situated that the operator can have constantly in view the cars going down grade. In working this system, there are always two electric cars to be connected, the one which has come to the bottom of the grade and that waiting at the top. The point of the system is that the descending car pulls the ascending car up, travelers being clamped on to the rope to adjust the remainder of the weight when necessary. In this way gravity and the supplementary weight virtually do the work, the only power required of the motors being sufficient to overcome the friction of the rope, pulleys, &c., and the difference between the load of the ascending and descending cars when such excess of load is on the ascending car. If the car going down grade has much the greater load, and the tendency is toward increased speed by force of gravity alone, the brake on the main sheave can be brought into operation. The combination of the force of gravity, the balance given by the travelers adjustable to the wire rope, and the power of the electric motor are said to give a perfect working system for the most trying grades. It has been found that in extreme cases not more than about 30 to 35 horse power is needed, even with a 25 per cent. grade, while the motors on each of the street cars on the line on which the tests were made could operate up to 100 horse power. If the continued operation of this system should confirm the belief that electric cars can now be taken up the steepest hill on their own resources, the supremacy which the cable has long enjoyed for the operation of street cars on excessive grades will, undoubtedly, be seriously threatened.

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29 WEST 37th ST.—To let, unfurnished, to strictly private family, house of medium size and in good order. Open for inspection daily between 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. Permit not required. Rent, $3,000. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

23 EAST 77th ST.—To let, unfurnished, to strictly private family; this small house contains many rooms; is modern, handsomely decorated and well plumbed; seen without permit; immediate possession; rent, $1,800. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—Handsome three-story and extension high-stoop brownstone house, hard finished throughout, West 94th St., near Central Park. $1,500 to $1,600. Address Owner, Room No. 11, 126 Liberty St., New-York.

A—A.—A.—Some very choice dwellings to let from $800 to $1,500. PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125th St.

A.—204 AND 208 EAST 68TH ST.—New three-story private residences; cabinet trimmed; exposed plumbing; unusually attractive; rent, $1,200; immediate possession.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

Three and a half story houses, with extension, on West 87th St.; rents, $1,700; estate leases. POWER, Columbus Av., corner 85th St.; office open Sundays and evenings.

ELEGANT 4-STORY 23-FOOT HOUSE, 182 West 80th St.; handsomely decorated; exposed plumbing; parquet floors; two blocks from L station; inquire on premises.

LEXINGTON AV. AND 101st ST.—Handsomely finished new houses; 10 rooms; beautiful tiled bathroom; hardwood trim. Apply JOHN McCARTHY, on premises. Open evenings.

1,662 MADISON AV., ABOVE 110TH ST.—3-story and basement; good order; possession; suitable lease. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St. and Bowery.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A:—For immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. LORING,
entrance, 202 West 74th St.,
fronting Boulevard. West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large light rooms and bath; first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St. Seven rooms and bath;
large, light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam-heated.

CARLOS, 230 West 76th St.,
southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath; eight rooms and bath.
Apply on premises or to
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

AT THE ALBERT,
202 West 81st St., one block to "L" station and half block to several car lines—second, third, and fifth flats; eight and nine rooms, large, and very light; rooms and bath; handsomely decorated, (parlor in white and gold;) hallboy, steam heat; hot water supplied; $75, $65, and $55. WARE & GIBBS, 451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

MOUNT MORRIS APARTMENT HOUSE; 10 and 12 East 130th St.—Ten large rooms, all light; modern improvements; rent, $900, $1,000; steam heat; hot and cold water; elevator service all night. Superintendent, on premises, or D. VOSSLER, Jr., Murray Hill Bank.

AT COLORADO, LYNDHURST, & NEBRASKA, 76, 78, and 80 West 82d St.—Very attractive steam-heated apartments; seven large rooms and bath; hallboy attendance; attractive entrance, corner flats, $50 and $65; street flats, $50 and $65. WARE & GIBBS, 451 Columbus Av.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Unfurnished flats to rent; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.—Newly decorated; in perfect order; modern improvements; rent, $26 to $30. Inquire of janitor, 211 East 57th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

31st ST., EAST, NO. 17.—Four-story, basement and cellar, high-stoop, stone front, 22 feet wide; suitable for business; immediate possession. MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

GENTLEMEN'S STABLE OR COACH HOUSE.—West 15th St.; room for five horses; box stall; excellent dwelling apartment; rent moderate.
S. P. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d St.

32d ST., EAST, NO. 10.—Four-story, basement and cellar, high stoop, stone front, 22 feet wide; suitable for business; immediate possession. MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

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A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

Mortgage Loans Exclusively,
At 4, 4½, 4½, and 5 Per Cent.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE ONLY.
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The leading local and out-of-town institutions, estates, and individual lenders on mortgage.

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Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REDUCE YOUR INTEREST.

We have a large fund to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 4½ per cent. Low expenses.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,

44 Wall St.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The new houses 68 and 64 Riverside Drive; four-story, 21 and 25 feet wide; No. 64 has dining-room extension; decorated and gas fixtures throughout. Further particulars of WARE & GIBBS, 451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

REAL ESTATE AGENT OR BROKER WANTED to sell or exchange for city property, modern dwelling house, stable, and grounds; every convenience; private bathrooms, ten sleeping rooms; Stamford, Conn.; price, $15,000; easy terms. Address F. L. W., 15 Wall St., New-York City.

Country Real Estate For Sale.

FOR SALE—An ideal Country Home; one of the finest and most perfect in Columbia County, N. Y.; situated at Kinderhook, back from the Hudson River, on the K. & H. R. R., 14 miles south of Albany, two and a half hours' ride from New-York; two hours from Saratoga; superb drives, excellent water, and pure air. Fine 22-room brick dwelling and outhouses, stables, etc.; five acres of lawn, garden, orchard, and abundant quantities of all kinds of choicest fruits; gas, bath, steam, sewer, hot and cold water; no finer country residence imaginable; will be sold very cheaply. Address James Irvine, 80 Broadway, New-York, where photographs can be seen.

Real Estate Wanted.

A FIRST-CLASS SMALL PRIVATE HOUSE below 50th St.; central; will buy or rent. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

A SPECIALTY OF MANAGING PROPERTY. P. S. TREACY, 101 W. BOULEVARD, (64th.)

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Central Park Apartments.
Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, Tolosa, 59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av. Company's office in buildings.

For information as to rates and service apply to TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., Trustee, 58th St. and 7th Av., 55 Liberty St., 167 WEST 81ST ST., 2 WEST 103D ST., NEW-YORK, 26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

APARTMENT HOUSE, 615 Fifth Avenue,

Between 49th and 50th Sts.
FIRE-PROOF THROUGHOUT.
These recently finished apartments (42 feet on 5th av. by 100 deep) have every modern convenience. Having a PRIVATE ENTRANCE TO BUCKINGHAM HOTEL BY A FIRE-PROOF BRIDGE, tenants can enjoy the exclusiveness of a superb home, with the privileges of the best hotel life. All apartments complete for housekeeping. Kitchen and working departments an especial feature. Particulars furnished by applying on premises.

THE KENSINGTONS.

All light apartments, large rooms, steam heat, and hall boy service.
102 EAST 57TH ST.
Steam heat, elevator, and hall boy service.
441 PARK AV.
Apply on premises or to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

CHOICE FIRE-PROOF APARTMENTS.
THE EVELYN,
101 WEST 78TH ST.
Elevators, electric lights, &c.; a few extra large apartments of two to ten rooms and bath, with or without kitchens.
Restaurant on premises.
Circulars sent.
C. K. BILL, MANAGER.
97 Cedar St.

THE "OSBORNE,"

57th St. and 7th Avenue.
Absolutely fireproof. Location unsurpassed.
Apartments of nine and twelve rooms.

St. George Apartment House,

223-225 East 17th St.
STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fireproof, elevator, steam heat, hall service, &c.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
We have no branch office.

APARTMENTS, 6 and 7 rooms, steam heated, conveniently arranged, and tastefully decorated; 201 East 68th St., corner 3d Av.; rents, $27.50 to $37.50.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

A HANDSOME SMALL BACHELOR APARTMENT

576 FIFTH AVENUE,
(Opposite Windsor Hotel.)
Apply to Janitor.

110 WEST 40th ST.—The Wiesbaden; centrally located, close to 5th and 6th Avs. and Broadway, Bryant Park, and numerous theatres; one large apartment; rent, $75 per month; house is carefully managed, and care taken in the selection of satisfactory tenants only; shown day or evening. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

160 WEST 103d ST.—Apartments to let, with steam heat and good management; clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers, and genteel people who want genteel homes will find it to their advantage to inspect. Rents only $24 to $30.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

317 WEST 121st ST., 510 AND 512 Manhattan Avenue, all adjoining.—Genteel apartments for genteel tenants only; steam heat; hall attendance; rents, $30 to $45.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

247 FIFTH AVENUE.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED SUNNY BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO RENT.

126 WEST 45th ST.—The Gordon; two large, handsome apartments; steam heat; to let in this carefully managed house; rents, $900 and $1,000. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

SPLENDID SEVEN ROOMS; BATH; STEAM heated; superb neighborhood; immediate possession; rent, $40. 19 West 84th St.

TO RENT—A large and small apartment in the fire-proof building No. 80 Madison Av., northwest corner 28th St. Apply to Superintendent.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

THE FLORENCE,

105 TO 109 EAST 18TH ST.,
TO LEASE. One apartment, consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, and bath. Also, suite of two large rooms and bath; handsomely furnished.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

HOUSE ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Elevators run all night.
Furnished, cozy, comfortable, convenient.

50 WEST 98TH STREET.

New apartments of seven rooms; hardwood trim; enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; prettily decorated; ideal homes for small families; rent $36. JAMES R. HAY, on premises, or 7 Wall St.

NEW AND EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE seven-room apartments, tastefully decorated; hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, enamel baths; rents, $25 to $30. JAMES R. HAY, 50 West 98th St., or 7 Wall St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE to close estate of John McKesson, deceased, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, NOON, the valuable property known as
THE M'KESSON COTTAGE,
on Ocean Ave. and Atlantic Ocean,

Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Cottage, 16 rooms, modern conveniences, plot about 214x365; stable, and plot 133x240 opposite.
FURNITURE SOLD WITH COTTAGE.
Maps and particulars on premises, with John McKesson and G. C. McKesson, executors, 21 Fulton st.; T. N. Cuthbert, Attorney, 15 Cortlandt st., and with Auctioneer, 59 Liberty st.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

TAKE NOTICE.
Handsome new four-story and cellar brick houses, $30 to $35 per month, at Breadalbane Terrace, Pacific Av. and Lafayette St., Jersey City.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By lady of education; undoubted ability; superior qualifications; thorough housekeeper and manager; as companion or caretaker with elderly couple; country preferred. Immediate, Box 310 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By refined young lady; would take companion's place to lady or child going to Europe in exchange for fare; highest reference. Companion, 644 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK, WASHER and IRONER.—By Protestant young woman; in small family; good plain cook; city, or near by; references. C. L., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant American woman, as cook in a small, strictly private family; a short distance in the country; reference. U. S., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; would like to go together; cook as cook and laundress; other as waitress and chambermaid; best city references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By competent girl as first class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 72 West 50th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls together; one as cook; other as chambermaid or laundress; best city references. Call, two days, 32 East 36th St.

COOK.—First-class; English; can furnish first-class English, French, and American references; none but ladies of means need apply. R. H., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; private family; understands her business; do coarse wash; city or country; good reference. Call, Monday, H. Burk, 398 3d Av., Room 10.

COOK.—By young woman in small private family; excellent washer and ironer; city or country; best city reference. D., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant American woman to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; understands her business; short distance in the country. 345 West 35th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two women to do work of small family; together or separate; willing and obliging; good city reference. 526 5th Av.

COOK.—First-class; good baker; understands all English cooking; three years in last place. Call, three days, 152 East 32d St.

COOK.—Competent cook; excellent baker; pastries and desserts; city or country; references. 314 East 31st St.; ring three times.

COOK.—First-class cook by the day, week, or month; first-class bread maker; reference can be given. 205 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook on a yacht or in a private family; wages, $50. E. P., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing or cleaning; good reference. Mrs. W., 308 West 41st St., third floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; desires more engagements in private families; cut and fit guaranteed; $2 day; supplies imported Parisian models; elegant capes. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches of fine work; well up in fashions; is now disengaged; terms moderate; city or country; day or week; references. Box 390 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; misses' and children's costumes a specialty; engagements by day; highest references. 209 East 20th St.; ring twice.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced English finishing governess, four years in America, wishes position in a family; French; three years in France; good music, drawing; highly recommended. G. E. F., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By well-educated French lady as nursery governess for growing children or as maid for young ladies; good city references. H. Z., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By young lady as nursery governess or lady's companion; speaks both French and German correctly; best city reference. Mrs. Ernest, 302 East 70th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German Protestant to take entire charge of children; testimonials. 75 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American widow as working housekeeper for gentleman or refined couple, where she could have her little daughter with her; is neat, economical, and trustworthy; only refined persons need answer. Present Employer's, Box 307 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman, to live in country; can do any work; excellent references. Housekeeper, 301 West 126th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for light housework or chamberwork; reference. 167 East 35th St. K. G.

HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant young woman for small family; best city reference. L. K., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; excellent hairdresser; good dressmaker and packer; understands the duties of a maid thoroughly; first-class references. 208 West 57th St., third bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; competent and reliable in all her duties; best city references from her employer. Philomene, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; reliable and competent in all her duties; best city references from last employer. Philomene, 118 West 31st St., basement.

LADY'S MAID.—By a good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; speaks French; excellent references. A. B., 664 Lexington Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; in private family; thoroughly reliable; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. A. N., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; thoroughly understands her business; best references. K., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress; would do cooking and assist with washing; no objection to country; three years' reference from last place. 851 7th Av., fifth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; eight years' city reference. A. B., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; understands her business to perfection; city or country; best city reference. 121 West 30th St., two flights, Room 12.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; city or country; city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Swedish woman; city or country; excellent references. Hanson, 402 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class

THE ORDER OF HARUGARI

It Was Founded in New-York on German Mythology.

STARTED FOR DEFENSE---PERPETUATED FOR CHARITY.

Its Lodges Are Found in Nearly All the States, and Its Benefits Have Been Felt Throughout the Land —A Sketch of the Order.

Der Deutsche Orden der Harugari has a larger number of members than any other German secret order in America. Its origin recalls the turbulent times in Germany and America existing in the decade between 1840 and 1850. The liberty-loving Germans had to fight two foes at that period. In the Fatherland the movement for political freedom resulted disastrously to the anti-monarchical party, and in America the native movement was pointed directly against those Germans who were forced to flee to this country for personal safety.

The German political refugees of those days included many men of culture and letters; they having headed the uprising against the Government of their native country, and to escape the headsman's axe,

Charles Lauber of Brooklyn,
Grand Chaplain of United States Grand Lodge, and Grand Secretary of New-York State Grand Lodge.

fled to America, here to enjoy the freedom of opinion and the liberties extended to all who desired to become American citizens. But the "Know-Nothing" movement, just then at its height, gave these German immigrants trouble upon their very entrance into the country, and on all public occasions they were subjected to personal attacks and insults.

In order to counteract the organized attacks against them they were compelled to form organizations for their own protection, so as to be the better prepared to defend themselves when encountered. A number of these protective societies has since continued to exist, and have been transformed into benevolent and secret orders. The mutual benefits since derived from these have been enormous, and thousands of widows and orphans have been lavish with their grateful blessings for their existence.

The antagonism of the native element had the effect of cementing the Germans in this land into strong brotherhoods. Each struggle with the enemy brought the Teutons closer together, and the wiser of these saw the advantage of union and secret preparations to meet all attacks. Not only did these men come together to prepare for the protection of life and limb, but they also foresaw the necessity of introducing German customs and ways and the perpetuation of the German language and song.

Among the first to take steps toward organization were ten Germans, who, under the guidance of Dr. Philip Merkel, formed a society March 9, 1847. These ten men, who became the founders of the present flourishing Order of Harugari were P. Merkel, F. Liermann, C. Schnatz, T. Rofelian, J. Ehl, I. Degen, L. Germann, W. Schwartz, A. Glahn, V. Denzer, and S. Merz, of which the first three still survive.

Their watchword was: "Germans by birth, Americans by choice, patriots by principle." Their patriotism for the Fatherland prompted them to look for their groundwork of the new order among the ancient Teutons. They delved into the mythology of the Teutonic tribes and there found ample material for their purpose. The Teutonic tribes in the twelfth century worshipped a number of gods, as did the ancient Greeks. The highest of their gods was Wodan, the god of war, and one of the highest goddesses, Hertha. There were mountain spirits, forest spirits, water spirits, and nymphs; spirits of the air, spirits of the homes; also, evil spirits, giants, and dwarfs incorporated into their religious belief.

Among the sacred objects, they selected the mountains, forests, and trees, especially the oak; and among the animal kingdom they sanctified the horse, the eagle, and the serpent. The priests did not form a special class, each father of a family conducted the religious exercises within his immediate circle. The most prominent

Louis Voges of New-York,
Historian of the Order and Grand Outer Guard of New-York State Grand Lodge.

abode of culture was the sacred grove. This sacred grove was called in the old Teutonic language, "Haruc"; the syllable "ari" added thereto designated those that worshipped there.

The belief that these ancients had a deity entitled "Harugari," representing the God of Plenty, Prosperity, Happiness, and Strength, is erroneous. The Harugari were simply those who worshipped the Teuton gods in the Haruc, the sacred grove. These were taken as prototypes by Dr. Merkel and his associates for a brotherhood, representing the best examples of manhood and patriotism among the old Teutons, and as they gathered under the sacred oaks, the emblem selected for the new order was the oak leaf.

The motto accepted for the new order was "Friendship, Love, and Humanity." Political, religious, and social questions were excluded, while mutual aid was made one of the fundamental principles. The presiding officer was titled Baird, and in the lodge room the primitive surroundings of the ancient Harugari were imitated. The first lodge, Arminia, No. 1, was instituted March, 9, 1847, by the ten pioneers previously named.

In a very few years there existed a number of lodges in New-York State, in Pennsylvania, in New-Jersey, and in Connecticut. With unexpected rapidity the order spread to all sections of the Union. At the present time the order has a membership of more than 23,000 men, and about 5,000 women, although the latter have only been accepted as members since 1890.

The last session of the United States Grand Lodge was held in Denver, Col., Sept. 5 to 8, 1894, at which time there existed 370 lodges of men in twenty-five States, as follows:

New-York—188 lodges, with membership of 5,328.
Pennsylvania—46 lodges, with membership of 2,705.
New-Jersey—13 lodges, with membership of 528.
Indiana—4 lodges, with membership of 162.
Maryland—2 lodges, with membership of 168.
Massachusetts—25 lodges, with membership of 1,776.
Illinois—68 lodges, with membership of 2,911.
Ohio—19 lodges, with membership of 1,065.
Kentucky—3 lodges, with membership of 58.
Missouri—33 lodges, with membership of 1,200.
Wisconsin—17 lodges, with membership of 783.
Connecticut—23 lodges, with membership of 1,486.
Rhode Island—4 lodges, with membership of 316.
Louisiana—4 lodges, with membership of 142.
Michigan—6 lodges, with membership of 390.
Colorado—7 lodges, with membership of 376.
Iowa—3 lodges, with membership of 230.
West Virginia—2 lodges, with membership of 69.
Tennessee—2 lodges, with membership of 44.
New-Hampshire—1 lodge, with membership of 104.
Delaware—1 lodge, with membership of 152.
Georgia—1 lodge, with membership of 38.
Vermont—1 lodge, with membership of 18.
Minnesota—1 lodge, with membership of 12.
Maine—1 lodge, with membership of 25.

At the same time, the women's lodges, which had been authorized at the session of the United States Grand Lodge in 1890, numbered 70 lodges, distributed in thirteen States, as follows:

New-York—19 lodges, with membership of 1,020.
Massachusetts—13 lodges, with membership of 580.
Pennsylvania—9 lodges, with membership of 426.
New-Jersey—8 lodges, with membership of 303.
Connecticut—10 lodges, with membership of 496.
Ohio—2 lodges, with membership of 174.
Indiana—1 lodge, with membership of 34.
Louisiana—1 lodge, with membership of 36.
Kentucky—1 lodge, with membership of 32.
West Virginia—1 lodge, with membership of 62.
Missouri—2 lodges, with membership of 112.
Maine—1 lodge, installed while the Grand Lodge was in session.

While the order has subordinate lodges in twenty-five States, there are only seventeen State Grand Lodges, owing to the law of the highest body which requires the existence of at least three lodges in a State before a charter for a State Grand Lodge can be granted.

After considerable agitation for some years, the United States Grand Lodge in 1890 sanctioned the formation of lodges by women. The ancient Teutonic goddess Hertha, who accompanied Wodan to the wars, was accepted as the prototype for the women, and to her are their lodges dedicated.

The present officers of the United States Grand Lodge are:

Grand Bard—John Fitzer, Cleveland, Ohio.
Deputy Grand Bard—Frederick L. Schmidt, Boston, Mass.
Grand Inspector—Rudolph Gyra, Denver, Col.
Grand Secretary—Charles B. Jaeger, Boston, Mass.
Grand Treasurer—Philip Koehler, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Chaplain—Charles Lauber, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Grand Marshal—Julius Wesp, St. Louis, Mo.
Grand Inner Guard—Jacob Kautz, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Outer Guard—Charles Pfaefflin, Denver, Col.

The next session of the United States Grand Lodge convenes in Dayton, Ohio, the first Wednesday in September, 1896.

Of the seventeen State Grand Lodges, that of New-York leads as to the number of members. It held its forty-eighth annual convention at Poughkeepsie Aug. 8, at which there were reported 7,000 men and 2,500 women as members in this State.

The following officers of New-York State Grand Lodge were elected on that occasion:

Grand Bard—Charles Dechent, Buffalo.
Deputy Grand Bard—August Kleinau, New-York.
Grand Inspector—J. F. Knauf, Albany.
Grand Secretary—Charles Lauber, Brooklyn.
Grand Treasurer—Frank Rothaug, Buffalo.
Grand Chaplain—J. W. Deuble, Rochester.
Grand Marshal—W. E. Ritter, Buffalo.
Grand Guide—Frank Müller, New-York.
Grand Inner Guard—E. Kellermann, College Point.
Grand Outer Guard—Louis Voges, New-York.

The membership dues range from $6 to $12 annually, and entitle the members to sick benefits, life insurance policies varying from $500 to $1,000, as designated by the individual lodges, and other benefits. Each lodge conducts its own insurance and benevolent department, which reduces the expenses of the grand lodges materially.

The lodges of this State have paid out within the past year $53,129.80 in sick and death benefits. Since the foundation of the order there has been expended in the State of New-York over $5,000,000 in sick benefits, insurance policies, and charity. Notwithstanding the low membership dues and the benefits paid, individual lodges reported at the last session of United States Grand Lodge surplus funds amounting to $450.-394.91.

In addition to the large number of subordinate lodges there exist fifty Maennerchor societies, which hold biennial Saengerfests, independent of other singers' organizations. The last Harugari Saengerfest took place a short time since in New-Haven, Conn. Their next Saengerfest will be held at Dayton, Ohio, in the Summer of 1898, it having been postponed one year owing to the golden Jubilee in 1897.

The order will have reached its fiftieth year of existence in March, 1897, and elaborate preparations are being made to celebrate a mammoth jubilee at that time. At the session of the New-York State Grand Lodge held in Rochester in 1892, the following Committee on Celebration of the Golden Jubilee was appointed: August Kleinau, Chairman; John M. Wennels, William Wenners, and Jacob Condé, with Friedrich Germann as honorary President.

It is proposed at that time to inaugurate a Harugari Hall in this city. Committees are now arranging for plans, selection of site, and raising of necessary funds. The hall is to cost over $100,000, and there is now in the treasury $10,000, besides many donations for this purpose from lodge funds. With these funds on hand there is every reason to believe that the sum required will easily be raised.

Among the many active workers in this section there are not any entitled to more credit than Charles Lauber, Grand Chaplain of the United States Grand Lodge and Grand Secretary of the New-York State Grand Lodge, and Louis Voges, the Historian of the order and Grand Outer Guard of the New-York State Grand Lodge. Mr. Voges is a regular contributor to the official organ of the order, "Die Deutsche Eiche," published in Reading, Penn., and which has flourished since its foundation in 1889. His literary work for the order has won him a wide reputation in the brotherhood.

THE PARIS BROKE NO RECORDS

She Was Docked and Overhauled on the Other Side, but Returned Leisurely

The American Line steamship Paris, which sailed from Southampton at 11:05 o'clock, P. M., Aug. 17, eleven hours behind her advertised time for departure, arrived off Sandy Hook at 10:49 o'clock yesterday morning.

Her time of passage was six days thirteen hours and nine minutes. The record is held by the New-York, of the same line, which made the passage in six days seven hours and fourteen minutes.

It was generally thought that the Paris would make an attempt to break her own record between Southampton and New-York, but, although just from the dock at Tewksbury, England, where she was thoroughly cleaned and overhauled, she failed to make more than an ordinary run. While on the dock it was found that there was a flaw in her shaft, which had to be remedied. Nothing was to be learned on board of the repairs made to the shaft.

The usual concert was given in the saloon Friday evening at which William F. Harrity presided. The sum of $150 was netted, which will be presented to the Seamen's Home at Staten Island and Southampton. The Paris brought 381 saloon, 303 second cabin, and 427 steerage passengers.

The Only Gossips Nowadays.

From The Boston Transcript.

"Nobody but clubmen gossip nowadays," says a Boston woman; "women converse. The club is the only modern survival of the sewing circle of former days." This is a dangerously superior assertion.

ELDERS SPOIL A "SHOW"

They Don't Object, However, to Taking Half the Small Proceeds.

HUNTINGTON'S CLOCK AND ORGAN WAR

Town and Presbyterian Church Trouble Takes a New Turn in an Attempt to Raise Money in the Opera House.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—The Second Presbyterian Church is one of the eight thriving religious institutions of the village of Huntington, and, aside from enjoying the distinction of owning the largest and most modern church edifice in the place, the society is said to combine more conflicting elements than any other.

The Rev. B. V. Putnam is the pastor. It was during his pastorate that the former church, a handsome building, in the steeple of which was the town clock, was burned in the most disastrous fire which ever swept the village. The town clock and a large pipe organ went up in smoke, and, in fact, all that was saved from the building were the pulpit and a few pew cushions.

Considerable bad feeling was stirred up at this time over the insurance on the clock, which was the property of the village. The people claimed that the clock was covered by a separate policy which had been kept in force by the annual subscriptions of the citizens to meet the premium. They argued that the church people were in duty bound to devote the insurance money to the purchase of a new clock to be placed in the spire of the new church.

The Trustees denied that there was any separate insurance on the clock, and declared that they were through with town clocks anyway. If the people wanted a clock, it was announced, they could make arrangements with some other church, as the striking of the clock nights disturbed the sleep of their pastor, who occupied the parsonage in an adjoining lot.

Just how the matter was finally settled no one seems to know, but the clock which was burned was the last public timepiece Huntington has had. It may be stated also that the organ which was burned was the last one which the church people have owned; and it was doubtless the attitude which the Trustees took in the clock matter that was responsible for the prediction, made years ago, that unless there was a radical change of sentiment in the church it would be a long time before its walls would reverberate the tuneful tone of a real pipe-organ—that is, if contributions were expected from the public.

As time passed, the discordant squeaking of the little melodion that served to give the choir the pitch became quite unendurable, and at a meeting of the Elders a committee was appointed to devise some means of raising funds to purchase a pipe-organ. The organist, Justice George C. Hendrickson, was a member of the committee, and took a lively interest in the matter. He suggested to his colleagues, that, in view of the success attending a dramatic performance recently given in aid of the public library by local talent, the play be reproduced for the benefit of the organ fund. The idea was a taking one, and acting upon the authority of the committee, Mr. Hendrickson set himself at work, with the result that flaming posters soon appeared announcing that the thrilling drama, "A World of Hearts," would be reproduced at the Opera House next Thursday evening for the benefit of the organ fund of the Second Presbyterian Church.

According to the arrangement with Frank Beale, a professional actor, who trained the cast and directed the show, one-half of the receipts were to go to him.

When it became known to the Elders that "a show" was to be given in the Opera House to raise money to buy them a church organ, there was a prolonged howl of indignation from that quarter. A meeting of the church officers was promptly called, and a resolution passed denouncing this method of raising money, and disapproving the action of their committee. Mr. Hendrickson attempted to explain that "the show" was a harmless entertainment, in which he and Mrs. Hendrickson were to take part, and that as the bills were out he proposed to go ahead with the performance. Henry F. Sammis, a West Neck farmer, is an Elder of the church. He was the loudest in his protest against the dramatic performance. The fact that Mrs. Sammis and Mrs. Hendrickson were sisters cut no figure in the controversy. He would not countenance such "goin's on," and there was no end to his surprise that such a thing should be proposed.

W. Woodhull Sammis, also an Elder, and a West Neck farmer, thought so, too, but Mr. Hendrickson declared the "World of Hearts" should be presented.

What the farmer Elders did to kill "the show" is not altogether clear, but, when the curtain rolled up, Thursday evening, Manager Beale's spirits went down to the freezing point with a rush. Only a few of the front seats were taken, and the big vacant galleries re-echoed the strains of the orchestra after a fashion of hollow mockery. But the band played on, the "World of Hearts" was produced, and the doors were locked with a bang.

A more angry man than was Organist Hendrickson is not often at large in Huntington, and the information that, despite the action of the Elders, the Church Treasurer stood ready to take a share of the meagre proceeds of the show did not serve to sweeten his state of mind. He freely expressed his opinion of church members who go to vaudeville performances in New-York, only to boycott an innocent home-talent drama. He failed to see the consistency in the crying down of a harmless play by church members who sit in the grand stand all day at the county fairs, and added that they wouldn't get a cent of the money, if he had his way, and that they could get an organ the best way they could.

Manager Beale was the next maddest man. He said he never did love Presbyterian Elders, and would be glad to get out of a town where they have such a "pull." He took the first west-bound train, and Judge Hendrickson is fighting it out alone. Whether the church officers will take the money if they can get it or whether they will get it if they decide to take it, are the questions which are to be solved in Huntington during the week.

NEWS OF ALASKAN ESKIMOS

Fathers Losi and Barnett Talk Interestingly of Their Mission Work.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 24.—The Rev. Father Losi, Prefect Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Missions in Alaska, and his colleague, Father Barnett, are now here for a visit.

Their work is among the Eskimo Indians, where they have the aid of about twenty-five other priests and nuns, in the country lying about 350 miles north of the Skiene, where the climatic and other conditions are extremely rigorous.

They report the Eskimo as kind and peaceable, and readily amenable to religious influences. Lately the number of Eskimo of Northern Alaska have, as regards the children, been sadly diminished by a severe form of whooping cough.

The reindeer introduced by the United States authorities have failed to thrive, on account of the savageness of the Eskimo dogs. Only at Fort Clarence, where the reindeer are carefully protected from the dogs, is a herd keeping up its numbers.

Father Barnett is completing an Eskimo dictionary. His opinion is that the gold fields of the Yukon are greatly overestimated in worth, and difficult to work with profit. It is hopeless, he says, for young men of inexperience to attempt to work profitably this field, and even old miners carry their lives in their hands, so hard is the climate. They must also, if they hope to succeed, have available at least $800, wherewith to exist during preliminary operations.

SLAIN BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND

Martin Gerard Shot While Entering James A. Riddle's Home by a Window.

MANNINGTON, West Va., Aug. 24.—Martin Gerard, a prominent citizen of this city, was killed early this morning by James A. Riddle, who was insanely jealous of his wife.

Riddle confessed that he shot Gerard when he caught him trying to get into his house by means of a window shortly after midnight.

CHAT ABOUT MAGOWAN AND BARNES

Scandal Interests Political and Social Circles in New-Jersey—Mrs. Magowan Mute, and an Object of Sympathy.

TRENTON, Aug. 24.—There are not likely to be any new developments for the present in the Barnes-Magowan affair, as all the principals are out of town. The scandal continues to be the main topic discussed in political and social circles in New-Jersey.

Mr. Barnes's large circle of friends is firm in the belief that he has taken the proper course in invoking the law against ex-Mayor Magowan and bringing suit against his wife for divorce. Mrs. Barnes is criticised for resorting to the Western laws to obtain a divorce from her husband, when she could have brought suit in the State of New-Jersey, where she resided. Her doing this has caused many to think that she had a motive in keeping her suit out of the New-Jersey courts.

Magowan is also criticised for having gone to Oklahoma, it being believed that he went there to file an application for a divorce from his wife.

Much sympahty is expressed here for Mrs. Magowan and her children. She belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families in New-Jersey. She and the children are still at the Moumouth House, in Spring Lake. Mrs. Magowan continues to remain silent, so far as concerns speaking for publication regarding the scandal. There is much speculation as to whether she will begin any legal proceedings to protect the interests of herself and children. Her friends in Trenton do not believe she will sue for a divorce unless she has positive evidence against her husband.

TABLES TURNED ON MAYOR STOY

Has Been Active in Suppressing Sunday Amusements—Now Arrested for Operating the Union Transfer Company.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 24.—Mayor Stoy of this city, who has been waging a crusade against amusement men for keeping their resorts open on Sunday, was arrested today.

The Mayor holds that it is a violation of the common law to have the places open on Sunday, and the police, acting under his instructions, have made numerous arrests.

The police this week arrested the proprietors of four amusement places for operating last Sunday, but the men were discharged by Recorder Gouldey, he holding that there was no law to make them stop running their places on Sunday.

Mayor Stoy is one of the owners of the Union Transfer Company. This company has been operating on Sunday, and the complaint against the Mayor was made by the amusement men. They charge him with disorderly house keeping, in operating the transfer wagons on Sunday.

All the amusement men say that they will operate their places to-morrow, but Mayor Stoy says he will take the matter before the Grand Jury, which meets on Sept. 10. The Mayor has instructed the police to go on making arrests to-morrow where they find amusement resorts open.

CORPORAL TANNER ANSWERED

Pension Commissioner Lochren Replies to His Letter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Pension Commissioner Lochren has replied to ex-Commissioner Corporal Tanner's letter of the 19th inst., demanding the discharge of Dr. W. Bell, an old Republican clerk in the bureau, because of his refusal to grant a pension to claimant Charles M. Knapp, the action of the clerk being reversed by the Commissioner when brought to his attention by Dr. Tanner. Mr. Lochren says: "I am brought to the conclusion that Dr. Bell is not fairly censurable for his action in rejecting that claim, on the ground that the medical examination did not show that the claimant was disabled in a pensionable degree from the disabilities alleged in his application. I know that you would not wish any injustice done to Dr. Bell."

The circumstances of the case are detailed by the Commissioner, who continues: "Although I have directed liberal construction and the use of affidavits as applications where they can sustain a claim, it is evident that, as to most disabilities, the omission of the allegations alluded to would make the affidavit fail to state a pensionable disability under the law; and I therefore think that an examiner is not open to severe censure for refusing to recognize such an affidavit as a good and valid application, even though I, myself, from the known permanency of paralysis, and the usual obscurity of its origin, think the affidavit in this particular case should have been accepted as a supplemental application.

"I thank you sincerely for your kind expressions of personal friendship and esteem. I expected to be misrepresented by the dishonest and by the demagogues, and regret to have found a few of the latter class in my own political party. I care little for the abuse of all such men, and am more than compensated for it by a word of appreciation from a man of your known fearlessness and independence.

"It is true that I cannot possibly consider individual claims, unless something arises to direct my attention to them, and that I do not in fact see one claim in every thousand adjudicated. It is equally true that a large majority of the employes in the bureau, who do pass on the merits of pension claims and act in my name, belong to the political party opposed to the present Administration, and presumably would prefer to see their own party come into power. It is also true that the average man is positive and intolerant in matters of politics and religion in proportion to the crudity of his ideas and his lack of comprehension of those subjects, and will do that to promote the success of his sect or party which he would scorn to do to attain any other desirable end; still I would regret exceedingly to have to believe that any of the employes of this bureau would purposely wrong deserving soldiers and their widows for the partisan purpose of bringing the Administration into disrepute. I cannot harbor such a suspicion. I trust and feel that I may safely trust all the employes alike."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION

Officers Elected and Scranton Chosen—Courtesy from a Catholic Bishop.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 24.—The sunrise prayer meetings of the Christian Endeavor Convention this morning were largely attended, but before noon the rain descended in torrents.

The Committee on Place of Meeting reported in favor of Scranton. The delegation from Allentown made a hard fight, but failed because they had no suitable building.

At the election of officers, the Rev. J. T. McCrary of Pittsburg was re-elected to the Presidency; Secretary—George McDonald of Altoona; Treasurer—H. J. Raymore, Erie; Superintendent of Missions—The Rev. W. S. Hinman, Columbia; Superintendent of Good Citizenship—The Rev. A. B. Phillips, Philadelphia. The Rev. Charles Roads of Philadelphia was elected Vice President.

A special train, bringing 500 junior boys and girls, came from Allegheny to join in the parade, but they had to content themselves by getting under the big tent.

The resolutions passed to-day in convention contained an acknowledgment of the kindness of the Rev. Bishop Mullen of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Erie for the free use of his school grounds for the Endeavor tents.

ANOTHER BOOK AGENT IN THE TOMBS

H. C. Winter Accused of Swindling a Publishing House.

H. C. Winter, alias Carl Hauk, alias Fahrman, who was brought from Philadelphia Friday night, was locked up in the Tombs yesterday on a charge of swindling the Methodist Book Concern of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street out of books worth $30.

Winter was engaged a short time ago by the Methodist Book Concern as an agent, and for a week he sold books on commission. He turned in one order for books valued at $30 to be sent to William Herman, in East Eighty-fifth Street. He collected his commission of $7.50, and the books were sent to the address given, but were not paid for.

Shortly afterward Winter disappeared. Investigation showed that he was the William Herman named in his order. When he disappeared he took the books with him, and sold them in Philadelphia.

He will be arraigned in the General Sessions Court to-morrow.

GERMANS WILL NOT JOIN

Metternich Post Declines to Celebrate Long Island Battle Day.

COL. LOUIS FINKELMEIER'S EXCUSE

His Men Will Celebrate Germany's Victory Over France and, He Says, Can't Afford to Lose Two Days' Pay.

A great deal of adverse comment has been created in Brooklyn Grand Army circles by the announcement of Col. Louis Finkelmeier of Metternich Post that that post will not participate in the celebration of the Battle of Long Island and the unveiling of the Maryland Monument Tuesday. Col. Finkelmeier's excuse is that the post is to take part a few days later in the celebration of the German victory over France, and its members do not want to lose two days from their business.

Grand Army men say that German veterans should not wear the Grand Army uniform while celebrating German victories if they do not care enough for it to celebrate American battles, and they think it exceedingly discourteous of Metternich Post to refuse to parade Tuesday with veterans of the civil war.

Col. Finkelmeier is a newly appointed Assessor, and will take office Sept. 1. He has always heretofore taken a prominent part in patriotic celebrations, and was Marshal of the last Memorial Day military parade. The surprise is therefore greater that he chooses to ignore an American celebration.

Barbara Frietchie Post will take part in the German celebration, but it is expected to join in the celebration of the Battle of Long Island as well.

Arrangements have been completed for the exercises Tuesday, and the reception and entertainment of the Maryland visitors. Gen. Butterfield has placed a special boat at the disposal of the Maryland Society to convey the Maryland guests from Jersey City to Brooklyn. They will then be conveyed in trolley cars to the Montauk Club.

Gov. Morton is at Bar Harbor, and cannot be present, but will be represented by Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who will be escorted to the Montauk Club by the members of Brig. Gen. McLeer's staff and the Signal Corps. Charles A. Moore, President of the Montauk Club, and the entire Citizens' Committee, of which Gen. Stewart L. Woodford is President, will receive the guests at the club. Mayor Strong of this city and Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn will also be present at the reception.

Luncheon will be served at the clubhouse at 1 o'clock, and at 2:30 the military parade will start, passing the Montauk Club, where it will be reviewed by Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Gov. Brown of Maryland, the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Baltimore, the President of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and other officers of the society from various sections of the country.

The parade will consist of the entire Second Brigade, Grand Army posts, and United States troops stationed at Fort Hamilton and Governors Island. Wendel's Battery will be stationed on Prospect Hill to fire a salute as the Maryland Monument is unveiled.

The reviewing party will next adjourn to the Prospect Park music stand, where the musical and oratorical exercises will be held. They will be welcomed by the Maryland band, which will play "The Star-Spangled Banner," to which the Twenty-third Regiment Band will respond with "Maryland, My Maryland." The Maryland band will next play "Yankee Doodle," and the Twenty-third Regiment Band will play "Hail Columbia."

Gen. Woodford will call the assemblage to order, and, after an invocation, the audience will sing "America."

Col. William Ridgeley Griffith, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, will formally present the monument, which will be received on behalf of the city by Mayor Schieren, who will turn its custody over to Park Commissioner Frank Squier. Commissioner Squier will respond, and then Col. George C. Paerre of the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will deliver an address.

The oration of the day will be delivered by Gen. Horace Porter, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution. This will be followed by a short speech by Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, to which a reply will be made by Lieut. Gov. Saxton.

The exercises will close with the playing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the Twenty-third Regiment Band.

The banquet will be held in the evening at the Hotel St. George. Gen. Miles and Commodore Sicard will be among the guests. William Sperri will preside at the banquet, and besides the speeches there will be several original poems read. One of the latter will be by Park Commissioner Squier.

The Maryland Society has invited 1,200 members of the Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to attend the celebration, as well as delegations from a number of other patriotic societies in this and neighboring States.

SUGAR EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

Secretary Morton Explains the Sale of Some of Their Machinery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Secretary Morton's attention being called to a special telegram which declared that he had yesterday closed every sugar experimental station in the United States—twenty in number—and sold the property for what he could get, said that "the statement was very misleading, and only slightly tinctured with the facts."

"There has been no sugar experiment station operated by the Government in Kansas during the last four years," he continued. "The machinery in many of the Kansas plants had been taken and carried away by private parties. It could not be found anywhere in that State. All machinery sold, either in Kansas, Louisiana, New-Jersey, or Florida, was some months ago condemned by a legally appointed condemnation committee. The experiment station in Nebraska, for growing sugar beets at the expense of the Government, was abolished two years ago.

"It is true that the plants for expirementing in the manufacture of sugar, which were situated in the several States named, have cost the Government of the United States in the neighborhood of $500,000, first and last. It is also true that no general good ever came to the public from these investments. It is a fact, furthermore, that much of the machinery which the Government paid for has never been placed in position for operating. No sugar experimental machinery has been sold, except after lawful condemnation, legal advertising, and the reception of bids from all who desired the property."

COUNT VON HURENETT DISCHARGED

Magistrate Brann Lectures a Restaurant Waiter for Causing His Arrest.

Count Albert von Hurenett, the artist, who says that he is a member of an Austrian noble family and who was arrested on Friday night for not paying for 50 cents worth of food in a restaurant at 1,164 Broadway, was discharged by Magistrate Brann, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday. The Count did not discover that he was without money until he had eaten the food.

The prisoner explained that he had left his money in the pockets of a suit of clothes in his studio, in West Thirty-first Street, and that when he offered to leave his vest at the restaurant as security for the debt the offer was declined. He then went with Minns to the building in which the studio is situated, but found it locked up for the night. He also went to several art stores in search of friends, but found them all closed and locked.

In discharging him, the Magistrate remarked that it was a shame to have a man arrested for such a thing as had happened to the Count. He also told Edward Minns, the head waiter in the restaurant, that he had no right to ask a policeman to arrest Count von Hurehett.

Minns said, defiantly: "Yes, I did have a right to have him arrested. Those are my orders from the 'boss.'"

"I do not care what your orders are," replied the Magistrate. "Any man is liable to be caught in the same predicament as this gentleman has been."

FOR CUBAN FILIBUSTERING

Interest in Mission of Schooner Mary A. Clark of Gloucester, Mass.—Mysterious Doings Excite Suspicion.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—The schooner Mary A. Clark, 79 tons burden, until recently owned at this port, sailed from here yesterday for New-York under circumstances that excite interest.

Capt. C. E. Croker came here in the interest of George G. Cowles of New-York, and purchased this vessel for him through George Steele & Co. of this city three weeks ago. Capt. Croker was very careful when asked as to what trade this vessel was intended to be put in, and said it would not do to tell, as she might have other competitors, and he did not think it would be good policy to let outside parties know what her cargo would consist of when she sails from New-York. He denied, however, that the vessel was to engage in any Cuban filibustering scheme.

A few days ago a young man, claiming to belong to New-York, came here to see how matters in connection with this vessel were progressing. He refused to give his name, but said the vessel was intended to run between Cuba and Africa, and that a captain was coming across the Atlantic who would take command after she arrived at New-York.

Nothing could be learned from him as to what part of Africa she would trade with, or what her cargo would consist of. There was another gentleman stopping at one of the Summer hotels who occasionally took a look at the vessel while she was being fitted out, but it could not be learned whether he had anything to do with her or not, as he would come and go without asking questions of any one.

The man left a few days ago, and while he was here it is said that his movements, as well as those of the vessel were watched by two suspicious strangers who are thought to be detectives in the service of the Spanish Government, but whether this is true or not could not be ascertained.

It is the opinion here that the craft, instead of trading to the coast of Africa, will be used in carrying stores to aid the Cubans in their present struggle.

LIFE STRUGGLE ON THE BANKS

Crew of Schooner Maud M. Story Attacked by a Russian Finn, Who Was Insane —Two Seamen Slashed.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—Capt. Christensen of the schooner Maud M. Story, which arrived from the Banks to-day, tells of an attempt of a seaman to murder the crew on Aug. 19, while the vessel was at anchor on Brown's Bank.

The crew had been below at supper, and Oliver Closson and Mathias Matheson, who were the first to come on deck, were attacked by Mattie Johnson, a Russian Finn, who had a long dirk knife.

He made a rush for Closson and stabbed him in the back, besides nearly severing his left arm from his body above the elbow. The wounded man cried for assistance, but in the next instant Johnson made for Matheson, and attempted to cut his throat. Matheson succeeded in getting clear from the would-be murderer, but not until he had received several severe wounds about the body and arms.

Johnson then made a rush for a third member of the crew, who had come up, when the others, who were below, came on deck. Johnson, upon seeing them, jumped overboard and swam away from the vessel. A boat was lowered and manned by three men, who succeeded in capturing him. After being brought on board, his feet and hands were tied, and a watch kept over him while the vessel got under way and sailed for home.

The injured men are very weak from loss of blood and the ugly wounds received. Johnson was looked up on his arrival here. Physicians believe he is insane.

CONDITION OF YELLOWSTONE PARK

Unexplained Decrease in the Number of Tourists Visiting It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Capt. George L. Anderson, United States Army, Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, to-day submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. He says that the past Winter was exceedingly mild, with but little snowfall, and it was possible to make a complete tour of the park on June 1, a condition never before known. Travel, however, was very light, and has continued so all Summer. Capt. Anderson is unable to understand the causes of the falling off in the number of tourists. From 1890 to 1893 they averaged about 3,800 a year; in 1894 there were only 1,635 who visited the park.

The great need of the park at the present time, Capt. Anderson says, is that its boundaries be run accurately and be distinctly marked. The recent survey of the boundaries of the timber reserve by Mr. Gallagher is said to be utterly worthless.

The frequency of light rains during the past year has prevented forest fires, and there was none of material consequence. A system of daily patrol to watch the abandoned camps of tourists has done much to prevent fires.

The number of fish captured by tourists excited Capt. Anderson's surprise. The fish tumbled over each other in their desire to be caught.

The northeast and south sides of the park are practically free from poachers, but a stretch on the Idaho side twenty-five miles long is inhabited by a merciless and persistent lot of skin hunters, whose occupation in most civilized countries would be held in merited contempt. The laws of Idaho are extremely deficient in game-protective measures. The buffalo, now so nearly extinct, is not protected at all. The only herd of these now in existence is on this border, Capt. Anderson points out, and is liable to cross into Idaho at any time. At least ten have been killed within the last two years, and only about 100 of these animals still exist. Idaho should be persuaded to pass a law to protect them in her territory.

The act of May 7, 1894, has had the effect of perfectly protecting the game within the park. The beaver have multiplied, and the larger game is practically unmolested. The Smithsonian Institution has placed $3,000 at Capt. Anderson's disposal with which to build an inclosure and provide food for as many buffalo as can be driven within it during the coming Winter.

Moose, elk, antelope, deer, and bear are plentiful and increasing. The bears visit the hotels nightly, and are a source of amusement and entertainment to the tourists.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE

Going to Boston from All Parts of the United States—30,000 Expected.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Delegates to the triennial conclave of Knights Templars are constantly arriving. The visitors are from all parts of the country, the Knights in most cases being accompanied by members of their families.

The feature of this afternoon was the arrival at 2:30 o'clock of California Commandery, No. 1—sixty Knights and thirty ladies—the largest single body to reach here. They were met at the Union Station by a large number of local Knights, and were escorted in procession through the principal streets to their quarters at the Parker House. The fine appearance of the visitors, who were mounted on black horses, evoked much enthusiasm along the route. The escort consisted of 600 members of Boston Commandery.

The decorators are still busy, but their work is nearing completion, and when it is finished, will be the most elaborate and beautiful ever seen in this city. The local Knights have made all their arrangements, and everything is ready for the reception of their guests, who of Knights alone will number 30,000.

California Commandery, No. 1, will entertain their friends at a banquet this evening, at which prominent Knights and civilians will be present.

Speaker Randall's Son a Republican.

From The Allentown (Penn.) Item.

Samuel J. Randall, son of the late Speaker Randall, is a resident of the new borough of Fountain Hill, and is a candidate for delegate to the Republican County Convention, and also for State delegate. He is a prominent Quay man. Mr. Randall is one of the officers of the Republican Campaign Club, organized a few days ago at Fountain Hill, and is taking an active part in politics. He imbibed the protective principles of his distinguished father, and within the past year has allied himself with the Republican Party. He labors with all the zeal characteristic of converts. While he is a comparative novice in Lehigh County politics, he will have no serious opposition in his candidacy for delegate to the County Convention.

Deutsch & Co.
West 23d St.

$2 Shirt Waists, 50c.
$5 Outing Suits, $1.75.
$8 Silk Waists, $3.75.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND MEATS

Market Prices for Necessaries and Luxuries—Lobsters and Fresh Mackerel Scarce —Beef Still High.

Only thirty carloads of peaches from Delaware and New-Jersey arrived in New-York yesterday. There was consequently a decided advance in prices. Commission merchants easily obtained from $1.50 to $2 a basket for the best grade of fruit. There were not enough choice peaches to

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FINE WEATHER AT ASBURY

A Great Week for the Summer Residents at the Beach.

PLENTY OF AMUSEMENT FOR GUESTS

A Benefit Last Night for the Life Savers Emloyed on the Beach—Politicians at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 24.

ELIGHTFUL weather has sent city folk to the shore in droves, and Asbury Park and her twin sister, Ocean Grove, are now accommodating the largest crowds they ever handled. The Asbury Park caravanseries have had the "standing-room-only" sign displayed for over a month, and those who came in to-day were assigned quarters in near-by cottages until room could be found for them in the hotels.

The great camp meeting is now in full blast across Wesley Lake, and the little town is so crowded with happy Methodists that thousands are obliged to sleep in hammocks and in cots rigged up on the verandas. This state of affairs will only continue for another week, for past experience demonstrates that it is impossible to hold the crowd after Sept. 1, although that month without doubt is the finest time of the year for a sojourn by the sea.

The hotel guests have put in a busy week attending the hops, germans, Colonial ball, polo game, fireworks exhibition, and yacht race, and, consequently, the usual weekly hops at the hotels to-night were slimly attended. The Board Walk, though, contained its usual jolly crowd of promenaders, it being estimated that there were 50,000 out for an after-dinner airing.

Sam Jones lectured to 2,000 people to-night, his subject being "Get There and Stay There." He will preach in Educational Hall to-morrow, and the demand for seats is so great that the management has been compelled to issue tickets for the sermon.

Across the lake the camp meeting is going from sunrise until nearly midnight. The first service of the day is held at 6.45 A. M., and from that hour meetings are held hourly on and about the camp grounds. Fifteen distinct services are announced for to-morrow, the star day of the camp. They will be held in the auditorium, temple, tabernacle, chapel, St. Paul's Church, in tents, and in the pavilions along the shore front. The morning sermon in the auditorium will be preached by Bishop Willard Mallliau of Buffalo. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage was to have preached at night, but the recent death of his wife compelled him to cancel his engagement. The meetings will be continued until next Friday, when the religious season of 1895 will terminate. Scores of sinners have been converted this week, and Dr. Stokes hopes to make this camp meeting the most successful of any ever held on the grounds.

The life savers employed at the several bathing establishments on the beach were tendered a benefit this evening, and several hundred dollars were realized for the brave fellows. The theatre was filled with guests from the hotels, and when the guards appeared on the stage in their uniforms they received an ovation.

Jersey politicians are flocking to Asbury Park to hold conferences with the leaders of their respective parties, now that convention day is coming around. Ex-Congressman John Kean, Sheriff Toffey, and Senator Voorhees, trio of would-like-to-be Republican candidates for Governor, were here this week, ostensibly for pleasure, but ready to confer with the vote getters from Hudson, Essex, Mercer, and Passaic Counties who are summering here.

A live seal, full grown and as lively as the average seal, was captured in the sea off Ocean Grove Beach this week, and is now on exhibition at the Ocean Grove fishing pier. It is the first of its species ever captured in this vicinity, and its captor has been offered $200 for his prize.

Walter L. Sinn of Brooklyn is spending a brief vacation here.

Banker George F. Vail arrived this week from New-York with his family.

William P. Burnham, United States Navy, is spending his vacation from duty at a Kingsley Street hotel.

Sheriff Toffey of Jersey City was one of the politicians here this week.

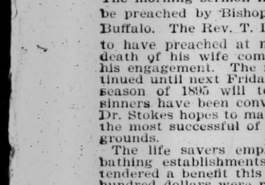
Mrs. Julius Chambers is at a fashionable ocean-front hotel.

Prof. John T. Duffield of Princeton College is resting in Ocean Grove.

The new-comers include E. C. White, Mrs. A. E. White, Robert Lumdell, Charles and Kitner, S. Carellton, Mrs. Fannie Breden, M. H. Daly, Harry M. Hunt, George Strausberg, Louis F. Brown, J. K. Strong and family, E. R. King, Mrs. T. L. Rollo, Mr. and Mrs. George Glynn, H. J. Nichols, C. A. Shafer, Mrs. A. E. Miller, Robert Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tremain, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lewan, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Costello, B. D. Riegel, Mrs. Orville D. Hall, Mrs. W. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Greendyke, L. N. Lorell, E. L. Waltz, Jr., W. H. Gilbert, W. R. Cock, Miss Cock, L. Foster, Mrs. Robert Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Clarkson, Mrs. W. F. Sloelin, Mrs. C. H. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pynes, W. P. Burdick, H. C. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kirk, F. W. Wallowell and family, Elliott F. Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Ely, M. M. Marks, Mrs. T. B. Patton, Miss L. R. D. Thomas, Miss Alice M. Thomas, Mrs. Scott Foster, Mrs. William A. Coons, J. W. Warner, M. W. Hunt, A. B. Mills, W. L. Sutphen, James Turnbull, Mrs. M. Brynes, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ball, Louis W. Ritchie, Miss M. C. King, Robert L. Walsh, Charles E. McKinley, C. C. Webster, Louis F. Tierney, Louis F. Cordian, Mrs. Joseph Bannon, Miss May Bannon, and G. F. Lamb.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 24.



ONE of the most notable classes of visitors Cape May is entertaining this season is the theatrical colony. Sol. Smith Russell, leaving for Europe, sent his two children here for rest and recuperation, and on his return immediately joined them. "Aunt Louise" Eldridge has been a prominent visitor, Mrs. D. P. Bowers is still here as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Bennett of Washington. M. Guille of the Hinrichs Opera Company was more than delighted with his visit, and is expected back next week. William N. Griffith of the Richard Mansfield company, Mme. Louise L'Estrange, Mr. and Mrs. Mowan of the "Cotton King" company, Miss Harriett Weems, Mis Virginia Stuart, Mis Carrie Severson, Mis Bessie Rogow of the "Girl I Left Behind Me" company, Miss Blanche Wood, the nightingale; Mme. Emma Suelke, the soprano; Mlle. Alida Varena, the soprano; Mlle. Henrietta Edica, John Doud, George Parker, J. Raymond Park, C. Clare Rose, Wilson Hummel, George C. Stevens, and C. Garvin Gilmaine are among those of the profession here now.

Society folk on Monday evening presented "Six to One," a comedietta of Newport life, in which parts were taken by Mrs. G. Rushton Howell, Miss Howell, Miss Lewis, Miss La Motte, Miss Robb, Miss McCreary, and Frederich Neilso of the Philadelphia Mash and Whig Club. The tableaux vivants which followed were scenes from Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women" and Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Falstaff and Fairies." The following persons took part: Miss A. McCreary, Miss Hamilton, Miss Shackford, Miss Fetherston, Miss Kempton, Miss Gregg, Miss Sewell, Miss Royal, Miss Elliot, Miss Buzby, Miss Jarvier, with Mr. G. Ruston Howell, Mr. Stoever, Mr. Howell, Mr. McCreary, Mr. Bonsack, Mr. Pagan, and Mr. Horace Smith. The proceeds were given to St. Margaret's Home, a local Episcopal institution.

The congregation of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, this place, has presented it with a handsome ostensorium, which was made in Belgium. It is of solid silver and mounted heavily with gold. There are seven miniature statues surrounding the cylindrical glass globe, which incloses the Host. There are four seraphim, kneeling in adoration, and above them are the statues of the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, which are placed in niches surmounted by turrets and crosses, and over all is the statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, also placed in a niche, and surrounded with a turret and cross. In front and over the kneeling seraphim is the inscription: "Ergo sum panis vi ae," (I am the bread of life.)

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Campbell of Columbus, Ohio, are enjoying Cape May's breezes.

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles Phelps of New-Brunswick are in town.

Commander Horace Elmer, stationed at the New-York Navy Yard, was a prominent guest of the week.

Cardinal Gibbons, who arrived from Europe on the Campania to-day, will come to Cape May Sept. 1, and be the guest of C. Thomas of Philadelphia at his cottage for a few days.

Lieut. George B. Davis, United States Army, is resting here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Ackerman of Plainfield are spending two weeks here.

E. I. Renick, Chief Clerk of the State Department, Washington, and Mrs. Renick, are enjoying a vacation here.

Major W. P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army, and family are passing the warm days by the seaside here.

Señor Don Horacio Guzman, Minister from Nicaragua, is enjoying a stay in town.

Señor José Andrade and family are here. The Señor represents Venezuela at Washington.

Señor Edmundo J. Plaza, Secretary of the Mexican Legation, Washington, has greatly improved in health at the Cape.

Charles H. Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, is a popular guest.

Ex-Mayor John S. Van Glider of Knoxville, Tenn., is a recent arrival.

State Controller W. S. Hancock of New-Jersey has been taking his vacation here.

Ex-President of City Council James J. Doak is entertaining his brother Samuel Doak of New-York.

Among those who have registered at the leading hotels from New-York this week are Richard O'Conner, Harry Burtis, Mrs. Katie Smith, George Armstrong, Arthur Lozier, Miss Maud MacDonald, G. Thornton MacDonald, L. Moore, H. M. Grant, A. Montague, George C. Ward, Miss F. L. Perkins, Robert A. Morrow, Mrs. Mildred Wagner, J. Conlish, C. W. Vreeland, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Mayer, J. A. Buhl, G. F. Evarts, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Sands, Miss A. Claflin, Miss I. Claflin, A. W. Mowbraw, Warren Gerlick, William Goettel, and George L. Richards.

LONG BRANCH,

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 24.

HAVE found the week a busy one. There has been more transient business for them than at any time during the season. Many of the guests who have been spending the season here, and who generally take a short trip elsewhere before returning to their Winter homes, have gone, and people who have been summering at other resorts, and make Long Branch their winding-up point, have arrived in their places.

Washington Wilson of New-York has one of the finest residences to be found along the Jersey coast. It is situated on Lincoln Avenue, Elberon, and has seven acres about it. Upon these grounds stands a $50,000 cottage.

Another handsome place is the residence of Gen. Thomas T. Eckert of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The General is very fond of horseback riding, and for his private use has erected a half-mile racetrack a short distance from his cottage, where he trains his favorite horses. Of all the cottagers who summer at Elberon, the Eckerts are about the first to arrive for the season and the last to leave.

Ex-Mayor Fitler of Philadelphia has the biggest cottage and stable in Elberon. About twelve years ago the ex-Mayor's cottage was erected by Commodore Garrison. It is built of brick, the only one of its kind at Elberon. After the death of Commodore Garrison, the property was purchased by the ex-Mayor.

H. C. Fahnestock of the First National Bank, New-York, who owns a handsome residence on Ocean Avenue, is one of Elberon's oldest Summer residents.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, who are sojourning at Thousand Islands at present, have a very attractive Summer residence at Elberon.

THE ORANGES.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Gossweiler celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding with a reception at their home, in Freeman Street, Thursday evening.

The choir boys of Christ Episcopal Church, in charge of the organist and choirmaster, George J. Bruner, went to Lake Hopatcong Wednesday for an outing of ten days.

The members of St. John's Roman Catholic Church held a largely attended excursion to Laurelton Grove, L. I., Wednesday.

The Uzal Dodd Grand Army Post will start its four days' excursion to Gettysburg Monday, and stops will be made at Baltimore, Hagerstown, Harper's Ferry, and Washington.

Miss Philomena T. Schmitt, daughter of Mrs. Philomena Schmitt of 35 Tompkins Street, and Adolph Schmidt of New-York will be married at the home of the bride to-morrow night.

Miss Calder of South Orange has gone to the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. E. H. Harrison of Centre Street is at Asbury Park.

Isaac N. Burdick and family of Washington Street are at Asbury Park.

Miss Vogel of Main Street is back from Atlantic Highlands.

Miss Lizzie Sparrow and Miss Minnie Mason of South Orange, are back from Asbury Park.

Miss Lizzie E. Duffy is at Elm Lawn.

Arthur C. Zimmermann is at Jamestown, R. I.

Miss Nellie Tennessy is in Boston.

Miss Margaret T. Murphy of South Orange is at Asbury Park.

Miss Julia Williams of Carey Street is in Boonton.

Wayne B. Stowe of East Orange is at Asbury Park.

William J. Hesley is in Philadelphia.

Miss Kate Lorenz of New-York is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Burtis of South Orange.

Joseph P. Thompson of East Orange is at Asbury Park.

Miss Nellie Bowers of East Orange is at Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

Mrs. S. M. Beard and family of Clarendon Place have gone to Garrisons-on-the-Hudson.

George F. Seeley and family of State Street are at Asbury Park.

Prof. and Mrs. Usher W. Cutts have gone to Fryeburg, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Picksley of East Orange are at Shelter Island.

William N. Williams of West Orange is at Ocean Grove.

Charles E. Joroleman and family of East Orange are at Spring Lake.

John J. Mumm of Harrison Street has gone to Barnegat Bay.

Mr. Charles Wheaton and Miss Ethel Wheaton of Elm Street are back from Babylon, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Werner of Main Street are at Sheepshead Bay.

Mrs. Manning E. Drake and Miss Lesh Drake of Snyder Street are in Rahway.

C. W. L. Roche is at Asbury Park.

The Rev. William Richmond and family are at Little Compton, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Horton D. Williams of Park Avenue are back from Vermont.

David Scheuder has gone to Atlantic City.

Julius Y. Molbor of Hillyer Street has gone to Fleming, L. I.

Mrs. S. B. Zimmermann and Miss Agnes Zimmermann of Evergreen Place are at Jamestown, R. I.

Ira C. Williams and John P. Dixheimer have gone to Barnegat Bay.

Albert Scheuer is back from Long Branch.

Miss Nellie Hart of New-Brunswick and Miss Mildred Card of Brooklyn are the guests of Miss Florence Hart of Alden Street.

The Rev. David D. Irving is at Lake Minnewaska, Ulster County.

Mrs. Ellis H. Masters and Miss Mabel Masters of East Orange are back from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

W. Irving Scott and Miss Josephine Scott of East Orange are on their yacht Alisia in Great South Bay.

Miss Ida M. Quinby and Miss Lillian Burr are at Niagara Falls.

Thomas Attridge has sailed for Europe.

MONTCLAIR.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 24.—There was a most enjoyable dance at the Montclair Club Monday evening.

An interesting meeting of the Bloomfield Pythian Lodge was held Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Atkins, assisted by Miss Alice Atkins, gave a yellow dinner at their home, in Orange Road, Wednesday evening, in honor of Albert Kluge and Miss Augusta Kluge of Grefeld, Germany.

Mrs. Frank Knapp and Miss Knapp are in Wayne County, Penn.

Theron A. Doremus and family are at Quonocontaug, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Johnson of Bloomfield have gone to the Catskills.

The Rev. and Mrs. Frank J. Goodwin of Glen Ridge are in the White Mountains.

Miss Edith Spencer of Bloomfield is at Ocean Grove.

M. M. Merrill and family and the Misses Wood of Upper Montclair are at Quonocontaug, R. I.

J. W. Sullivan of Bloomfield is in Sullivan County, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Roberts of Plymouth Street are back from Nantucket Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Pedjadross of Bloomfield are in Asbury Park.

Arthur E. Bostwick and family of Mountain Avenue have gone to Litchfield, Conn.

Miss Annie Smith of Newburg, N. Y., is the guest of Miss Annie Cooney of Bloomfield.

Miss Ada Van Gieson of Upper Montclair is at Quonocontaug, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Boyer of Bloomfield are at Point Pleasant.

John R. Emery, Miss Helen Emery, Miss Annie Abbott, and Miss Helen Ashby are at Hyde Manor, Vt.

Miss Helen E. Catlin of Bloomfield is in Liberty, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary A. Weeks of Pittston, Penn., is the guest of W. Wallace Weeks of North Fullerton Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John Knight of Bloomfield are at Point Pleasant.

Mrs. Rader of Watchung Avenue is at Quonocontaug, R. I.

John Griffin of Bloomfield is at Long Branch.

William L. Force has been to Amenia, N. Y.

Miss Gertrude Olmsted of Bloomfield is at Ocean Grove.

William M. Glover is at North Asbury Park.

A. C. Barry and family of Bloomfield are at Bay Shore, L. I.

Miss Helen F. Benson of Glen Ridge is at Belmar.

The Rev. George R. Paull of Bloomfield is at Wayne, Penn.

Mrs. Emott Seward of Grove Street is in Hackensack-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. Elliot West and Miss Edith Osborne of Bloomfield are at Asbury Park.

Clarence L. Edmonston and Miss H. G. Edmonston are at Ocean Grove.

Charles H. Johnson and family of Bloomfield have gone to the Catskills.

Thomas E. Baker and family of Willard Place are at Liberty, N. Y.

Thomas Baxter and family of Bloomfield are at Ocean Grove.

Mrs. P. H. Edmonston and Mrs. George De Long are back from Mount Tabor.

Mrs. David A. Ferguson and Mrs. W. Hardman of Bloomfield have gone to Ocean Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Badgley are at Atlantic City.

Charles L. Seibert has been on a trip to Portland, Me.

Miss Tuleta Pond of New-York is the guest of Mrs. G. E. Kingsley of Gates Avenue.

Miss Myra Gore of Bloomfield is visiting in Caldwell.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wilson of Forest Street are at Asbury Park.

Mrs. William J. Baldwin of Bloomfield is in New-Bedford, Mass.

Dr. E. A. Bogue and family are at Quonocontaug, R. I.

Albert Louis Jarvie of Bloomfield is at Asbury Park.

Dr. Richard P. Francis has gone to Canada.

Dr. and Mrs. John E. Wilson of Bloomfield are back from Europe.

O. W. Heartt of Glen Ridge is in Sullivan County, N. Y.

Miss Estelle Atkin is in Ney-Rochelle, N. Y.

John G. Zabriskie of Glen Ridge has gone to Lackawaxen, Penn.

Willis Depuy and family are at Asbury Park.

SUMMIT.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 24.—The ladies of the Wyoming Presbyterian Church held an enjoyable apron sale last night in the chapel.

The members of the Sunday Schools of White Oak Ridge and Northfield enjoyed a picnic in the grove at Stanley, on the banks of the Passaic, Tuesday.

The members of Company D, of the First Regiment of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, will hold a picnic at their old camping grounds at Short Hills next Friday.

L. Skidmore and family have gone to Ocean Grove.

J. C. Moore and family are back from Manchester, Vt.

Miss Sarah Vonderlehr and Mrs. Huck of Washington have been the guests of Mrs. Edward B. Kelly.

Mrs. O'Connell and Miss O'Connell of New-York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James McLaughlin of Park Avenue.

The Rev. W. A. Knox of Springfield is at Mount Tabor with his family.

Mrs. E. D. Williams of Springfield is back from Essex Junction, Vt., with her sister, Miss Jessie Ferrin.

A. W. Bray and family of Millburn have gone to the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. William Roll of Springfield are at Green Pond.

L. P. Bayard and family of Short Hills are at home again.

Miss E. Hope Lillybridge of Newark is the guest of Mrs. T. L. Stevens of Springfield.

G. S. Campbell and family of Millburn are back from Morichos, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Vernon of Short Hills have gone to Orient, L. I.

Clarence Martin of Short Hills is back from Vermont.

Mrs. George J. Geer, Marshall Geer, and Langdon Geer have gone to Lake Placid.

Mrs. E. G. Layng of Short Hills is at home again.

Mrs. Anna Pardington of Short Hills is at Rome, N. Y.

Henry Beste and family are at Ortley Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. James McCurdy of Morris Plains are in town.

J. H. Grant of Short Hills is in New-York City.

John Strickland and Edward Strickland of Millburn are at Fort Washington, L. I.

The Rev. Mr. Schenck of Fennsylvania is the guest of Mrs. George M. Grant of New-England Avenue.

Mrs. Edward Dunn of Short Hills is in New-York City.

Mrs. Martin Quigley of Short Hills is in New-London, Conn.

Miss Margie Scott of Elizabeth is the guest of Mrs. B. L. Farrell of Springfield.

Frederick Spinning of Short Hills is at Gladstone.

Miss Vinnie Lushear of Millburn is back from Vernon Lake.

F. W. Culler of Millburn has gone to Asbury Park.

Mrs. Philip Ennisman of Astoria, L. I., is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Fennessey of Millburn.

W. E. McCollum and family of Millburn are at Bernardsville.

Albert Lushear of Millburn is back from Bernardsville.

Miss Mary Meeker of Roseville has been visiting in Millburn.

Mrs. George W. Badgley and Miss Nellie Badgley of Newark, Mrs. George W. Donnell of Bloomfield, and William H. Brady of Philadelphia are the guests of Mrs. H. Dare of Maplewood.

PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mayor and Mrs. Alexander Gilbert of West Eighth Street have returned from a month's outing.

The Misses Burnett of Madison Avenue started Tuesday for Martha's Vineyard.

Mrs. A. J. Moore of Westervelt Avenue is home from an outing in New-York State.

Miss Allie Randolph of West Seventh Street is visiting in Brooklyn.

Miss Thorn of Elizabeth is the guest of her cousin, Miss Thorn of Craig Place.

E. P. Williams and family of Seventh Street have returned from Ocean City, where they spent the Summer.

Councilman Henry B. Lounsbury and family of North Plainfield are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bonny of Mercer Avenue left town Tuesday for a vacation in the New-England States.

Joseph Feytel of Newark is the guest of Walter Serrell of Plainfield Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Walz and daughter, Miss Gertrude Walz, of La Grande Avenue, are home from Lake Minnewaska.

Mrs. Esther Peterson of La Grande Avenue is visiting in Hunterdon County.

Mr. and Mrs. Seaman Williams and Miss Williams of Sanford Avenue have returned home from Asbury Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Fish and Miss Emma Fish of First Place are sojourning at Asbury Park.

Joseph E. Morse and family of Franklin Place are home from Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

James T. MacMurray of East Front Street has returned from Asbury Park.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Demarest of Crescent Avenue are at Saratoga.

W. D. Thickston of Central Avenue is home from Belmar.

Willis West of Crescent Avenue is at Delaware Water Gap.

Robert Male of Watchung Avenue has gone to Albany.

Mrs. A. D. Mallinson of Watchung Avenue left to-day for Ocean Grove, to be gone three weeks.

Miss Helen Marsh of Washington Heights is the guest of Mrs. J. S. King of Second Street.

Mrs. William A. Westphal of West Fourth Street has gone to Asbury Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mulford are in Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cooper of Brooklyn are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hovell of Raymond Avenue.

BAYONNE.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 24.—Company I of Bayonne, attached to the Fourth Regiment, will open its fair under canvas at the corner of Avenue C and West Thirty-fourth Street, Sept. 30.

Mrs. Emmett Smith and daughter, Miss Annie F. Smith, of Avenue D, are at Liberty, N. Y.

Mrs. Henry Warwick and daughter of West Fifth Street will return from Virginia early in September.

Miss Hattie Gurnsey of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Clifton of Avenue E.

Miss Annie Yates of Newman Avenue is visiting friends at Hunter, N. Y.

City Attorney and Mrs. Thomas F. Noonan, Jr., are spending a fortnight at Liberty, N. Y.

Miss Mattie Farless of Avenue E has returned from Marion, Mass.

Paul Salter of Kirkwood, Ill., formerly of Bayonne, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. J. D. Harris of East Forty-ninth Street has gone to the Catskill Mountains.

Dr. Jacob T. Field of Avenue C has concluded his sojourn among the Schooley Mountains.

Mrs. Charles Heist, Sr., and Mrs. Charles Heist, Jr., of Doyleston, Penn., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Youells of Avenue D.

Daniel Salter has returned from Forked River, N. J.

Frank Harris has returned from Wilton, Conn.

Miss Belle Hatton of Easton, Penn., has terminated her visit to relatives in this city.

Mrs. Sarah Baker of Nyack, N. Y., has ended a visit at the home of her son.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davison of Avenue D are back from Maryland.

Mrs. Charles H. Vogel and Mrs. John Tuttle of the Third Ward have been spending the week at Rockaway, L. I.

Miss Jennie Wauters of West Fifty-first Street will sojourn at Liberty, N. Y., until September.

The Misses Kate and Emily Hertz of Easton, Penn., have concluded their visit to relatives in Bayonne.

Walter F. Fryer of Avenue D is at Branchville, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald of East Twenty-eighth Street will celebrate the anniversary of their golden wedding Sept. 11.

Prof. William Till of Avenue D has returned from an extended tour through Europe, having spent considerable time at his former home, England.

School Trustee Henry A. Wheeler is in the Catskill Mountains.

The Rev. Oswald S. Valentine, the former rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, visited several of his old parishioners during the week.

Mrs. E. Jones of West Thirty-third Street is spending several weeks with relatives in Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Robert J. Hampton of West Thirty-fourth Street is located at Highland Mills, N. Y., for a few weeks.

Attorney Frederic E. Chamberlin, an active member of the Board of Education, is visiting his former home, Boston, Mass.

Thomas Adams of West Thirty-fifth Street has been taking his outing at Schroon Lake, in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Jennie Everett has been spending a few weeks among the Thousand Islands.

The Rev. S. J. Betts of the People's Church is entertaining his brother, E. A. Betts, of Raleigh, N. C.

Ex-Mayor William C. Farr has returned with his family from Sullivan County, N. Y.

The Rev. Charles M. Anderson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, is spending his vacation in Sussex County, N. J.

TOMS RIVER.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 24.—The Girard College Cadets, 542 strong, marched down upon Island Heights Thursday, and went into camp at Beaumont, where they will remain ten days. There are six companies, besides a band of forty pieces, and six commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Lieut. E. C. Brooks is in command of the battalion, and has the following staff: H. L. Danfield, First Lieutenant and Adjutant; W. R. Sellers, Quartermaster; S. G. Ziegler, Sergeant Major; D. N. Russell, Quartermaster Sergeant; J. A. McCullough and B. E. Dickinson, Color Sergeants.

The annual fair of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church began Monday night, and continued until Thursday night. It was one of the most successful fairs ever held by the society. A number of the Summer guests were active participants in the event, among them being the wife of Lieut. C. H. McLellan of the United States Revenue Marine Corps, the Misses Larned, daughters of the late Col. James Larned of the United States Army, and the daughter of Col. Francis Crilley of Westray Point.

Among the week's arrivals are Fred Hirsch and Misses Mayer and Ella Riddle of New-York; Mrs. S. L. Walker, and Mrs. Clara Rhinehart of Brooklyn; Dr. L. S. Gable of Rochester, Miss Frances Rorer of Chillicothe, Ohio; Miss Addie Rogers of Ridgefield, Conn.; Mrs. and Miss Jameson of Wilmington, Del.; F. B. McKaig, Mr. Herst, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Marshall, Miss Olive Boswell, Mrs. Mary Miller, and L. S. Amonson of Philadelphia, Mrs. Nancy Soper of Baltimore, Fred Kendall of Harrisburg, Mr. and Mrs. William Mead, and Joseph and Lot Holman of Rushville, Ind., and Miss Hattie M. Smith of Orange Park, Fla.

Fishing continues good at Forked River. A. Thompson of New-York one day this week caught seventy big tide-running weakfish, and C. W. Bennett caught thirty-six tide-runners, and a channel bass weighing fifteen pounds.

THE HIGHLANDS.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J., Aug. 24.—An entertainment was held in Navesink Hall to-night for the benefit of All Saints' Church. A number of well-known actors and actresses summering in this locality were the performers, among them being Joseph Wheelock, James T. Powers, E. Y. Jacobus, Miss Ada Bothner, Emilie M. Gillett, and the Misses Gillett. Those who had charge of the affair were the Rev. and Mrs. John C. Ford, the Rev. and Mrs. Haslet McKim, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Latham G. Reed, Mrs. S. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Crowell, Mrs. W. H. Montanye, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Townsend, and Mr. and Mrs. John Webster. The play of "Cinderella" was also given, with local artists as the performers.

RED BANK.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 24.—This popular riverside resort has had an unusually good season. The hotels and boarding houses have been filled since the middle of June, and guests have not yet begun to depart. The principal amusements of the Summer sojourners are boating, crabbing, and fishing.

Among the week's visitors have been Miss Nellie McLaren of Newark, E. F. Riordan of Passaic, Miss Lizzie Pearson of Cranford, Thomas Deacon, and Mrs. G. E. White of Brooklyn; Miss Phoebe LeRoy of Poughkeepsie, Miss Marie Vredenburgh and Mamie Dorie, and Mrs. William T. Lafetra of New-York, and Miss Nellie Casey of Worcester.

Charles Allen, Sr., and John P. Cooper are sojourning in the White Mountains.

GOLF PLAYING AT LENOX

Members of the Club Practicing for the September Tournament.

IT PROMISES TO BE A GREAT SUCCESS

Cottagers Fast Returning from the Seashore Resorts — Entertainments of the Week—Several Driving Parties.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 24.

OLF is the all-absorbing amusement here. Everybody has been practicing for the September tournament, which promises to be a great success. Many match games have been played between the club members. Among the men who have been playing nearly every day are S. Parkman Shaw, the champion of the course; John E. Alexandre, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Wright Barclay, Jameson Cotting, Sanford Barnes, and M. Orme Wilson. The women are quite as enthusiastic over the game as the men. Misses Charlotte and Edith Barnes, Miss Ives, Mrs. Carlos de Merdia, the Misses Parsons, and, in fact, nearly all the younger women have been getting a great deal of exercise these cool days, and are in good trim for the approaching event.

Mrs. John Sloane and John Sloane, Jr., returned Thursday from Bar Harbor. Among others who have returned from Bar Harbor and Newport this week are Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes.

Miss Carrie L. Webb is the guest of Mrs. John Alexandre.

Mr. George H. Morgan sailed for home Wednesday, and will come up to Ventfort Hall as soon as he arrives, where Mrs. Morgan and Miss Morgan already are.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and family are all at Bonnie Brae. They have been entertaining a large house party this week. Among their guests are Miss Hannah Carter of New-York, Miss Grace Rockwell, and Miss Martha Babbitt of Cambridge. Mr. Wright Barclay came up from Southampton this week, and will spend the rest of the season here. Mrs. Barclay gave a large luncheon to her guests to-day.

The westerly winds of the week have made excellent sailing weather, and the young women who are interested in the sailing match for the Stokes Cup have been down to the lake nearly every day, where they have had several impromptu races. Miss Sands and Miss Edith Barnes had a race on Wednesday, in which Miss Sands won.

Mrs. John S. Barnes gave a small dinner at the Barnes country place, Cold Brooke, Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams have returned from Bar Harbor, and are at their cottage, Bel Air, opposite Mr. George H. Morgan's. Mrs. Julien Robbins, who is Mrs. Adams's sister, is their guest.

The Lenox Band gave an open-air concert in front of the Post Office Thursday evening.

Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn arrived at Pine Croft Wednesday, and will remain in Lenox for the rest of the season.

Mrs. E. C. Roberts and Miss Frances Roberts arrived in Lenox this week from Bar Harbor. They have taken the Platner cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven spent most of the week in New-York, attending to some repairs and improvements upon their town house.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Buffington and Mrs. E. S. Newton of Fall River were in Lenox this week, on their way through the county on a driving trip. Another driving party consisted of Mrs. G. C. Williams of New-York, Mrs. E. L. Snyder and Miss Snyder of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McE. Livingston sail today for England, where they will remain for some time. They have a country house there, and will entertain a party of friends during the hunting season. Their fine place on Clifford Street will probably be leased another season.

Mrs. William B. Bacon is entertaining several guests at her place here. Among the number are Mrs. Adams of New-York and Miss Atkinson of Boston.

Mrs. Homer P. Lindley of Springfield, Mo., President of Drury College, has been spending part of the week in Lenox.

Mr. Charles Lanier came up from New-York to Allen Winden yesterday. He has recently returned from a yachting trip with J. Pierpont Morgan, and will spend most of the Autumn season here.

Mr. Harry Flagler of Florida will spend the month of September in Lenox.

Mr. S. Howland Robbins is expected here soon from Bar Harbor, where he has been during the week.

Mrs. Henry May of New-York has arrived at the Eddy cottage, which she has taken for the Autumn.

Mrs. William B. Shattuck has returned to Brookhurst after some weeks' stay in Saratoga. Among other cottagers who have returned from Saratoga are Mrs. W. C. Wharton and Miss Wharton, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereux, and Miss Mildred Devereux.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heridia have returned, after three weeks at Narragansett Pier. Mr. and Mrs. F. Burill Hoffman will also soon return from the pier to Brookhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden have returned from a few days' visit to Nantucket. They occupied the cottage of Mr. Eastman Johns there.

Mr. John T. Williams has had his four-in-hand out several days this week. He invariably drives four perfectly matched bays. He has over a dozen bay horses in his stables, in readiness to start on his trips between Lenox and Williamstown. Another four-in-hand seen in Lenox this week was that of Wirt D. Walker of Chicago, who drives down to Lenox once or twice a week.

Miss Kate Cary had out a party of women on her four-in-hand break Tuesday. Miss Lake of New-York occupied the box seat.

Mrs. L. E. Barron and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Coleman of Brooklyn were in Lenox Tuesday, driving through the county. Mr. and Mrs. John Allen of Hartford, who were also driving through the county, were here the same day.

Mr. John E. Andrews, who has been spending some time in Lenox, will return to New-York next week.

Mr. John Sloane sailed on Wednesday from England, and will join his family at Wyndhurst soon after his arrival.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis have been entertaining Mrs. Frederick Sturgis at Clipston Grange.

Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy and Miss Marion Pomeroy of New-York arrived this week at the Gideon Smith cottage, on Main Street, which they have taken for the Autumn.

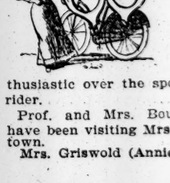
Mrs. William Johnson of New-York has been the guest of Mrs. Brayton Ives this week.

Mr. Philip Sands has returned from a visit to Narragansett Pier.

The Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Overton of Brooklyn were in Lenox this week.

STOCKBRIDGE.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 24.



HEELING has reached the height of its popularity in Stockbridge. Everybody rides, and even the golf players divide their attention. Prof. Ogden Rood of Columbia College is enthusiastic over the sport, and is a skillful rider.

Prof. and Mrs. Bourne of New-Haven have been visiting Mrs. Bourne's parents in town.

Mrs. Griswold (Annie Robe) is getting up a play for the benefit of the Casino, to be given very soon.

The ladies of Stockbridge have made arrangements to

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Fair Day's Business, with the Majority of Stocks Higher.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PREFERRED WEAK

Sugar Also Heavy, but the Other Industrials and the General List Firm—Gold Exports and the Bond Syndicate.

SATURDAY—P. M.

For a Saturday a fair amount of business was done in the stock market, with the Grangers and the industrials prominent. Sugar and Northern Pacific preferred were the only notably weak spots, the general market holding firm to strong and closing, with few exceptions, at the best prices of the day.

Sugar opened strong, but developed weakness in the second hour. The tendency of the stock seemed to be downward, and it is being assisted in its movement by a prominent trader. It has apparently no inside support. Tobacco sold up to 98¾, then broke quickly to 97¼, and rallied to and closed at 98½. There was a good deal of covering of short contracts put out in recent days. The talk is of compromise with the plug-tobacco men, but the latter protest that the time for compromise has gone by. The manufacturers of plug are to meet in this city next week and arrange for the making of cigarettes in competition with the trust.

The weakness of the Northern Pacific preferred was thought to be the result of a recent decision of Judge Caldwell in a case involving the right of a creditor to levy upon lands of the company not covered by mortgage. It is through the sales of these lands that the preferred stock has been reduced in amount, and in the past dividends on the preferred were in part guaranteed by the sequestration of a large block of the lands. If they are to be sold for the benefit of general creditors now, so much the worse for the preferred stock. The hitch in the reorganization plan probably had more to do with the selling than Judge Caldwell's decision, but the latter was advanced as the explanation of the movement.

Sentiment was decidedly hopeful to-day, much encouragement being found in the evidence of ease in the foreign exchange market. It is now believed that the outward movement of gold has culminated, or, in any event, if it is to continue, that only small amounts will go. The action of the managers of the bond syndicate in deciding to return to the members the balance of the money subscribed last Spring and remaining in their hands is proof positive that the managers have no fear of the situation. The fact was not generally known before the close of business, and consequently was not reflected in the market. The bank statement was a satisfactory showing, inasmuch as it indicates that the flow of currency to this centre has at last terminated, and that money is finding employment in the interior.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was unchanged as to conditions. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsement, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4¼ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4½ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $83,301,175, and the balances were $6,050,916. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $250,-983.

Money in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, 5@11-16 per cent., and three months' bills, 11-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88¾@$4.89 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¾@$4.90 for demand, $4.90@$4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 9[illegible], and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67. There were sales of 40,000 ounces at 67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$46,941,834
Imports for the same period	22,721,546
Net exports	$24,220,288
Net exports to date, 1894	71,060,948
Net exports to date, 1893	24,486,456
Net exports to date, 1892	48,882,053

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and firm. The only changes worth noting were gains of 1 per cent. in Erie second consols and United States Cordage firsts.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s of 1925 advanced ¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	...
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	122½	123
5s, r., 1904	115⅝	115¾
5s, c., 1904	115⅝	115¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	...
Currency 6s, 1896	101	...
Currency 6s, 1897	103	...
Currency 6s, 1898	107	...
Currency 6s, 1899	109	...
Cherokee 4s, 1895	100⅜	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	...
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100⅜	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	...

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 24, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1895.	1894.	Per Cent.
New-York	$419,739,449	$354,910,730	-|-18.3
Boston	68,521,023	59,814,662	-|-14.6
Philadelp'a	50,544,123	44,427,543	-|-13.8
Baltimore	9,692,057	9,379,388	-|- 3.3
Chicago	68,718,959	67,213,276	-|- 2.2
St. Louis	17,733,230	15,259,033	-|-16.2
New-Orleans	4,253,939	3,994,483	-|- 6.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$639,202,780	$554,999,120	-|-15.2
Other cities, 5 days	120,332,471	112,994,205	-|- 9.4
Total all cities, 5 days	$759,535,251	$667,993,385	-|-14.2
All cities, 1 day	148,015,742	131,863,927	-|-16.1
Total all cities for week	$907,550,993	$799,857,312	-|-14.5

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 17 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, an increase of 12.0 per cent., with the same week in 1893, an increase of 26 per cent., and with 1892, a loss of 10.8 per cent. Outside of New-York the gain over 1894 was 5.4, and over 1893, 34.2 per cent. Compared with 1892, the decrease was 5.6 per cent.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	150	....	111
American Cotton Oil pf	73	73	73	73	73	....	23
*American Sugar Refining	109¾	110¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109⅝	9,145
*American Sugar Refining pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	102	104	20
American Tobacco	98	98⅝	97¼	98½	98½	98⅝	9,915
Atch., Top. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	3,900
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	32⅜	33⅛	32⅜	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	700
Baltimore & Ohio	64	64	64	64	64	65	100
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	20½	20½	20½	20½	....	74	500
Canada Southern	55⅝	55¾	55⅝	55⅝	55¾	56	114
Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	21¼	120
Chicago Gas	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¾	62⅝	62¾	4,705
Chicago & Northwestern	103¾	104⅜	103¾	104⅜	104⅜	104½	3,580
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146½	147	50
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90⅜	90¾	90	90½	90½	90⅝	6,680
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49¼	49⅝	49	49¼	49	49¼	520
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	72⅞	73½	72⅞	73⅜	73¼	73⅜	13,900
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	129	129	129	129	128½	129	50
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	81¼	82	81½	81¾	81⅝	81⅞	3,422
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½	150
Consolidated Gas Company	143	143	143	143	143	144½	100
Delaware & Hudson	132	132	131¾	131¾	131¼	132	70
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd	21¼	21¼	21	21	21	21½	200
*Duluth, S. S. & A	6½	6½	6½	6½	6	6½	100
General Electric	39¾	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	39¾	39¾	200
Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	101⅜	102¼	40
Laclede Gas pf	86	87	86	87	85	89	80
Lake Erie & Western	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	27⅝	28	350
Lake Erie & Western pf	81½	82⅞	81½	82⅞	82⅜	83	672
Lake Shore	151	151	151	151	151	152½	50
*L., T. & Traction, 1st in. pd	15	15	15	15	15	15½	100
Louisville & Nashville	61¼	61½	61¼	61½	61⅜	61½	2,220
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	26½	26½	26¼	26½	26	27	100
Manhattan Consolidated	114¼	114¾	114¼	114⅝	114⅝	114¾	600
Mexican National certs	2	2	2	2	1¾	2¼	70
Minneapolis & St. Louis	25¼	25¼	24¾	25½	24¾	25	425
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	57	57½	57	57¼	56¾	57¼	300
Minnesota Iron	65	64⅞	65	64	65	66	500
Missouri Pacific	38½	38½	38⅛	38½	38⅜	38½	1,720
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	37¼	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	37⅜	37¾	550
*National Lead Company pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	92	92¾	42
National Linseed Oil	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	29½	5
National Starch 1st pf	50	50	50	50	48	....	70
New-Jersey Central	106	106	106	106	106½	107⅝	7
New-York Central	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102⅝	140
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	62	63⅛	62	63⅛	62¾	63½	500
New-York, Sus. & Western	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13½	1,400
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32½	32½	100
North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½	6	200
Northern Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¾	200
Northern Pacific pf	17¼	17¼	16	16¼	16⅜	16½	4,300
Oregon Short Line & U. N	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅞	100
Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28½	29	100
Philadelphia & Reading	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	18¾	19	550
Pullman Palace Car Co	173	173	173	173	172½	174	150
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8	8	8	7⅞	8¼	400
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	42½	42¼	42½	42⅜	42⅝	1,200
Southern Pacific	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25½	26	440
Southern Railway	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	13½	13⅝	420
Southern Railway pf	41⅜	41½	41⅜	41⅝	41¼	41½	300
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅜	36	100
Texas Pacific	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	15
U. S. Cordage	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	250
U. S. Cordage pf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	....	74
*U. S. Cordage, 2d in. pd	4½	5⅜	4½	5¼	5	5¼	2,410
*U. S. Cordage pf., 2d in. pd	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	718
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 2d in. pd	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10¼	20	400
United States Rubber	41¼	41¼	41	41¼	41½	42	500
United States Leather	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	17	100
United States Leather pf	85½	85½	85⅜	85½	85¼	85½	735
Wabash	9	9	9	9	8⅞	9⅛	520
Wabash pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞	350
Western Union Telegraph	93⅜	94	93⅜	94	93⅝	94	1,695
*Western Union Beef	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9	275
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16¼	16½	800
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	50	51¼	100
Total sales							85,758

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67	67	67	67	67	67⅛	40,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 1,000	113	Chi, R I & Pac 6s 5,000	130½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 20,000	82¼	Registered 5,000	120½
32,000	82⅜	Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 3,000	106
43,000	82½	Col, H V & Tol 5s 1,000	94
Atch, Top & S F Adjustmt 4s When Issued 60,000	55½	Col & 9th Av 1st 4,000	115
5,000	55¾	Denv & R G 4s 2,000	89½
10,000	56	Gr Hap & Ind 4½s 5,000	111¼
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Receipts 1,000	80½	H & T Cen, G M 4s 10,000	72¼
30,000	80⅝	Illinois Central West Line, 1st 4s 2,000	102½
20,000	80⅞	Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented 6,000	110
11,000	80⅞	Laclede Gas L 5s of L 1st 5s 5,000	97⅛
10,000	81	1,000	97
9,000	81¼	Lex Av & Pav F 1st 2,000	114
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Receipts 1st Instlmt Pd 7,000	33½	L, N A & Chi 1st 1,000	111½
35,000	33⅝	L, N A & Chi Con 5,000	101
40,000	33¾	4,000	101¼
17,000	33⅞	6,000	101½
10,000	34	L, N A & Chi, G 1st 3,000	75⅜
5,000	33⅞	5,000	75⅞
19,000	34	Mil & St Paul Con 1,000	127¼
Austin & N W 1st 1,000	92	Mil & St Paul 1st South Minn Div 5,000	118
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 7,000	110½	Minn & St L Con 5s 10,000	103
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000	110⅛	Minn & St L 1st Guaranteed 8,000	140
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 9,000	107	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000	90
C & Ohio 6s, 1911 5,000	121	7,000	90¼
C & Ohio Gen 4½s 6,000s20F	83	40,000	90
C, B & Q Con 7s 12,000	120⅛	20,000	89¾
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 10,000	102¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 36,000	65¼
5,000	102¾	20,000	65½
Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000	99¾	20,000	65⅝
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000	48¾	3,000	65¾
5,000	48¼	40,000	65⅝
15,000	48	5,000	65¼
Chi & Northwestern Reg Gold 7s 2,000	121	10,000	65½
Total sales			

Mexican Int 1st 4s 6,000	70½	St L S W 1st 5,000	80
5,000	75¼	2,000	80½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 8,000	94	St L S W 2d Inc 3,000	38¾
Mobile & O, G M 4s 500	88	2,000	38¾
Nash, C & St L Con 1,000	104	San An & Ar P 4s 25,000	64½
N Y, L E & West New, 2d Con D, M & Co Eng Certs Stamped 12,000	70	Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000	81⅞
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 7,000	100	2,000	85
North Pac 2d Coup 5,000	102¼	So Pacific of Cal 5s Consolidated 4,000	95½
North Pac Con 5s 10,000	38½	3,000	95
15,000	38¾	5,000	95¼
10,000	38¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000	96
4,000	38¾	Tenn C, I & R 6s Birm Div 1st 3,000	91½
5,000	38⅝	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	93
14,000	38½	6,000	92½
Trust Co Certfs 5,000	38⅛	Tol & O C 5s, W 1st 6,000	111½
Nor P Col Tr Notes 1,000	88	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000	73
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 5,000	45⅝	Union Pac 6s, 1896 10,000	100⅞
5,000	45½	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Tr Notes 2,000	96
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 30,000	50⅞	U S Cord Co 1st 8,000	45¼
13,000	50¼	2,000	45½
65,000	50⅜	1,000	45½
10,000	50⅞	1,000	46
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs 1,000	103	1,000	45½
Pac of Mo 2d Ext 2,000	107⅝	2,000	46
Phila & Reading 2d Pf Inc 5,000	20⅝	U S Cordage 1st Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Pd 3,000	45¼
Rio Grande W 1st 3,000	76½	19,000	45½
St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000	84⅛	2,000	45¾
Stamped Gtd 5,000	85	5,000	45½
St L & San Fr 2d Class B 1,000	118	8,000	45¾
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s Red to 4½s 3,000	105	Wabash 1st 5s 10,000	108¼
		West Shore Gtd 4s Registered 2,000	107
		500	106¼
		W N Y & Penn Inc 8,000	18⅞
		W & L E Imp 1,000	92⅛
		Total sales	$1,243,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus	170	..	Mexican Central	12⅜	12½
Alton & T. H	61	64	Michigan Central	101½	102
American Coal	92	..	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	85	85¼
American Cotton Oil	25½	25⅞	Mo., K. & T.	17¾	18¼
American District Telegraph	30	40	Mobile & Ohio	24	24½
American Express	113½	115	N., C. & St. L.	70	90
American T. & C	96	100	*National Lead	35¼	35⅞
American Tobacco pf	108	110	National Starch	6	8
At. & Pac	1¼	1½	National Starch 2d pf	26	34
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10	New Cent. Coal	7	9
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..	N. Y. & N. H	190½	200½
Boston A. L. pf	105	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	16	17
Brunswick Co	2	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	73
Buff., R. & P. pf	50	60	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30	34¼
Bur., C. R. & N	90	..	N. Y. L. E. & W.	8½	8⅝
Canadian Pacific	53⅝	54	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	20½	22
Cedar F. & M	..	10	N. Y., Ont. & West	17½	18
Central Pacific	18⅛	18¾	Norfolk Southern	68	75
Chicago & Alton	160	..	Nor. & West.	3⅜	3¾
Chicago & Alton pf	172	..	Nor. & West. pf	13¼	13¾
Chicago & E. Ill.	52	54½	Northwestern Tel	100	..
Chicago & E. Ill. pf	103¾	104¼	Ont. Mining	10	..
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	93	95	Oregon Imp	8½	10
Cleveland & Pittsburg	163	..	Oregon R. & N	21	27
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	6½	7	Penn. Coal	320	..
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4¾	Peoria & Eastern	8	10
C., H. V. & T	25	25½	Peo., D. & E.	6⅜	6½
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66	Pittsburg, Youngs. & Ash	54	..
Commercial Cable	160	..	Pittsburg & W. pf	30½	31
Consolidated Coal	32½	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	18¾	19½
Del., Lack. & West	163½	164	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	54½	56
Denver & Rio Grande	15⅜	15⅝	P., F. W. & C.	163	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¼	48¾	P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
D., M. & Ft. D	10¾	11	Quicksilver	3	3¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	50	60	Quicksilver pf	..	19
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	98	100	Rio Grande W	17½	18½
Evans. & T. H	40	41	Rio Grande W. pf	40	43
Evans. & T. H. pf	55	..	R., W. & O.	116	117
Flint & P. M	14½	15¼	St. L. S. W. pf	17⅝	17¾
Flint & P. M. pf	41	46⅝	St. J. & G. I.	1	3
Great Northern pf	125	130	St. Paul & Duluth	28½	31
G. B. & W., t. r	½	1¾	St. Paul & Duluth pf	88	90
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	2½	3½	St. P. & O. pf	119	123
Homestake	26½	..	St. Paul, M. & M	115½	117½
H. & Texas	3	5	Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Illinois Steel Co	71	73½	Twin City R. T.	29	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	17	18	Twin City R. T. pf	100	..
Iowa Central	10¾	11	T. P. Land Tr	9	11
Iowa Central pf	36	39¾	Toledo & O. C.	..	48
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9	Toledo & O. C. pf	78	81
Keokuk & D. M	4½	5	T., A. A. & N. M	1⅞	2
Keokuk & D. M. pf	16½	..	*Tol., St. L. & K. C	7	..
Laclede Gas	26	27	Union Pacific	13¼	13½
Long Island	85	87½	U. P., D. & G	6	6¾
L., N. A. & C	9	9½	United States Express	44	47
L., St. L. & T	⅛	4	U. S. Cordage gtd	8½	..
Mahoning Coal R	106	..	United States Rubber pf	94	94½
Manhattan Beach	5	6	Utica & B. River	150	..
Maryland Coal pf	50	65	Wells-Fargo Express	109	115
*Unlisted.			Wis. Central	5⅞	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	109⅞	110¼	109	109½	3,700	Dist. & C. F.	21	21	21	21	10
Am. Tobacco	98½	98⅝	97½	98⅛	420	Gen. Electric	36⅝	36¾	36⅝	36¾	30
A., T. & S. F.	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	600	Louis. & Nash.	61½	61½	61⅜	61⅝	430
A., T. & S. F. pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	100	Mo. Pac.	38⅛	38½	38⅛	38⅜	340
C., R. I. & P.	81¾	81⅞	81½	81⅞	250	Nor. Pac. pf.	16⅞	17	16¼	16½	180
Chicago Gas	62⅜	62⅞	62¼	62¼	370	New-England	62	62¼	62	62⅛	130
C. B. & Q.	90½	90⅝	90	90¼	1,630	Phil. & Read.	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	170
C., M. & S. P.	72⅞	73⅜	72⅜	73⅜	5,910	U. S. Cord, 2d as. pd.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	50
Ch. & N. W.	104	104½	104	104¼	70	Total sales					14,450

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s, cfs	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¾	$10,100	L. N. A. & C. con	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
Am.Cot Oil 8s	113	113	113	113	2,000	M., K. & T. 4s	90	90	90	90	8,000
C. N. P. 5s	48	48	48	48	7,000	S. L. S.W. 1st	80½	80½	80½	80½	4,000
Total sales											$33,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Com. Tunnel	.60	.60	.60	.60	500	Leadville	.13	.13	.12	.12	3,200
Lacrosse	.16	.17	.16	.17	500	Total sales					4,200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	62⅝	62⅞	61⅜	61¼	288,000

THE BANK STATEMENT.

A Decrease of $3,700,000 in Reserve—An Increase of $2,250,000 in Loans—Money Moving Away from the City.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued to-day, showed a decrease in reserve of $3,700,000. The banks now hold $37,566,675 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24	Differences.	
Loans	$511,276,200	$513,532,500	Inc.	$2,257,300
Specie	65,689,200	66,208,500	Inc.	519,300
Legal tenders	119,883,500	114,741,800	Dec.	5,141,700
Net deposits	577,223,300	573,534,500	Dec.	3,688,800
Circulation	13,254,800	13,340,000	Inc.	85,200

The following table gives the details of the principal items of the bank statement, as well as the percentage of reserve to liabilities of the individual banks:

Banks.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Percentage of Reserve to Legals.	Liabilities.	Deposits.
Bank of N. Y., Nat'l Banking Association	$2,000,000	$1,964,000	$15,280,000	$1,220,000	$3,230,000	$16,030,000	27.7
B'k of Manhattan Co	2,050,000	2,080,100	13,582,000	1,190,000	3,540,000	18,240,000	42.3
Merchants' National	2,000,000	944,900	9,907,100	1,412,900	4,184,800	18,743,800	40.3
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	2,111,300	8,625,000	1,006,000	4,144,000	10,222,000	50.3
Bank of America	3,000,000	2,116,800	20,869,800	3,220,400	6,110,000	26,238,500	35.5
Phenix National	1,000,000	405,700	4,951,000	443,000	916,000	4,895,000	27.7
National City	1,000,000	3,132,000	22,487,200	7,658,800	1,722,200	27,276,000	34.3
Tradesmen's National	750,000	39,200	1,960,500	168,700	346,300	1,928,000	26.7
Chemical National	300,000	7,325,700	24,623,000	3,251,500	6,178,500	26,457,300	35.6
Merchants' Ex. Nat'l	600,000	154,100	3,923,300	818,400	559,400	4,550,800	30.2
Gallatin National	1,000,000	1,631,900	8,953,600	467,600	1,335,800	5,837,000	30.8
Nat'l Butch. & Drov	300,000	221,600	1,524,900	160,900	285,300	1,554,900	28.6
Mechanics & Traders'	400,000	370,200	2,440,000	270,000	160,000	2,155,000	20.0
Greenwich	200,000	180,300	1,103,700	132,300	154,400	1,026,500	27.9
Leather Ma'f'rs' Nat'l	600,000	482,400	5,140,100	258,200	396,800	1,491,100	26.2
Seventh National	300,000	105,100	1,809,500	268,100	217,700	2,018,300	24.0
Bank State of N. Y	1,200,000	496,600	3,082,300	178,700	866,900	2,691,900	38.9
American Ex. Nat'l	5,000,000	2,333,300	23,273,000	1,428,000	6,437,000	21,051,000	37.3
Nat'k B'k of Com'erce	5,000,000	2,891,000	21,891,000	976,800	6,475,000	19,573,100	38.0
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,574,300	7,047,400	1,551,800	1,282,200	7,903,500	35.8
Mercantile National	1,000,000	935,700	6,754,700	1,080,800	396,800	6,236,900	23.6
Pacific	422,700	476,100	2,501,700	600,100	534,000	3,107,800	36.4
Nat'l B'k of Republic	1,500,000	911,700	13,905,900	1,362,100	2,865,600	15,621,400	27.6
Chatham National	450,000	983,600	5,901,700	914,800	751,800	5,068,100	27.3
People's	200,000	245,600	1,946,400	257,000	725,300	3,098,600	31.6
Nat'l B'k of N. A	700,000	566,500	5,744,800	617,200	805,800	5,799,200	24.5
Hanover National	1,000,000	1,884,400	15,620,300	4,209,500	974,000	18,767,100	27.6
Irving National	500,000	328,800	3,109,000	419,500

proved fractionally to 8⅝. It is claimed that the latter company is earning $60,000 per annum.

Money continues to grow easy. Between banks it loaned at 1½@2 per cent. New-York funds sold at 11⅛@ discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	20	23	20	23
Boston	4	4¾	4	4¾
Brookline	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
East Boston	4½	5	4½	5
West End	2¾	2½	2⅜	2½

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	199	193¾	197½	198
Erie	54	55	54½	55
Mexican	65	75	..	100
New-England	88	90	88	89½

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	15⅞	16¼	16	16½
Dominion Coal pf	97	99	97	100
General Electric pf	69	71	69	71
Illinois Steel	..	74	..	74
Lamson S. S.	22	22½	22	22½
Philadelphia Co	18	18½	18	18½
Reece Butt. Hole	21	22	21	22
West Elec. 1st pf	54	55	54	55
Westinghouse Elec	36½	37	36¼	37
Bay State Gas	9⅝	10¼	9½	10¼

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	211¼	211	..	..
Boston & Lowell	204	..	204	..
Boston & Maine	175	..	175¼	176
Central Mass	13	..	..	..
Central Mass. pf	55	..	55	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	103	..	103
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	107	..	107
Conn. & Pass	145	147½	145	147½
Fitchburg	19	20	..	..
Fitchburg pf	97½	98½	97½	98
Flint & P. M. pf	43½	47½	43	45
Maine Central	136	138	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	199¾	200¼	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. pf	..	100	98	100
Old Colony	180	..	180	..
West End	76	76½	76	76⅜
West End pf	..	93	92¼	..

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	1	1½	1	1½
Atlantic	26	26½	..	..
Bost. & Mon.	93¼	94	92⅞	93
Butte & Boston	22¾	23	22¼	22½
Cal. & Hecla	310	..	316	..
Centennial	..	..	1½	2¼
Kearsarge	..	..	21¼	21¾
Osceola	38	38⅛	37⅞	38
Quincy	150	152	..	150
Tamarack	..	..	160	..
Tamarack, Jr.	..	..	23	..
Wolverine	8¾	9	8¾	9

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	116½	..	..	117
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	106	107	100	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	109½	..	109	..
East. 1st 6s	..	..	121	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	75	80	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	97	..	..	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s	64½	66¾	64¾	65½
Mex. C. 1st inc	..	..	17	17½
Mex. C. 2d inc	..	..	..	10½
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	120½	..	120	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	113	..	113	..
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	111½	..	..	112
Rut. 1st 6s	110	..	110	..
U. Gas 1st 5s	..	..	..	79
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	..	50	..

UNLISTED.

Ft. Wayne Elec	1	1¾	1	1¾

*And accrued interest.

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Condition of the Treasury, with Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 24th day of August, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

[illegible]	$89,625,960.00	
[illegible]	60,061,146.66	
	$149,687,106.66	
Redeeming gold certificates	48,155,909.00	
[illegible] certificates	234,470.00	
	$47,921,439.00	
[illegible] silver dollars	$350,240,240.00	*$101,765,667.66
	679,616.11	
	$350,919,856.11	
Redeeming silver certificates	331,404,504.00	
[illegible] certificates	8,900,524.00	
	$322,503,980.00	28,415,876.11
[illegible]	$20,809,518.00	
[illegible] of 1890	124,001,762.25	
	$144,811,280.25	
Redeeming	144,811,280.00	
	$89,095,930.01	.25
	68,530,000.00	
	2,615,000.00	
	$65,915,000.00	
		23,180,930.01
	$32,240,842.00	
	6,609,675.25	
	16,208,611.61	
	106.94	
	1,225,749.92	
	14,974,456.81	
	2,404,777.37	
	$73,664,219.86	
Less [illegible]	8,400,146.71	
Outstanding [illegible]	6,260,834.26	
Disbursing [illegible]	26,394,919.21	
Post Office [illegible]	1,453,892.80	
Miscellaneous	2,964,259.47	
Total	$45,134,052.45	
Balance		28,480,167.41
Available cash balance including gold reserve		$181,842,641.44

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$355,000.00	$2,293,254.71	$26,358,239.10	$15,911,502.11
Internal revenue	290,000.00	1,966,167.77	22,397,553.02	10,983,939.67
Miscellaneous	15,000.00	2,990,694.63	2,990,694.63	4,563,486.94
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,384,874.53
[illegible]	100,000.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	24,542,427.42
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,500,573.14
	$730,000.00	$5,250,116.51	$51,746,506.75	$92,046,863.81

EXPENDITURES.

[illegible]	$854,296.65	$2,470,908.36	$16,390,357.06	
NATIONAL BANK [illegible]				

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.	This Fiscal Year.
[illegible] under [illegible]	This Day.	To Date.		
[illegible]	14.	[illegible]	$294,297.00	
[illegible]	$5,792.00	$26,986.00	$490,503.50	

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

[illegible] notes (since [illegible]		$26,986.00	$13,467	
[illegible] since 1890)		2,450.00	76,470	
		$363,346.00	$13,467	

[illegible] million, including [illegible] redemption of United States notes, [illegible] 12, 1882.

[illegible] figures over receipts.

[illegible] held by the Treasurer of the [illegible] to secure National bank [illegible] $12,228,000. 5 per cents of 1895, $11,086,500. [illegible] certificates, $50. 2 per cents [illegible]

To [illegible] deposits in National banks for [illegible] $1,152,000; 5 per cents, [illegible] $575,000. 4 per cents of 1907 [illegible] per cents, $1,053. [illegible] $15,228,000.

To [illegible] during the week ended Aug. 23 [illegible] bonds deposited [illegible] withdrawn, $112,500.

National [illegible] outstanding: Currency, $211,[illegible] $90,027. National bank notes [illegible] week ended Aug. 23 [illegible] received for redemption [illegible] Redeemed to be returned [illegible] $383,330; to be destroyed and [illegible] $326,420; to be destroyed and [illegible]

Deposits [illegible] redemption of notes of National banks, [illegible] foundation, and reducing circulation, [illegible] balance of such deposits in the Treasury.

The receipts [illegible] were $462,998 from internal [illegible] miscellaneous $54,629. National [illegible] received for redemption, $200.

A Good Reference.

From The Philadelphia Record.

I had a cat which had long been an inmate of the house, and received all the attentions which it is well known cats lavish on such animals. Finding the mice were more than one cat could attend to, I secured a kitten, and wished to keep the two. My cat was indignant, and in her own language requested the kitten to go. I endeavored to make peace, fitted each on to the table, and expostulated with them. She listened with a sullen expression, and then suddenly gave a claw at the kitten's eye. I scolded and beat her, whereupon she left the house, and I never saw her again.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

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GRAIN, COTTON,
INVESTMENTS.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Next door to the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

Long Island Traction Co.
Reorganization.

Holders of COLLATERAL TRUST notes of the Long Island Traction Company who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of the plan hereinafter announced are hereby notified to deposit their notes with the Central Trust Company of New-York on or before SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895.

Proper Trust Company receipts will be issued for deposited notes.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES who have not deposited their holdings under the plan that the Committee will redeem the same on or before SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895, at par, with interest at 6 per cent. to the date of payment.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895.

The final payment of five dollars ($5.00) per share on stock heretofore deposited is due and payable on or before September 4th, 1895.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
JOHN G. JENKINS,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
ALFRED J. POUCH.
Committee.
J. S. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Drafts made through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BANEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HERBERT TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

THE MONETARY TRUST
50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

To American Investors:

In order that you may understand The Monetary Trust by what it is doing, as well as by what it is saying, we place before you the following letter which was originally prepared for private circulation among our clients. It may be well to explain that the Trustees of this institution have had in contemplation three different lines of investment, the transactions to be located in widely separated departments of finance. This has been planned to decrease risks and increase probabilities. Each of these investments must be studied from its own standpoint, but, taken as a group, the final results will give a just and comprehensive measurement of the usefulness of the institution. The movement herein referred to illustrates that character of courageous investments which should be undertaken only when conditions are exceptionally favorable, as we now believe them to be. It would be gratifying to our Trustees if those investors who are not yet prepared to rely upon this new institution will select some well-known member of the New-York Stock Exchange and make purchases of St. Paul. We indulge the hope that such action will give you at least one pleasant experience in connection with the forecasts of The Monetary Trust.

TO THE CLIENTS OF THE MONETARY TRUST:

We have postponed action in your behalf for several weeks, because those observers in London who are watchful of the movements of the bond syndicate have believed that sooner or later that syndicate will feel relieved from obligations to the Government in regard to the gold reserve and a possible new bond issue throw its shadow on the market.

Our Trustees have expected a large outflow of gold this year. Returning Americans at this season are in every banking office of Europe making drafts upon New-York. Both cotton and wheat are held at prices above export value, although this may prove finally better for us, as conditions seem to insure higher prices for both commodities. Meanwhile the American people have virtually decided in favor of the world's best money, and if this fact be established, with present crop conditions in this country, increased outflow of gold, or even another issue of bonds, will bear about the same relation to the present and prospective wealth of the United States as the purchase of a new carriage whip by Mr. Vanderbilt would have upon the outcome of his fortune. We have not stood aloof, therefore, because of real danger, but in order to take advantage of such markets as misconceptions might create. That period of the year, however, is now immediately before us when commercial, industrial, and financial forces come into active operation and will be felt in the New-York Stock Exchange as well as elsewhere, exerting sufficient influence to overcome any lasting effect of probable developments in regard to the export of gold. We conclude, therefore, that the time has come when some courage should be exercised, and have made moderate purchases for your account of the common stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. It will be good fortune for you if the above influences should so depress the market that your purchases can be doubled.

Present indications do not favor such decline, and therefore we have in contemplation transactions located in a different field of investment.

We approach this stock without fear of pitfalls. With Wm. Rockefeller, Samuel Spencer, (Pierpont Morgan's long time partner,) and August Belmont in the Board of Managers we do not feel afraid of sudden undermining of the stock.

The territory covered by this system is virtually assured of bountiful crops. Its corn is far enough beyond the reach of disaster to guarantee the farmers at least sufficient for their own needs and those of their live stock. Every important locality in the United States will probably have sufficient corn this year for its own requirements, and therefore less proportion than usual of the output will be transported in primary condition.

A large proportion of this stock will stay on the farm until pigs and beef have fattened. Live stock in the entire West is at low ebb, and it will therefore take considerable time to realize from this traffic.

These conditions are not true of wheat, and the St. Paul Company seems to stand in a better position toward that cereal this year than any other large railway system. Its lumber, coal, merchandise, and other freights will improve with the revival of general prosperity in the Northwestern country.

Our lowest estimate of the increase of earnings for this system during a new year beginning with this date is above five million dollars. Such earnings will provide for necessary repairs and improvements and place the Company upon a four per cent. basis at date not far distant.

Such a railway system should not be valued by its earning power during crop failure and after panic conditions, but rather from its relations to the future. American railways will earn less upon the average during the present period of prosperity than during the previous period, but meanwhile the price paid for the use of money in all the marts of the world was never so low. A re-adjustment must take place between this money and sound securities.

Measured by the low earning power of the vast accumulation of money now idle in the vaults of Europe, measured by its comprehensive grasp on the period of prosperity now unfolding in this country, without blemish on its management or a doubt about its earnings, St. Paul stock will become cheap at par.

Even from a speculative standpoint it seems as though market movements should favor this stock. It has always been more or less a barometer of the market. Its changes generally show the net results of the waves of prosperity. London has been under the control of deep-seated bearish sentiments, and short sales of this stock in that market have probably never been so large. The arbitrage brokers in New-York are large borrowers of the stock.

Some weeks ago a difference of opinion arose between the bears on the New-York Stock Exchange and the friends of Burlington. More recently a similar difference of opinion has arisen between the bears on the London Stock Exchange and The Monetary Trust.

The next level of prices for St. Paul stock and similar securities will be created by increased earnings, by the tendency of the times, by the pressure of idle money, by the return of general prosperity, and the more rapid growth of the country. Amid such surroundings, manipulation is feeble and futile. It is the froth of the waves compared with the tidal movement of the ocean. Those who ignore such superficial influences and hold this stock the longest will win the most. Besides, even the sensational and speculative activities may turn at any moment and work in harmony with intrinsic conditions. The skeptical British mind may realize that silver lunacy in the United States has lost its lustre, and that this country, after all, is the best place for British money. The large professional operators of London, who are now relatively rich from gold speculation, may conclude to cover their short sales and save a part of their money. When men buy to invest their money they go slow; when they buy to save their money, they get in a hurry. It may be that our own people will come back from the Summer resorts in plucky mood and prefer to buy something before panic prices are entirely forgotten. There is already a large public in this market, that is, large when compared with the quantity of good stocks for sale. Possibly this public, as the splendid business of the early Fall begins to stir our energies, may take the bit in its mouth and forget all about gold exports. Whatever may happen, when the market does move, St. Paul will forge to the front, the conspicuous leader.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

Bank of America Stock.
Trow Directory Pfd. Stock.
Postal Telegraph-Cable Stock.
Michigan Peninsular Car Com. Stock.
Telegraph stocks qtd. by West. Union.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 5 BROAD ST.

MONEY TO LOAN,
on Bond and Mortgage on unencumbered New-York City Real Estate.
Property must be worth at least twice the amount of loan.
The Bowery Savings Bank,
128-130 BOWERY.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Are Prices High?
ACTIVE STOCKS AVERAGED
AUG. 24, 1894, 78 1-2.
THE SAME STOCKS AVERAGED
AUG. 24, 1895, 81 1-4.
SHOWING AN ADVANCE FOR THE YEAR OF
ONLY 2 3-4 PER CENT.

THIS IS LESS THAN 3 POINTS' ADVANCE AND IN NO MEASURE REPRESENTS THE GREAT COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FINANCIAL CHANGES FOR THE BETTER DURING THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, and COTTON, and also the method of buying and selling on margin.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank References Furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientèle, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS
AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
BRANCH OFFICE,
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
DIRECT WIRES.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York, and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,
Committee.

United States Cordage Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The Third Installment of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such third installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock,
$2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock, and
$1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before August 30, 1895, at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

Certificates of deposit MUST be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

AUG. 22, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the penalties imposed by the committee Aug. 5, 1895, for deposits of bonds and stocks of the United States Cordage Company are remitted to and including Sept. 5, 1895.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the Manhattan Trust Company who have paid the penalties above referred to will receive the amount of penalty paid by them upon application to the Manhattan Trust Company.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.
JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE.
NEW-HAVEN, Conn., August 1, 1895.

Owners of Convertible Debenture Certificates of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be entitled under the provisions of a certain resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, "Concerning Debenture Certificates of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company," approved May 29th, 1895, to subscribe in the month of September for additional Convertible Debenture Certificates to be issued by said Company October 1st, 1895, in the proportion of one-quarter of the amount of their holdings September 1st, 1895.

The transfer books for registered Certificates will be closed during the month of September and subscription blanks will be mailed to the holders of registered Certificates.

This offer is hereby also made to holders of Coupon Convertible Debenture Certificates whose names and addresses are not registered on the books of said Company.

Subscriptions by the said holders can be made only upon the presentation of their Certificates at this office. For this purpose however, presentation of Coupon No. 3, which will mature April 1, 1896, will be accepted as evidence of ownership of the Certificate itself. When presented, negotiable Warrants will be issued entitling the holders or their assignees to subscribe for the additional Convertible Debenture Certificates at par. Payment will be due and the Certificates will be issued as of the first day of October, 1895.

As a matter of accommodation to the holders of Coupon Convertible Debenture Certificates, transmittal blanks may be obtained and the Certificates, or Coupon No. 3, may be deposited for transmission to the undersigned at the following places, to wit:

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., No. 16 William St., New-York City.
Mr. F. E. Hall, Agent, Grand Central Station, New-York City.
Mr. A. H. Litchfield, Treasurer's Agent, Park Square Station, Boston, Mass.
Mr. B. B. Torrey, Room No. 205 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.
Mr. A. R. Longley, Treasurer's Agent, Union Depot, Providence, R. I.
Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Hartford, Conn.
Chicopee National Bank, Springfield, Mass.

Payments for the new Debenture Certificates will be due October 1, 1895, and may be made prior to that date, but no interest will be allowed on such prepayments. Payments may be made up to, but not later than, October 31st, unless otherwise agreed, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from October 1st will be required on payments delayed after the 10th day of October.

The Debenture Certificates will be dated October 1st, and delivered as soon after that date as practicable, interest accruing from that date.

WM. L. SQUIRE, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF REFUNDING Bonds, Series A, of Reno County, Kansas, Oct. 1, 1895.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Refunding Bonds, Series A, of Reno County, Kansas, dated Oct. 1, 1880, bearing 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, that all such bonds, Series A, as below numbered, will be paid at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Kansas, City of New-York, on Oct. 1, 1895, and that money for such purpose will be deposited on or before that date at such Fiscal Agency, and that interest will cease from and after Oct. 1, 1895, on all said bonds. Numbers of such bonds as follows: 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142.

Chairman Board of County Commissioners.
G. W. COOTER, County Treasurer.
Attest: J. E. EATON, County Clery, Reno County.

5,000 Shares
Oswego & Syracuse R.R. Co.
9% STOCK,
GUARANTEED
IN PERPETUITY BY THE
Delaware, Lack. & West. R. R. Co.
Capital Stock, $1,320,400. Par Value, $50.
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE FEB. AND AUG. 20,
at the office of the
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

The Oswego & Syracuse R. R. extends from Oswego to Syracuse, N. Y., forming the northern terminus of the Del., Lack. & Western R. R System. Leased to the latter Company in 1863 in perpetuity, at a rental equal to 9 per cent. per annum on the capital stock.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE STOCK IN LOTS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS AT A PRICE TO NET 4.40 PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT FREE OF TAXATION, AND WITHOUT HESITATION RECOMMEND THE SAME AS AN INVESTMENT OF THE MOST CONSERVATIVE DESCRIPTION.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New-York;
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Will sell one hundred shares (par $100 each) in lots, in a local company, that will soon double in value and pay large dividends.
Room 20,
45 Broadway.

Dividends.

WEST INDIA IMPROVEMENT CO.
27 PINE ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1895.
The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company due Sept. 3, 1895, will be paid on presentation at this office, except coupons
Nos. 1 to 414 inclusive;
Nos. 420 to 640 inclusive,
which will be paid on the same day at the rate of Four Pounds Sterling for each coupon, on presentation at the office of Messrs. MILDRED, GOYENECHE & CO., No. 8 St. Helen's Place, Bishop's Gate, London, England.
If coupons payable in London are presented at this office they will be paid at the rate of $4.85 per pound sterling.
A. R. FRANK, Treasurer.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1895.
The transfer books of the General Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company, New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Sept. 1, 1895, and will open Sept. 2, 1895, at 10 A. M. T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.
JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

THE NEED OF MONEY IN KINGS

Ex-County Treasurer Adams Denies His Successor's Statements, and Makes Some Suggestions.

Ex-County Treasurer Henry H. Adams of Kings County yesterday made a statement in reply to County Treasurer Taylor's assertions that he left the county with an empty treasury and a large deficit.

"When I went into the County Treasurer's office," said Mr. Adams, "in 1883, I found that my predecessor had left me only $41,000. The first day I was County Treasurer I was compelled to ask the Board of Supervisors for authority to borrow $600,000 to tide the county over till Jan. 1. Similar situations have occurred every year since. For six months of the year the county is utterly penniless. It has no money to carry on the government from Aug. 1 to Jan. 1. All that could be done was to issue certificates of indebtedness.

"The question of the shortage of $89,000 is now in the hands of my counsel and of an expert. I know nothing about it, but it will be straightened out to the satisfaction of the taxpayers. As to the $700,000 certificates of indebtedness, the reason I didn't pay them off was because the holders were willing to carry them along at the pleasure of the County Treasurer. If I had paid them off others would have had to be issued. They are glad to hold them. They get 4 per cent. where otherwise they would get only 2½ per cent.

"I left Mr. Taylor $250,000, which was borrowed on bonds to build the County Court House. He can use that for any purpose. I left him in better shape than I found the office. As to the so-called usage of special funds for general purposes, I don't know what he means.

"It has always been my custom to pay bills when presented and duly audited, for any account whatever, out of such funds as were at the time in the Treasury, regardless of whether they were raised for a special purpose or not, providing we replaced the money in the special funds when the tax moneys flowed in. The present County Treasurer has the same right.

"He should be in no trouble, because the holders of the certificates of indebtedness will be glad to let the loan continue. Joseph C. Hendrix holds for his bank $400,000, the King County Trust Company, $250,000, and the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank $50,000. The office has been conducted properly. There was no neglect of duty or carelessness during my term of office."

Mackay Disappoints San Francisco.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

John W. Mackay, the millionaire, will not erect the two-million-dollar or any other kind of building on his lot at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets, as has been reported. His secretary, Richard Dey, is responsible for the statement.

"He did think of doing so at one time, but has abandoned the idea," said Mr. Dey. "He could not make up his mind as to what sort of a building to put there. It is a big lot, having a frontage of 175 feet on Market Street, 175 feet on Stevenson Street, and 170 feet on Fourth Street. A building such as Mr. Mackay had in mind it was estimated would cost $1,500,000. By the time it was ready for occupancy it would cost $1,750,000. Some day he will undoubtedly improve that corner, but not just now."

AN ENERGETIC BOAT CLUB

History of the Crack Palisade Oarsmen of Yonkers.

WINNERS IN MIDDLE STATES REGATTA

Their Junior Eights Were Carefully Trained and Rowed an Excellent Race—Victories Previously Won.

The Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, whose junior eight-oared crew bore off the honors at the Middle States Regatta and won the medals presented by The New-York Times, was organized Oct. 16, 1866, and for nearly twenty-nine years it has maintained its high position in the aquatic circles of America.

The club showed its activity by joining the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association Jan. 7, 1867, which organization was one of the first of its kind ever formed, and was then the most prominent in the United States. It was composed of the Atalanta, Gulick, Waverly, and Columbia Boat Clubs of New-York City; Mutual Boat Club of Albany, Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, Hudson Boat Club of Jersey City, and Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers. The Vesper Boat Club of Yonkers became a member of the association later on.

Mr. Henry Amelung, President of the Palisade Boat Club, at the beginning of the season of 1867 presented the club with its first two boats, the one being a six-oared shell named P. L. Tucker, and the other a double-scull called Irene. The former was soon

POMONA'S ELECTRIC PLANT

Power Brought from San Antonio Canon, Thirty Miles Away.

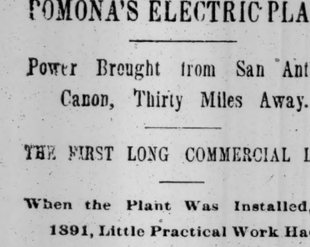
THE FIRST LONG COMMERCIAL LINE

When the Plant Was Installed, in 1891, Little Practical Work Had Been Done in This Direction — Its Success.

POMONA, Cal., Aug. 24.—This town is famous for many things, but for nothing is it better known than for the fact that it receives its supply of electricity for commercial purposes from a plant at San Antonio Cañon, thirty miles away—an electric power transmission ten miles longer than that of Niagara, and in some respects the most remarkable in the world.

Pomona is in so many ways typical of the new order of progress that has set in in Southern California that it deserves a moment's attention in passing. It is the boast of this little valley town of some 6,000 inhabitants that, agriculturally, it is the greatest all-around producer in the world. It is "the home of the orange, the olive, and the vine," and of an extensive array of other semi-tropical fruits, and many northern deciduous fruits as well. Its people maintain that there is a greater diversity of fruits produced commercially in and about Pomona than at any other point in Southern California. Its orchards produce annually about 2,500 tons of apricots, 1,000 tons of peaches, and nearly 1,000 tons each of prunes and grapes, while pears and nectarines are grown to a less extent. The State looks largely to Pomona for its supply of young olive trees of the best varieties.

Besides the fruit interests, the community has, along its southern boundaries, a belt of moist land which, without irrigation, produces as regular crops 10 tons of alfalfa hay, 100 bushels of corn, and from 12 to 20 tons of beets to the acre. It is this comprehensiveness of producing energy that makes Pomona illustrative of the best possibilities of Southern California. To the tourist it is a paradise. Its views of mountain and valley are exquisite. Sitting on its hotel porches in genial sunshine, with the snow-capped mountains towering 10,000



Distributing Station.
Electric Power Plant, San Antonio Canon, Cal.

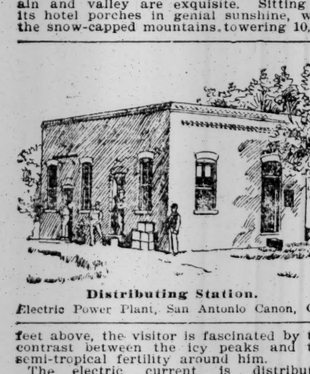
feet above, the visitor is fascinated by the contrast between the icy peaks and the semi-tropical fertility around him.

The electric current is distributed throughout the town from a sub-station of the power company. San Antonio Cañon is one of the most frequented Summer camping grounds in Southern California, and the scenery, combining massive cliffs and desertlike stretches, and groves of maples, sycamore, and oaks, or manzanita, mountain mahogany and pine, through which the bright waters of the restless river flash every now and again along the winding path, is famous even in this picturesque country.

The San Antonio Light and Power Company, the plucky corporation that undertook, single-handed, to demonstrate for the first time in electrical annals that a commercial transmission of electricity over a thirty-mile wire was feasible, was organized in 1891, with a capital stock of $240,000, for the purpose of utilizing the water power of San Antonio Cañon. The promoter of the enterprise was C. G. Baldwin, President of Pomona College. He acquired from the Pomona Land and Water Company the option of the water rights for power purposes. After considering what would be the best way of carrying out his ideas, Mr. Baldwin became convinced that electricity was the only thing for the purpose. What he wanted was something that would afford him light, heat, and power, without the necessity of using fuel, which, in this neighborhood, is very expensive. Having decided on the electrical transmission of the power, Mr. Baldwin intrusted the preparation of the plans to A. W. Decker, the electrical engineer of the company, and A. W. Hurt became Secretary and General Manager.

It must be remembered that those were the early days of long-distance transmission, and comparatively little original work had been done. Virtually, Lauffen was the only transmission that could in any way serve as a model for a practical scheme. The Lauffen-Frankfort circuits were 110 miles long, but the power transmitted was small, and since then the work, which was purely experimental, has been dropped. It was never on a commercial basis, but was carried through by public subscription, the list being headed by the Emperor of Germany himself. The San Antonio Company had a scheme of a very different order to engineer, and was under the serious disadvantage of extreme distance from the manufacturing centres to which it had to look for new and entirely novel apparatus.

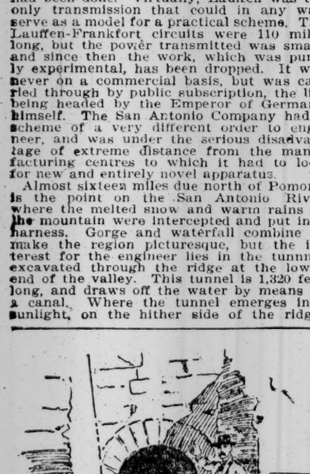
Almost sixteen miles due north of Pomona is the point on the San Antonio River where the melted snow and warm rains of the mountain were intercepted and put into harness. Gorge and waterfall combine to make the region picturesque, but the interest for the engineer lies in the tunnel excavated through the ridge at the lower end of the valley. This tunnel is 1,320 feet long, and draws off the water by means of a canal. Where the tunnel emerges into sunlight, on the hither side of the ridge,



Outlet of Tunnel.
Electric Power Plant, San Antonio Canon, Cal.

it is met by a pipe line, which extends down the mountain slope in full view, for all the world like an elongated and stiffened boa constrictor. This pipe line, plunging downward to the power house, gives a fall of no less than 395 feet in a length of 2,000 feet. The pipe consists of 600 feet of 24-inch and 1,400 feet of 30-inch diameter, and the various sections range in thickness from No. 10 up to No. 6 steel. The capacity represents just about 1,900 horse power, at 300 feet effective head, assuming a wheel efficiency of 85 per cent. Special precautions were taken against rust and kinks, and also to protect the pipe from the great changes in temperature that occur in the mountains between the blazing heat of midday and the cool stillness of the night. Other measures were necessary to protect the pipe from shock by sudden increase of pressure. There is a 24-inch gate valve at the lower end of the pipe, as well as a relief valve, and the water is emptied into a steel receiver, 20 feet long and 42 inches inside diameter. This large receiver avoids loss in head due to eddies in it, and prevents air being drawn into the discharge pipes.

The massive power house is a splendid example of solid construction, equal to any emergency of atmospheric disturbance, or any torrent raging down the valleys, which range upward toward the summit of the mountain. It sits in a hollow scooped out of the hard mountain side, and its foundations are kin with the eternal bedrock beneath them. The walls are of the toughest concrete, six feet at base and two feet at the top. The location was, of course, determined by the purpose of



Outlet of Tunnel.
Electric Power Plant, San Antonio Canon, Cal.

securing the maximum fall in the minimum length, but at an actual difference in level between the mouth of the tunnel and the floor of the power house of 411 feet. The water is discharged upon the double-cup wheels of a well-known Californian type, the stream impinging upon the cups from a series of buckets ranged radially around the circumference of the wheel. In this instance wheels of this form are operating electricity arc used under a head of 395 feet, the installation being that in the Dollar Mine on the Comstock lode.

A description of the waterwheel mechanism in the San Antonio power house will be of interest. The differential governor consists of four pulleys, wheels geared together. Two of them run on the same shaft and driven by pulleys working in opposite directions, the speed of these two wheels being communicated to the wheels placed between them, working loosely on a crosshead. One of the pulleys is driven by an independent motor, running at a constant speed. The other pulley is connected with the waterwheel shaft, either directly or by means of a countershaft. When the waterwheel is running at its proper speed, the revolutions of both governor pulleys are the same, although running in opposite directions, and the crosshead on the shaft is at rest. When any variation in the speed of the waterwheel occurs, either above or below the normal, the change in speed will cause the two wheels on the crosshead to turn the shaft, which communicates the motion by means of a pinion and quadrant to the rock shaft, operating by connecting levers either deflecting nozzles or throttling valves, and thus controlling the flow of water on the wheel. In general practice a small water motor is used to operate the constant-speed pulley; but in the San Antonio plant it is run from the separately driven "exciter" shaft, the "exciter" being coupled direct to an independent ten-inch wheel. The governor is also provided with an adjustable automatic stop, which so limits its action on the deflecting nozzle or valve as to throw it out of gear in case of necessity. The need of such provision against accident is evident, as will readily be understood that if the jet strikes the centre of the bucket squarely and the speed is still slow, the governor will still attempt to raise the nozzle. This will not increase the speed, as the jet is at the point of maximum effort. The nozzle, therefore, strikes a stop to prevent further raising, and, should the governor continue to act, an accident would ensue. This is provided against by the automatic stop.

The station was built to accommodate four 120-kilowatt, 7,200 alternation, 12-pole single-phase alternators, with their full complement of raising transformers and switchboard apparatus, and two exciters. The first installation consisted of one generator, with one 90-ampere, 125-volt, an exciter, capable of exciting the four alternators, and of 126-kilowatt capacity of oil transformers in 21 units of 6 kilowatts, one of those units being kept as a reserve. It may be explained in passing that the kilowatt, or 1,000 watts, is an electrical unit the value of which is about one and a third horse power, 746 watts being the exact equivalent of a horse power. Last year another 120-kilowatt generator, with adequate transformers, was added. Each transformer is contained in a cast iron box provided with vertical outside ribs, which serve to stiffen it, and also to cool the oil with which the box is filled and which entirely covers the transformer. The box is covered by a cast iron lid, which has conducting and radiating ribs both outside and in, the inner ones dipping into the oil at its hottest part and helping to cool it. The oil when heated rises through open spaces around the coils, and spreads out in all directions, guided by the ribs on the lids. It then sinks slowly down between the core and the sides of the box, thus having ample opportunity to become cooled.

Each box is provided at the bottom with a petcock, by which to draw off the lowest layer of oil, should it become too thick for evaporation. It also has an oil gauge to show whether the tops of the coils are completely covered, without having to raise the lid. The boxes are supported upon a substantial timber frame, upon the top of which two iron bands serve incidentally to protect the wood, but chiefly to connect metallically the boxes to each other and to the earth, in order to dissipate the static charge received by the boxes, which is very unpleasant. The core of the transformer is connected to the box by a copper strip fastened around a block of wood upon which the core rests in the box; and, to provide against the danger which would result from accidental connection between the primary and secondary coils, an insulated sheet of copper is placed between the latter and close to the dynamo coil, and is connected to the core by a tongue which is stuck between the plates. The oil here mentioned is employed as an insulator. It has great virtue in confining currents of high potential to their proper paths, a spark finding it extremely difficult to pass through it from adjacent wires. The current is generated in the alternators above spoken of at a potential of 1,000 volts, and being passed through these transformers is at once raised or intensified to the really enormous pressure of 10,000 volts, at which speed it starts out from the power house for its work, nearly thirty miles away.

It is needless to say that great care was taken with the pole line, or running track, for this lightning sprinter. There are, in reality, two transmission lines, one 15¾ miles to Pomona, and the other 28¾ miles to San Bernardino. Each is built of No. 1, B. & S. gauge of copper wire. At first it was intended to use insulators with oil in their curled rims, but the builders of the line fell back on a double-petticoat, flint glass form, which has answered admirably. As a matter of fact, the oil would not last long in the blistering sun of that region. The poles are Santa Cruz redwood, 25 feet long, and set 125 feet apart.

In the substations at Pomona and San Bernardino, to which the current is delivered for local commercial use, the form of transformer is identical with that found at the station. The method of connecting up is also similar, excepting, of course, that the primaries and secondaries are respectively reversed, in order to effect step-down transformation. A potential of 9,500 volts is delivered at Pomona, while at San Bernardino, the present loss in transmission is 10 per cent. The potential maintained on city lines is 1,000 volts.

As might be expected in such an exceptional installation, several interesting and noteworthy experiences have been met with. Among these may be mentioned the violent induction in the Pomona circuit when the San Bernardino circuit alone is operated, the incessant oscillation of the substation voltmeter needles through a considerable arc, while the lamps remain unaffected; the pleasant humming of the current, that has served as a guide to the station attendants; the static charges on the line, due to atmospheric electricity, etc. Observations made on the Pomona line during hot, dry, and cloudless weather, prove the line, for example, to be heavily charged by the mere wind; and the rate in which the line was electrified in this way, was actually governed by the rate at which the wind was blowing. This curious method of obtaining electricity from wind power may have nothing practical in it, but it is one of those side openings or suggestions of which electrical investigation to-day is so full. It is also noted that the substances blown against the wires at such times, dust, etc., give up their charges to it no less than the air. Of recondite electrical phenomena connected with "capacity," "induction," "impedance," "condenser effect," etc., there are not a few occurring incessantly; but they do not hinder the plant from being a thorough success in every respect.

The substations at Pomona and San Bernardino are small brick buildings, one story high, with flat, tin roofs, and numerous windows. The Pomona building contains two rooms connected by a door near the switchboard. The front room is used as the office of the company, and the other as a transformer room. The 10,000-volt circuit enters over the door, and is connected directly to the bank of lowering transformers, no switches or other appliances being used on the high-tension lines either there or at San Bernardino. The switchboard appliances are a regulator, marble fuse-blocks, with double plugs and fuses; a jaw-switch, 150-ampere ammeter, compensating voltmeter, compensator, and converter. The San Bernardino station is longer than that at Pomona, and is not divided by a wall. The transformers are placed in a row along a side wall, and along part of the end wall next the switchboard. The transformers near the switchboard heat the most. This is probably due to the slight drop in wiring between them and the more distant converters.

During the first year of operation a little new oil was put into the converters about every four months to make up for that evaporated, but none of the old oil was drawn off. The switchboard apparatus is like that at Pomona. The two stations are doing a regular and increasing commercial business, and yet the work has already reduced itself to mere routine to such an extent that there are now no substation attendants at all, either at Pomona or at San Bernardino, to deal out the 150 or 200 horse power for local consumption. Each station is fed by its own independent circuit from the power house, where the one engineer is in charge, after the solitary fashion of a lighthouse keeper; and where, by a touch he determines in an instant conditions in places so far away that it would take him six or seven weary hours to reach them in person.

A striking test, bearing on the work at Niagara, was made in May, 1895, when the Pomona line was connected in series with the San Bernardino line, making a continuous circuit of 85 miles over a distance of 62½ miles, and when 100 horse power was sent over en bloc. This was the longest and largest transmission of power electrically since the famous Lauffen-Frankfurt trials, and it is conspicuous as being the only one on a commercial line of any such length. It was entirely successful. It may be pointed out also that this same current carried 30 miles will not only run lights and small stationary motors, but can be manipulated

Power House.
San Antonio Canon, Cal.

so as to operate street railway systems or even steam railway services. Work of this kind is already done in several places, and at this moment there is not a single valid reason for the extra cost of the initial cost of the change, why the New-York Central should not operate electrically every one of its trains within at least 30 miles of Niagara Falls, dispensing once and for all with the grime and smoke of the steam locomotive. Many changes of this nature are certainly imminent when we see examples like those of Pomona and San Bernardino.

How We Went Down Into the Sea in a Ship and What Came of It.

"Over the Summer sea
With light heart gay and free,
Breathing sweet refreshing
Brief joys enjoying
Hark! the waves seem to say,
'Brush all dull care away—
Never let
Ever Advancing.

The Lorelei beguiled me, and I went. There were twelve of us in the party, and there the skipper—shall we count the skipper shall we not? That is a momentous question, for thereon hangs

stood silent, and waved idly in the lazily moving breeze as one by one clambered into the cockpit of the Flor- at the end of the little pier. The golden moon was beginning to struggle mournfully between the broken clouds, scattering and dissipating after its attempt at a small portion of the sky to the southwest. To the southeastward, Clark's Light gleamed softly over the water, while far to the southward, Succonesset shoal hailed its light-ship. The smaller household lights were shining out along the shore, sparkling among the trees those from the more set strewing the higher point, while over on the other side of the bay, glittering points from the newer settlement toward Centreville twinkled. And then others to the northward, Branchport, beyond Point Gammon, and still beyond them the open sea, opening upon the further side the shores of North Africa, and calling by the way at Palos and La Rábida, to greet the port and settlement from which the great adventurer set sail in search of the golden fleece.

Casting off the painter and paying out his mainsheet so that we might get steerage way before the slowly perceptible breeze, Skipper Adams seized his helm and slowly drifted away from shore, assuring us that we should have plenty of wind outside. And so we did, and were just as well satisfied with the rest of the sail with which we had started. The truth to tell, we had nothing more than a long, sailing breeze on a quiet sea. We hauled up into the wind, and then the boat dipped and lifted herself like a well-bred courser as she turned out upon a spirited green turf, and threw up her head and then over her shoulder, and over came a dash of fresh, cool brine.

Ah! how refreshing it was, and how we seemed to skip over the water rising and falling and prancing along with speed, although we did not actually make anything like the headway that was made upon the other leg. And then we boys parted and faded away, and the old face, no longer a "bright crescent, like a silver bow new strung in heaven," but like the buxom outdoor maiden that she is, beamed over us with her pearly light.

And as the boat springs creaks somewhere about the dim, mysterious recesses of memory comes a vague refrain—how did it go?—

"Trocadillo, o'er the billow
O'er the billow, billow, billow

and we remember the days when we were young things—"young and charming like Little Buttercup, and we remember how that the world went very well then, and that life was never to be anything but a voyage over the Summer sea.

Again and again, the cool, salt spray was tossed over the bow, nd comfortably trickled down our necks, and then we came about and threw out our boon, and began to glide along so noiselessly and smoothly that it seemed almost as if we had become motionless, until we saw how rapidly the lights upon the shore were running away from us.

How easy life seems, as we nestle under the shawls, and the boat slightly heeling to the freshening breeze, skims over the surface, the helm just touching the skipper's leg as he holds it by a turn in a piece of rope, swinging gently to and fro, and looking now ahead, and now aloft to keep the bearing of the wind. And the talkers drop into silence and drift away—away on the vast ocean of life upon which each steers by his own chart and compass, or drifts along with the current.

And what happened?
Oh? we came home again.

Underledge, Aug. 20, 1895. W. P.

Silver Vases for Deeds of Heroism.

From The Washington Star.

Hereafter the Government will recognize acts of heroism on the high seas in behalf of citizens of the United States by the award of handsome silver vases instead of gold watches, compasses, &c., as has been the custom in the past. It has frequently happened that these watches, fine though they are, have been bestowed upon mariners possessing chronometers of a much superior quality. The same is true of other navigating apparatus which it has been customary to give in acknowledgment of valuable heroic service to American seamen. The State Department officials, who have charge of this matter, have decided to substitute vases for other articles as an experiment, and, if it proves successful, that style of award will be adopted as the standard. The design most favored is a tall vase, embossed at the base in imitation of dashing waves, with an American eagle surmounting a shield inscribed with the American coat of arms.

A Fire-Born Bug.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

There are some bad bugs and worms in the Southern forests, but there are certainly none that are quite equal in endurance and toughness to the worm that developed himself from the great forest fires of the Northwest. Scarcely had the fires cooled sufficiently for the owners to make inspection of losses when they found that this new worm had got there first, and was already completing the destruction of what the flames had spared. Both standing and cut timber was attacked, and the most vigorous measures have been resorted to and with only partial success. This worm seems to have evolved from the heat, and, so far, the cold and snows of the Winter do not appear to have affected his health or lessened his voracity. He certainly is a new and unpleasant feature in the timber question, and a nut that scientists have not yet cracked.

A Silverite's Slander on His State.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

A North Georgia free-silver newspaper is quoted as saying that "as a result of the gold standard there are in South Georgia sixteen mortgages to one mule." We do not believe there are in any part of Georgia, north or south, sixteen mortgages to one mule; but if there are, it would be safe to assert that the mule is in the hands of a 16 to 1 free silverite, and that he is looking for an opportunity to make the mortgage and mule ratio 17 to 1. The census report shows that there are fewer mortgages in South Georgia than in any other section of the State, and when the time to vote comes it will be shown that South Georgia is comparatively free from the silver craze.

AN OLD COLONIAL HOUSE

Built by Daniel Holcomb Near Tariffville, Conn., 130 Years Ago.

INTERESTING RELICS PRESERVED

A Chippendale Table, a Beautifully Carved Powder Horn, and Pewter Ware Are a Few of the Heirlooms.

Connecticut is a grand State to visit, either for the lover of history, the enthusiastic relic hunter, or the Summer tourist in search of rest, comfort, and unceasing beauty of scenery. The seeker of spinning wheels and old furniture, the eager collector of Indian relics, as well as the all-around antiquarian who grabs anything and everything regardless of size or beauty, so long as the object possesses the merit of age, have found Connecticut a prolific and interesting field.

A few years ago, before the rage for old furniture became so general, it was not a difficult matter to secure many choice relics at a very moderate cost. The simple farmers were only too glad to get rid of their spinning wheels, high-backed chairs, clumsy rockers, and well-worn tables, which probably had been relegated for many years to the attic as abandoned products of a bygone age. But with the increased demand and the ever-lessening supply, the Yankee farmer, who long before the famous days of the wooden nutmegs had a keen eye to business, began to regard the dusty accumulations of his attic with more pride.

Now, so wise have these farmers become, that a considerable amount of tact, coupled with an equal amount of cash, is necessary to effect a change of ownership, while in many cases the old things have been brushed up and placed in the best rooms down stairs, not to be parted with at any price.

But, beyond a few articles, often not particularly attractive or valuable despite their age, in very few of the old farmhouses will be found anything like a choice collection, either of old furniture or other relics of colonial and Revolutionary days. One of these exceptions is found in a pleasant and attractive farmhouse about a dozen miles out from Hartford, and near the little village of Tariffville.

Were it not for a lace-curtain factory in the village, Tariffville would be one of the smallest and quietest of New-England villages. The Farmington River runs through the place, and the surrounding country is as full of interest as it is beautiful. Tariffville is in the township of Simsbury, which is one of the oldest settlements in Connec-

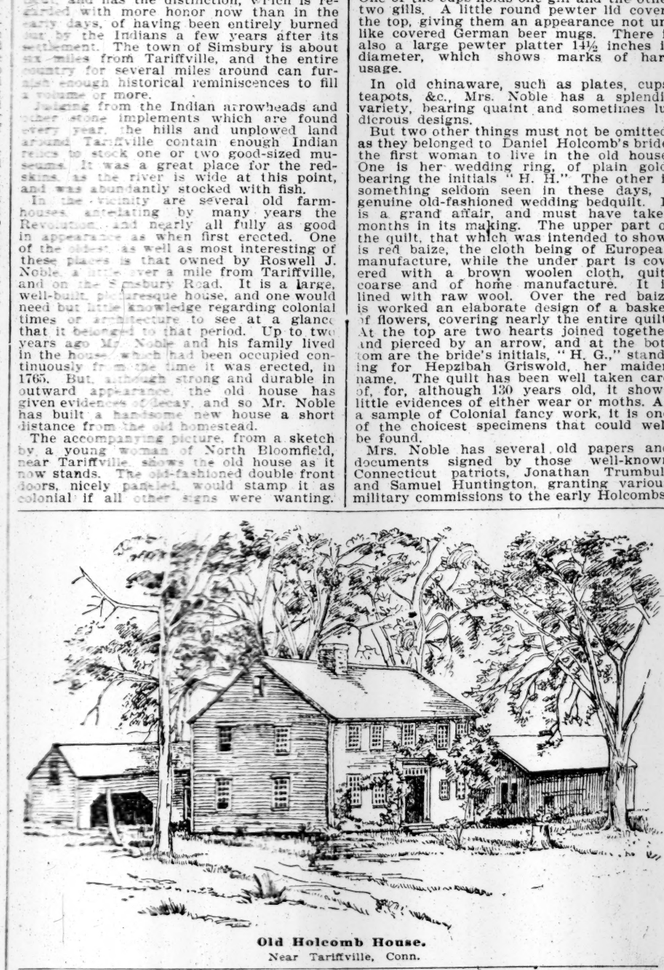
Pewter Mugs and Revolutionary Powder Horn.
In the Old Holcomb House, near Tariffville, Conn.

ticut, and has the distinction, which is regarded with more honor now than in the early days, of having been entirely burned out by the Indians a few years after its settlement. The town of Simsbury is about six miles from Tariffville, and the entire country for several miles around can furnish enough historical reminiscences to fill a volume or more.

Relics from the Indian arrowheads and other stone implements which are found every year, the hills and unplowed land around Tariffville contain enough Indian relics to stock one or two good-sized museums. It was a great place for the redskins, the Indians of this point, and was abundantly stocked with fish.

In the vicinity are several old farmhouses antedating by many years the Revolution, and nearly all fully as good in appearance as when first erected. One of the oldest, as well as most interesting of these places is that owned by Roswell J. Noble, a little over a mile from Tariffville, and on the Granby Road. It is a large, well-built, picturesque house, and one would need but little knowledge regarding colonial times or architecture to see at a glance that it belonged to the past. Some years ago Mr. Noble and his family lived in the house which had been occupied continuously from the time it was erected, in 1765. But, although strong and durable in outward appearance, the old house has given evidences of decay, and so Mr. Noble has built a handsome new house a short distance from the old homestead.

The accompanying picture, from a sketch by a young woman of North Bloomfield, near Tariffville, shows the old house as it now stands. The old-fashioned double front doors, nicely panelled, would stamp it as colonial if all other signs were wanting.



Old Holcomb House.
Near Tariffville, Conn.

The old latches are still on the doors, while the timbers all through the house are nailed together with thick hand-made nails.

On entering the front door the first thing one sees is the narrow stairway, which turns in two square corners in ascending to the upper floor. Here the evidences of age are unmistakable, for the heavy wall has fallen away from its supports, and, bulging out several inches, renders the centre of the stairway so narrow that a person of more than ordinary size would find some difficulty in getting to the top.

Capacious fireplaces are in all the rooms. Indeed, judging from the size of the chimneys, the house was built with the special idea that enormous fires were to crackle within its large open hearths. What a parody on these old-fashioned fireplaces are the ordinary arrangements for open fires seen in city houses.

Another interesting fact in connection with the house is that it was used as a tavern during the Revolutionary period, if indeed it was not built purposely for such. This would seem to be the case, as it has the side door, the unmistakable sign of an old-time tavern. A close observer will notice, whenever he comes across an old tavern, that in the majority of cases, there is a side door. This was the barroom entrance.

The general appearance of the barroom has been unchanged. Firmly built in one corner is a buffet or cupboard, well supplied with shelves for the safekeeping, doubtless, of various kinds of liquid refreshment for thirsty and weary travelers.

In the parlor the wall over the mantelpiece has been handsomely paneled, and there are many other evidences that the house was built with an eye to elegance as well as comfort.

To get an idea of how chimneys were built in colonial times one must go into the cellar. There will be seen what appears to be a huge square pile of stones roughly placed one above the other. This is simply the foundation of the chimney, which here is fourteen feet square. The chimney runs through the middle of the house, and in the attic another square of stones will be seen, tapering gradually toward the roof, through which it disappears. The ceilings in the rooms are so low that one can touch them easily without standing on tiptoe.

The builder and first owner of the house was Daniel Holcomb, who was born in 1744. He built the house when he was twenty-one years old. Ever since that time the place has remained not only in the Holcomb family, but in the Holcomb name, with the exception of the present generation. Mrs. Noble, however, was a Holcomb, and is a direct descendant of the builder, Daniel Holcomb, who was her grandfather. The Holcomb family is one of the oldest in New-England. Many of its members did active service in the Revolution, and have held responsible positions in Connecticut.

The old Holcomb house and tavern could tell many interesting stories of bygone days if its timbers could speak; but its days of usefulness are about over. So it now stands solitary, eloquent almost, in its age, like a grand old man who, in his younger days, has done kindly and valuable service to those about him, but now, when his years of activity have passed, is regarded by his neighbors with the greatest respect and veneration, coupled, however, with a twinge of sadness that he must soon pass from their midst.

If the old house is interesting for itself, the new house is equally interesting for what is within it. Thither have been taken many of the old things which remained in the former Holcomb house from the time it was built. In fact, the new house might be called a veritable museum of a small but very choice collection of Colonial and Revolutionary relics. And one of the most interesting features about them is that they all were owned and used by former members of the family, and their history can be traced back almost to the exact year when they were brought to the place. Mrs. Noble and her daughter, Miss Julia H. Noble, are particularly proud of their family heirlooms, as well they might be, for many a museum and many a wealthy collector would be only too glad to be their possessors.

Daniel Holcomb, after finishing the house, brought there his bride. She was Hepzibah Griswold of Poquonock, a near-by village, which in its name perpetuates a small and almost forgotten Indian tribe. The young wife was well supplied with the good things of this world. If she could enter Mrs. Noble's parlor or dining room now she would surely recognize several things which were her wedding gifts. Among them is a beautiful Chippendale table, handsomely inlaid with bits of colored wood. It is a perfect gem, beautiful and delicate enough to grace any parlor. For many years this table lay forgotten in the attic of the old house. Moreover, some one years ago covered it with a thick coat of red paint, completely obliterating its former beauty and the inlaid designs. But there came a time when the owner began to realize that the old things in the attic ought to remain there no longer, so a general overhauling took place. When the paint had been successfully scraped from the round table there was general surprise, for no one had suspected anything more than a plain, ordinary brown table. It will be taken better care of hereafter, and will never be desecrated by paint again. There are also several other fine pieces of furniture, including a high-back chair over 150 years old, which belonged to Daniel Holcomb's mother.

There is a very potent reminder of Revolutionary days in a large powder horn, exquisitely carved, showing the City of Boston, Charlestown, and the Charlestown River, Cambridge, Roxbury, Dorchester, and other places in the vicinity. The various forts in these places are carved with great accuracy and skill, and the Revolutionary soldier proved that he was an artist of no mean ability. At one end of the powder horn is carved the former owner's name, "Elisha Hopkins of ye 22d Regt."

Groups of soldiers, horses, churches, and other prominent buildings are sharply outlined, and it is doubtful if there is a handsomer Revolutionary powder horn in the country. The horn contains in outline an exact map of the military fortifications around Boston while that city was besieged by the American forces in 1775 and early in 1776. There may be a record somewhere as to the ultimate fate of Elisha Hopkins, but the present owners of this valuable historical souvenir are in ignorance of it. The horn was given by Elisha to Gurdon Wadsworth, who was the second husband of Noble's great grandmother.

Another Revolutionary relic is a spear, or what was more probably an ornamental staff for a flag or regimental colors.

In the line of pewterware, Mrs. Noble has two of the prettiest little cups that a lover of old things would care to see. They are what evidently were used in the old London days as measures for doling out West India rum and other popular Colonial drinks when they were sold by the gill. One of the cups holds one gill and the other two gills. A little round pewter lid covers the top, giving them an appearance not unlike covered German beer mugs. There is also a large pewter platter 14½ inches in diameter, which shows marks of hard usage.

In old chinaware, such as plates, cups, teapots, &c., Mrs. Noble has a splendid variety, being quaint and sometimes ludicrous designs.

But two other things must not be omitted, as they belonged to Daniel Holcomb's bride, the first woman to live in the old house. One is her wedding ring, of plain gold, bearing the initials "H. H." The other is something seldom seen in these days, a genuine old-fashioned wedding bedquilt. It is a grand affair, and must have taken months in its making. The upper part of the quilt, that which was intended to show, is red baize, the cloth being of European manufacture, while the under part is covered with a brown woolen cloth, quite coarse and of home manufacture. It is lined with raw wool. Over the red baize is worked an elaborate design of a basket of flowers, covering nearly the entire quilt. At the top are two hearts joined together and pierced by an arrow, and at the bottom are the bride's initials, "H. G.," standing for Hepzibah Griswold, her maiden name. The quilt has been well taken care of, for, although 132 years old, it shows little evidences of either wear or tear. As a sample of Colonial fancy work, it is one of the choicest specimens that could well be found.

Mrs. Noble has several old papers and documents signed by those well-known Connecticut patriots, Jonathan Trumbull and Samuel Huntington, granting various military commissions to the early Holcombs.

The Last of Triplets Dies.

From The Buffalo Commercial, Aug. 20.

Albert Grover Daniel Beck, the last of the Beck triplets, died yesterday, aged three months and four days. "The cause of death was inanition," said Register Gram of the Health Department this morning. "The child held out longer than did the other two, but it had not sufficient vitality to pull through. The other two lived about six weeks, dying within a day of each other, and were buried the same day."

The triplets were born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beck of 985 Niagara Street May 15. They consisted of two girls and a boy, and all three seemed at the time of birth to be healthy. Mr. and Mrs. Beck, who have been married five years, have four living children.

"It is seldom that triplets live very long," said Dr. Gram. "They have insufficient nourishment and comparatively little vitality, as a rule. I was at Port Colborne a day or two ago, however, and was told of triplets that had been born there who were healthy, vigorous babies, with every appearance of enjoying a long life."

One State paper is the official appointment of Daniel Holcomb as Ensign of the Second Company, Eighteenth Regiment of Connecticut. Later, in 1788, he was made Captain of the same regiment.

There is a valuable newspaper, too, The Ulster County Gazette, printed in Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1800, giving notice of the death of George Washington.

On Mrs. Noble's mantelpiece stands a funny little leather shoe, which looks as though it might have been made for a large doll of the modern period. It is, however, a home-made shoe of over 100 years ago, and was worn by one of the early baby Holcombs. From the heel to the toe it is 4¼ inches in length.

The lover of genuine American relics whose history is accurately known will find the Noble house a wonderfully interesting place to visit, while the inmates are as agreeable as their curios are entertaining.

There are several very fine collections of Indian relics in the vicinity. In fact, not a year passes but many of these interesting treasures are picked up by the farmers and others while working in the fields.

A "HORSELESS" CARRIAGE

The Motive Power Is Supplied by a Compact Gasoline Engine.

CAN TRAVEL TWENTY MILES AN HOUR

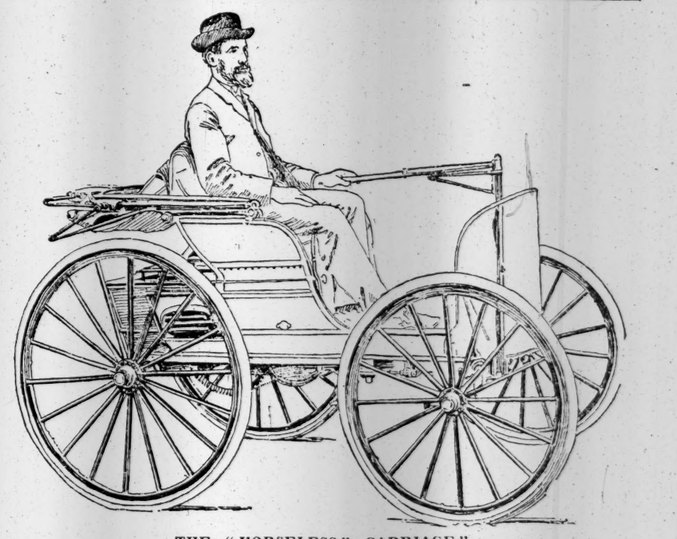
Changes in Speed and Direction Are Easily Made by an Ingenious Arrangement of Levers and Cams.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—A horseless carriage—called so because it has power of locomotion independent of horse or any other beast—is to be seen almost any day in Springfield's streets. That is the practicable and serviceable is shown by the fact that it has made long trips from one city to another. It is the invention of C. E. and J. F. Duryea.

In appearance the vehicle is merely a rather heavy sidebar buggy, with a top and a rounded dashboard, moving automatically along the street at a good rate of speed, the only evidence given of the presence of machinery is the geared wheel and chain, which project somewhat below the body between the rear wheels, and the slight noise made by the movement of the gasoline engine which furnishes power.

While practically only a working model and subject to all the shortcomings of a first machine, the vehicle has operated satisfactorily ever since it has been on the road, never once having failed to complete the trip on which it started, though subjected to hard trials. Recently it made a run of 100 miles in one day.

The carriage is guided and controlled by a single lever running back from the dashboard to the seat, and can be given a velocity varying from three to twenty miles an hour. It is backed, stopped, and turned by simple movements of the lever, the vertical movements controlling the speed, while the horizontal ones do the guiding.



THE "HORSELESS" CARRIAGE."
Capable of Making Twenty Miles an Hour by Means of a Four Horse Power Gasoline Engine, and of Running Ten Hours with One Supply of Fuel.

The weight of this carriage, about 800 pounds, is probably less than half that of successful foreign carriages of the same type. The entire machinery required for driving the carriage occupies a space about 3 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot deep, and weighs about 300 pounds, divided about equally between the engines, flywheel, and gearing, all of which is stored beneath the seat and in the covered wagon box behind it.

A tank holding five gallons of gasoline, placed beneath the seat, furnishes the fuel.

The engines, of which there are two, entirely distinct from each other, are of the Otto type, the igniting spark being furnished by electricity. Particular stress is laid by the inventors on the "mixer," where the air and gasoline combine, it being claimed that a mixture less liable to explode is obtained than in any other form of engine, while the combustion is better and the engines themselves much lighter than ordinary. The fact also that there are two separate engines makes it possible to use one in case of an accident to the other.

It is on the simplicity of the steering gear and the arrangements for the general management of the machinery, however, that the inventors lay the greatest stress. In the foreign carriages a brake is generally used for steering purposes, while there are separate switches for each change of speed which is to be made. This change of speed is accomplished by throwing in various sets of gears, those employed in this carriage giving a speed of three, six, and twelve miles an hour, and a reverse speed of three miles. In the Duryea vehicle the change of gears, by an ingenious arrangement of cams and levers, is effected by a vertical movement of the lever without an instant's loss of time. A strong brake also adds to the control of the machine.

The particular difficulty of management with a lever comes in the constant possibility that one of the wheels will hit a stone and turn aside the movement of the carriage. In an ordinary carriage, where the wheels turn on a point half way between themselves, it would be impossible to steer with a lever, or almost any other device, because the distance of the wheel from the steering head adds just so much leverage to the force of the impact of a stone on the wheel, which in that case would be considerable. For this reason it has been arranged on nearly all motor carriages to have a steering head for each wheel as near the wheel as possible, some arranging it as near as possible on the axletree, while others have had recourse to the principle of bicycle forks.

In the Duryea machine the heads are placed as close as possible to the wheels, and at the same time are so angled that their line strikes the plane of the wheel at just the point a stone would naturally be encountered. This practically does away with the leverage, which tends to turn the wheel, by bringing the force along the line of the head.

The arrangement by which this is accomplished is very ingenious. The axletrees, which are fixed to the body of the wagon, divide at the ends into vertical forks. Into these are fitted pieces resembling ordinary carriage hubs in shape, which hold the axles. Through these pieces run the bolts of the head in the direction of the contact of the wheel with the ground. Co-ordination of movement in these separately swung wheels is secured by a connecting rod of iron extending back of the axletrees and joined at the centre of the wagon with the steering device.

The engines in use on the present single-seated carriage are of four-horse power, it being calculated that six-horse power will be needed for a two-seated, and eight for a three-seated vehicle. The ordinary maximum of speed of twelve miles can be increased, when the road allows, to nearly twenty by pressing a button below the seat, which takes off the governor from the machine.

Indeed, the run to Hartford the other day, in all a distance of twenty-eight miles, was made in two hours and five minutes, the engine being operated all the time at its highest speed.

It is cheaper to run a mile at a high rate of speed than at a low, paradoxical as it may seem. At a rate of fifteen miles an hour the cost, allowing 10 cents a gallon for gasoline, is about a third of a cent a mile, while at six miles an hour the cost is about half a cent. The average allowance for consumption of gasoline is about half a gallon an hour, the five-gallon tank thus giving a supply for a ten hours' run.

Such are the principal features of the present machine. There are, however, several improvements, which will be made for the two machines that are to be constructed for use in the motor vehicle race. The most important will be a considerable decrease in weight, amounting to nearly a third, and divided between the carriage itself and the machinery. Of the 300 pounds of the latter, nearly half will be cut off, principally by a reduction in the number of gear wheels, the cog wheels in the present form being replaced by friction gearing. This will not only allow the lightening of the wagon, but will do away with the small amount of noise now due to the action of the cogs.

The carriages will be equipped with pneumatic tires, as is the present one, and will be fitted with ball bearings throughout. The inventors, who are practical bicycle makers, do not think it possible to use a steel-spoked bicycle wheel on such a vehicle, because, although such a wheel is very strong along its own plane, it offers no great resistance to side strains, and would be crushed down at the first street corner being turned.

The Messrs. Duryea are confident of getting their machine taken up by capitalists in a short time, and expect in a few days or weeks to consummate a deal by which it will be put on the market in a short time. They think that many machines of the kind will be made in the country before long.

WHITEFISH CAUGHT ON HOOKS

How These Pretty Little Denizens of the Lakes Should Be Captured.

It is popularly believed that the beautiful fork-tailed whitefish of the great lakes cannot be caught on hook and line. They have been tried with all manner of bait in vain, say the informers, and in every sort of weather and at all seasons. This notion is apparently supported by the fact that nearly all our whitefish bought in the markets are taken in pounds or seines. And it is so far true that it is doubtful whether the markets could ever be supplied by hook-and-line angling, although all the net fishers should try it. But whitefish do bite at certain bait under favorable conditions, and bite fast and hard, and give the fishermen lots of fun. When a hungry shoal of them happens along, and your bait takes their epicurean eyes, there is as much pleasure in capturing them as there is afterward in eating them, which is the highest sort of praise. The boys and girls, children of the lake fishermen, all know when and how to go out for whitefish, and they bring in long strings of big fat ones after an hour or two of angling. But a novice might sit and fish day after day in the same place, and never get so much as a nibble. It is all a knack.

Strange baits they are which attract this eccentric fish. On Lake Otsego, where this same species is called bass, they catch large numbers with tiny bits of raw beef for bait. Tradition has it that the Indians who haunted the Glimmerglass in the days described in Cooper's "Deerslayer" used to catch the whitefish on bits of flesh cut from the beaver's tail. This was too laborious a process to be in common use for the line of deer sinew, and the hook of bone was too tedious to construct. Usually, they secured their bre

STILL THE WHEELWOMAN

A Talk for the Daily Increasing Army of Beginners.

GOLDEN RULES FOR FIRST LESSONS

How One Woman Evolved the Mastery of the Bicycle—Some Points Which Instructors Do Not Teach.

Women learning to ride wheels have been much in print; too often, however, blunt fact is made subservient to a picturesque story. The following essays to be a plain recital of actual experience, and as such may be helpful to some woman taking up bicycling for the first time.

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The experience of each one differs with her temperament. This beginner has a cautious nature, and, moreover, is not in the first flush of youth. Probably to these two circumstances were due the "going to her own execution" feeling that she experienced before each lesson. Any reasonable excuse for staying away would have been seized upon. But she had determined to learn, her wheel was bought, and learn she would. So she never told her qualms, but went to her lessons doggedly.

Whenever now she sees a beginner with an agonized or apologetic expression, holding herself rigidly upright regardless of the inclination of the wheel, it brings back her own sensations on that first lesson. Now she knows that there was no need of fear. If an instructor is so careless that he allows his pupil to fall, she can save herself by holding fast to the handle bars and dropping her foot to the door. This is something every one should learn at the first lesson. What she does learn, however, differs with the instructor and the pupil.

Instead of this, the first bit of knowledge our beginner acquired was that "all well-bred ducks turn their toes in." Sundry bruises on her ankles taught her this. Next she learned that the average instructor does not know how to instruct. "When you feel yourself falling," her teacher said to her, "turn your wheel the way you are going, lean to that side, and press the pedal on the other side." The first time she tried to follow these directions she promptly came to the floor. She had forgotten which pedal to press, and consequently pressed neither. The direction was confusing, and should have been simply, "keep pedalling;" for, as she learned afterward, the wheel cannot fall as long as it is moving. The instructor's second mistake was in not telling her why she fell, and insisting on the necessity of constant pedalling.

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After this most important point is impressed upon the memory, the learner should train herself to think of the balance. Our beginner thought of the front wheel, and glued her eyes upon it until she found herself falling, when she immediately lost her head and the pedals, with disastrous result. When she learned to think of her balance, she found that she inclined her body instinctively, and that her mind was ready to act instantly at need.

At her first lesson, then, the beginner should learn three things: To keep the pedals going; how to restore the balance, and to think of it, and to save herself a fall by using her foot promptly, while retaining her hold upon the handle bars.

When our beginner had finished her first lesson she thought she might in time learn to ride; at the end of the second she was sure she never should, for, as she had been left in ignorance of the mistakes of the first lesson, the second had not advanced her a step. She had, however, learned how to fee the instructor.

At her third lesson, in spite of the instructor, she began to master the balance, but had not learned the necessity of keeping the pedals going. Indeed, this continued to be her difficulty until she changed instructors. She found at last that she must have another teacher if she wished to learn anything. In the one she chose under the advice of the habitues of the place, and thereafter had no other. In four previous lessons she had not learned the most important things, and had found her nervousness steadily increasing with each lesson; she had suffered one really bad fall, and was altogether discouraged. Let other beginners remember her experience, and make a change at once if they find their instructors incompetent or careless and inattentive. She is fortunate who can be taught by a careful male relative or friend, and expense altogether with the hired teacher. No excuse should be accepted from an instructor for letting his pupil fall. His place is beside her, and his business to save her. Of course, when one goes on the road with her attendant on his wheel some falls may be unavoidable. It is then that she must save herself with her foot. No woman can risk many falls; they may jar her very seriously.

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When our beginner could balance and steer moderately well without losing the pedals and her head the instant the instructor's hand left the machine, she took a mounting and dismounting lesson. This always comes last, illogical as it may seem, for one must be able to control her wheel perfectly the moment she is on it.

Dismounting is the easier, and is taught first. Ride slowly, rise on the left pedal, and when it is lowest rise in the saddle, resting the weight on the left foot. This stops the machine, and the right foot must then be thrown over the loop, and both dropped instantly to the ground. One who can bring the right foot to the ground before removing the left—a more graceful dismount.

In mounting, the most important thing to fix the mind upon is to keep the right pedal moving without a pause. One must not yield to the impulse to stop, and rest a moment after reaching the saddle. The wheel is turned so that the right pedal is opposite the opening of the loop, yet as high as possible. Then the rider, standing on the left side, puts her right foot on the right pedal, draws her skirt over, places her body in front of the saddle, and, grasping the handle bars, raises herself to the saddle, at the same time pushing hard on the right pedal. In a moment she catches the other pedal and rides away. Our beginner found that it helped her to say to herself, "Keep the pedal going!" The instructor can help at the first attempts by giving a little push at the moment of mounting. Many women who ride very well are seen on the road, being mounted by their escorts. It is quite worth while to spend a half hour alone some morning in mastering the art, for no woman who cannot mount can never ride alone.

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As soon as mounting and dismounting were mastered, our beginner made up her mind to take a road lesson. She had learned one valuable accomplishment in the academy, i. e., to turn; but she needed to learn to overcome the greater resistance of any pavement, even asphalt, which she could do only on the road. She must learn also to keep her head among teams. "Don't get rattled!" should be the motto of the bicyclist. Six o'clock in the morning she chose for the first essay. There would then be fewer teams and fewer persons to witness her struggles. After a cup of hot bouillon made from a capsule, and a cracker, to fortify her for an hour of practice before breakfast, she sallied forth with her instructor to the nearest asphalt pavement. Mounting on the road she found very difficult at first, so her teacher had her take advantage of a slight down grade in the road, and showed her the curbstone mount. In the latter, one can seat herself and arrange her skirt while the left foot is still on the curbstone, and give the starting push with that. Afterward, however, she made little use of it, as she preferred to master the usual mount.

This first road lesson left our beginner utterly exhausted, besides covering her with black and blue marks. In her dreams that night she careened wildly through the streets like a ship without a rudder—embracing lampposts with fervor—being dragged from under icecarts and run down by trolley cars, while through it all floated the voice of the instructor: "Work your feet! Work your feet!" She found very soon, however, that this exhaustion was chiefly nervous, and it passed away at about the third outdoor trial.

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During her lessons in the academy our beginner learned many other things besides riding. For one thing she saw how the wheel breaks down conventionalities, for every one talked to every one else, offering advice and help in the kindliest way. Then she heard the experience of others in the matter of dress. Her own economical conclusion was that for the present she would use what she could improvise from materials at hand, until she found by experience in riding and observation just what suited her best.

Every one knows the different styles of dress used in wheeling, but it is hard to choose for one's self until after riding for a time. After taking careful note of the grace and convenience of the varieties of dress that she saw, our beginner began to plan her suit. She decided against bloomers or knickerbockers for herself. The former she thought always ugly, and the latter pretty only on a young and plump girl. One kind of divided skirt, invented by a Brooklyn tailor, which has a front breadth buttoned on, she liked on a stout woman she saw wearing it, as it fits smoothly about the hips, hangs straight down at the back, and so does not define the form at all. But it must be fitted perfectly by an expert tailor to look well.

Having decided on a skirt for herself, the question of cut and length came up. She planned to have it come a little below her shoe tops, as her observation taught her that that would be short enough to be practical and would be less likely to blow up. From fitting closely about the hips, it should flare to about three yards around. Then she noted that a moderately heavy skirt kept its place better, so she determined to line hers with something the same color, and smooth, to slip over the knickerbockers underneath. It should be opened on the left side of the front with large buttons and buttonholes, while on the corresponding right side, under a strap with buttons, she planned that luxury, a pocket. To lessen the possibility of "coming apart," she meant to have a belt of the material stitched to the skirt and hooked to the skirt waist, instead of a separate belt. As to the waist, it should reach the saddle, she decided, whatever pattern she chose. The suit as a whole should be trim and inconspicuous—the proper characteristics, she thought, of a bicycling dress.

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Our beginner knew that there is much controversy as to the healthfulness of wheeling for women. She had been told of one doctor, a specialist in women's diseases, who was reported to have told his patients to wheel if they wished to, as it was good for his business. But, as he probably never saw a healthy woman, she thought his opinion worth little. If women suffered through riding, she believed it was from overdoing it. So she determined to trust to her own common sense. She soon found that she must very gradually work up to a ride of any length. One of her earliest rides, five miles long, she found too long for that time. When, after a good night's rest, she was still weary, she knew she had done too much. She was not discouraged, however, for she had before her the example of a friend who, though she could ride scarcely a mile and a half a year ago, had recently returned from a two weeks' trip, averaging twenty-five miles a day.

In order to become complete mistress of her wheel, our beginner cleaned it herself, pumped up the tires, oiled it, and did everything necessary. Twice her tires went down flat after she had pumped them up, before she learned to screw the valve tight enough. She found her wrist a little weak when she tried to unscrew nuts, but her brother showed her how to start an obstinate one by tapping the handle of the wrench with some other tool, instead of trying to turn it.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

We go our ways in life too much alone,
We hold ourselves too far from all our kind;
Too often we are dead to sigh and moan,
Too often to the weak and helpless blind;
Too often where distress and want abide
We turn and pass upon the other side.

The other side is trodden smooth and worn
By footsteps passing idly all the day:
Where lie the bruised ones that faint and mourn
Is seldom more than an untrodden way.
Our selfish hearts are for our feet the guide—
They lead us by upon the other side.

It should be ours the oil and wine to pour
Into the bleeding wounds of stricken ones;
To take the smitten and the sick and sore
And bear them where a stream of blessing runs.
Instead we look about—the way is wide—
And so we pass upon the other side.

O friends and brothers, gliding down the years,
Humanity is calling each and all
In tender accents, born of grief and tears!
I pray you, listen to the thrilling call!
You cannot, in your cold and selfish pride,
Pass guiltlessly upon the other side.
—Buffalo News.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

A woman who is an expert in sanitary matters, and who has spent much time in studying the public school system here and elsewhere, has this to say: "One of the crying needs in every public school in New-York City, no less than everywhere else, for, so far as can be learned, the filling of the want is an unknown quantity in every public school of the country, is the creation of the office of playroom and yard matron or janitor. This should be filled by a woman of intelligence in the matters she will coatrol, and her duties should be to look after the children while at play and in their use of the closets.

"Mrs. Yardley of Orange has worked hard with others to introduce this innovation in the schools of Orange, and after much talking and more persuading her efforts are about to be rewarded. She is not alone in her opinion of the terrible risks run by children of varying degrees of cleanliness allowed to intermingle and share utensils and conveniences. Any one who has visited the yard of a big school and seen the children 'let loose' at recess, and noted their conduct at drinking fauncts and other places, cannot fail to be impressed with the great responsibility taken by permitting them so to intermingle without proper authority to direct their actions.

"Every mother knows that serious accidents are liable to happen to little children, how entirely unfitted they are to care for themselves in a proper manner, and how easily sickness may come through these sources.

"The woman who should thus look after the scholars at recess and be on hand in cases of illness should be selected with great care. It is an office needing tact, skill, patience, and an ability and willingness to mother small children, for it is they who need the most attention. The trained nursery maid would be efficient in the place, if her knowledge could be made somewhat broader than that she receives in the nursery training school. A knowledge of nursery quite as well as sanitary and medical information, is essential.

"The woman Inspectors who have recently been appointed in New-York have an opportunity to make a record for themselves by working to right this great wrong."

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An esteemed correspondent sends two receipts, which have the combined advantage of novelty and of having stood the test of frequent trial in the family of the compiler.

Stewed Eggplant.—Peel, cut in pieces, and brown in about a tablespoonful of good drippings. Season well with salt and pepper. Stir at times, so that it does not burn. Cover tightly, and let it stew from one and a half to two hours, according to fire and size of vegetable. When done, the eggplant is quite soft, and looks like a hash.

Green Pepper Salad, (a popular dish among the old French Creoles in New-Orleans.)—Have very fresh green peppers; roast on hot coals, turning constantly. Do not allow them to burn. When roasted put under cold-water faucet; the outer skin should come off very easily. Shred the roasted parts, being careful to reject the core and seeds. Season with salt, salad oil, and a little vinegar. Serve in a small dish, as a pickle. It is a delicious relish with meats and fish, hot and cold.

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The Executive Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs requests all clubs, in making out their calendars for the club year, to state in a conspicuous part of the cover whether the club belongs to the General or State Federation. If the club belongs to both, it should also be stated.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the grave fear which was entertained at one time that the National body would be weakened by the formation of the State bodies has not been justified. On the contrary, the State societies have proved a distinct impetus to the first and larger organization.

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The millinery competition for men has been a feature at some of the Summer bazaars and fairs. A fee of 10 cents to look on makes the spectators paying ones, and the willing souls who sacrifice themselves to please the public are impressed from husbands, brothers, and cousins, who, in addition to thus posing, pay an entrance fee to compete. To each man is given a needle, thimble, spool of black and of white cotton, an untrimmed straw hat, a few artificial flowers, and some lengths of ribbon. The time is half an hour, and the hats are collected in whatever condition they may be in at the end of that time, and the judging takes place. The committee for this should be small and composed of both men and women. The names of the successful ones are read out, and their work exhibited. They are also presented with a prize, usually something in touch with their newly developed skill in needlework, as a housewife, pair of scissors, or what may be preferred.

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Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, Mrs. Cora Stuart Wheeler, Mrs. Sallie Joy White, Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods, and Mrs. Alice Whittaker are some of the speakers announced to take part in the Woman's Congress at the Atlanta Exposition in November. These ladies represent the New-England Woman's Press Association.

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Paris, physicians denounce the present saddle in use on ladies' bicycles in unmeasured terms, claiming that with this defect remedied there would be left nothing to criticise or condemn in the exercise. The saddle is far too narrow at the back, throwing the weight forward most unhygienically. It is absurd, say these critics, that manufacturers do not bend their energies to the remedying of this great handicap, instead of trying merely to take off weight and add speed to the machines.

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The maid's cap has got into the English courts. A servant sued her employer for wages, after dismissal because she would not wear caps. The learned Q. C. admitted that the subject was a very delicate one, and seemed to be ever a cause of complaint between mistresses and maids. It was finally decided that the refusal to wear caps per se was not sufficient ground to discharge a servant out of time. The particular case in question took on some other phases, but this part of the decision implies by inference that the cap has ceased to be the sine qua non of the English maid which it is regarded on this side of the water.

It is certain, as many housekeepers will testify, that the English maid, supposably admirably trained and accustomed to service, gives more trouble on American soil than servants of other nationalities. She exaggerates the freedom of America, and takes not only liberty but license without restraint. Such of them as serve in the houses of our very rich countrymen are not open to this criticism; they are clever enough to show a deference to the wealth about them, if they do not feel it, but those English maids that drift into the average American household are, for the most part, intolerable in speech and manner.

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A prominent physician, a man, wondered recently that more women do not undertake his profession. Chemistry, he says, is especially a woman's occupation. There is little or no manual labor, and what there is can usually be done by an assistant of scant knowledge. On the other hand, the pursuit of the science in a practical way calls for the keen eye, delicate perceptive faculties, and fine manipulation we are accustomed to accord to women. Much, for example, is determined by shades of color, different phases of the work's progress being thus indicated. Women are proverbially skilled in color reading and in the detection of slight degrees of hue-differentiation.

The work is profitable, and the field comparatively bare of woman tillers. Moreover, it does not seem to call for an especial leaning toward or talent for it—at least in any marked degree. One of the first women to invade the laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania was a Philadelphia girl, who, finding occupation needful a year or two after leaving school, had the suggestion made to her in a casual way to take up chemistry. With no more knowledge of the science than that obtained in the average educational course, and with no consciousness of special adaptation for the work, she began its mastery. A preparatory course made her ready to go higher, and with one young woman companion pursuing the same study, she knocked at the conservative portals of the university. There was a demur, but quiet persistence finally won, and to the zeal and discretion of these two pioneers is undoubtedly due the fact that today a large class of women is at work among the crucibles and retorts of the fine old institution in West Philadelphia.

The persevering first one has held for some time the position of assayer in one of the largest watch factories in the country, and so valuable are her services that while she is away, as at present, on a brief but much-needed vacation, her work can be done by no one in the great establishment, but accumulates daily against her return.

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Flowers for funeral offerings are oftenest now sent loose in a box, set pieces being justly regarded as stiff and painfully suggestive. Wreaths are still used, but they have become so full as to have lost the hollow of the centre, and are, instead, a round mat of flowers. Something different in flower designs for these sad occasions is the oval wreath, of which one side is made solidly of ferns and leaves, and the other half as solidly a mass of flowers.

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Housekeepers often notice that in damp weather in the Summer the coffee becomes tasteless and insipid. Many do not connect the facts, but they are cause and effect. In closets and on store shelves the kernel will become tough and doughy, just as crackers are affected. An old housekeeper says that the flavor is restored by keeping the breakfast coffee over night in the warming oven and the dinner coffee through the day in the same place. Put the amount needed in a bowl, cover closely, and let the slow heat of the upper oven draw out the oil.

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The Empress of Russia has made selections of English hand-printed chintzes for curtains and furniture coverings in one of the imperial palaces of St. Petersburg. The order amounts to several miles of material and is probably the largest chintz order ever given for one residence. The patterns selected consist of natural flowers on white grounds, one being a trellis of roses, another wreaths of pink and white May blossoms, and another a design of cornflowers, all in natural colors.

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Don't pack the trunks too closely for the home-coming after the Summer outing. Look over the children's dresses and coats and your own wardrobe for the inevitable several that are almost outgrown in the one case, or in the other faded beyond redemption for another season. Such garments will be a boon to the struggling woman in the cottage under the hill, who has, perhaps, been your washerwoman for the Summer, giving her, if nothing else, some new ideas for her own and children's clothes. City folk accustomed to discard and replenish often, have no idea of the scant allowance of fabric and material upon which the poorer class of country dwellers exist.

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"Don't rock," says the Journal of Hygeio-Therapy. "The swaying motion of a swing or rocking chair is inclined to produce congestion of the head, and this is the reason of its soothing effect. We consider it injurious to older people as well as to children; many a woman rocks much vitality away. She begins talking to her friends and almost without consciousness begins her ceaseless, nervous rock, violating both the rule of good taste and the laws of her body."

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The list of patrons of the Saratoga Literary Conference and Festival, beginning Sept. 3 at the Spa, and which has been already announced in detail in The Times, is published in The Boston Transcript.

The affair, says that paper, certainly seems to be in excellent hands. The Saratoga committee in charge consists of Charles H. Sturgis, R. Newton Breeze, W. A. Pierson, John Shipman, C. A. Thomas, Mrs. C. H. T. Collis, Mrs. Oliver Crane, Boston; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. Ellen C. Henrotin, Chicago, President of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States; Mrs. Oliver Crane, Secretary.

The patrons are Levi P. Morton, Governor of New-York; Frederick T. Greenhalge, Governor of Massachusetts; O. Vincent Coffin, Governor of Connecticut; Henry B. Cleaves, Governor of Maine; Urban A. Woodbury, Governor of Vermont; C. A. Busiel, Governor of New-Hampshire; Russell Brown, Governor of Rhode Island; Roger Wolcott, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; Mrs. Roger Wolcott, (daughter of the historian, William Prescott;) President E. Berry Andrews, Brown University; the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., Philadelphia; Dr. Edward Brooks, Philadelphia; Mr. Edward H. Clement, Boston Transcript; William E. Chandler, New-Hampshire; Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. John H. Holmes, Boston Herald; Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Brooklyn; Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia; Joseph R. Hawley, Eugene Hale, Justin S. Morrill, Prof. J. Irving Manatt, Brown University; Samuel E. Merwin, Connecticut.

The Rev. Philip S. Moxon, Bishop Newman, D. D., the Right Rev. William R. Nicholson, D. D., the Right Rev. H. C. Potter, Prof. John Ritchie, Jr., Thomas B. Reed, Whitelaw Reid, Col. A. Louden Snowden, Philadelphia; T. R. Stockwell, the Rev. R. S. Stover, D. D., the Rev. Dr. Muchmore, Mr. Charles Follen Adams, (Yawcob Strauss,) Mrs. Clara Dotey Bates, Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth, Mr. Samuel Clemens, (Mark Twain,) Miss Katherine E. Conway, Mrs. James T. Fields, Robert Grant, Murat Halstead, the Rev. Edward E. Hale, D. D., Mrs. Julia Sadler Holmes, New-York; Mr. William Dean Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mr. J. L. Harbour, Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, Mrs. Anna Eichberg King, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, Dr. William C. Rolfe, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, editor Harper's Bazaar; Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Miss Kate Sanborn, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mr. John T. Trowbridge, Mrs. Grace LeBaron Upham, Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods, Mrs. Cora Stuart Wheeler, Miss Mary E. Wilkins. Advisory Committee—Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, the Hon. Dana Estes, Mrs. Elisabeth M. Gunn, Mr. N. W. Ladd, Mrs. Murray Shoemaker, (President Floral Festival Association,) Mrs. William Lee, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Mrs. Emily Raymor, Mrs. L. Shannon Davis, Mrs. Margaret H. Welch, and Miss Anna M. Jones, President Ladies' Greater Saratoga Association.

A general invitation is issued, not to club women alone, but to every one interested, man or woman.

FAULTY AMERICAN COOKING.

What It Entails and How It May Be Improved.

It is not denied that the so-called American disease "nervitis" is largely the result of "what we eat," "how we eat it," and "how it is cooked." It is also a fact that we eat too fast, too much at a time, and that our cooking is bad. However much is being said and written upon this most prolific subject, there still remains in the minds of the majority of housekeepers a very indefinite conception of what it is all about, and the terms "food values," "nutrition," "calories," "potential energy," and the rest are vague ones which carry little meaning, and less practical application.

The fault, perhaps, lies in the method of instruction. Cookery books, press articles, and cooking lessons aim principally to increase variety by giving directions for combining and mixing food material. The attention paid to the application of heat is a mere hint as compared to its importance. "Science has stopped outside the door of the domestic kitchen and the present methods of teaching the art of cooking are almost wholly empirical," says Edward Atkinson, to whom we may give credit for first working out the problem of heat application. The fuel we have used, the method of using it, and faulty instruction explain in a nutshell the whole fault of American bad cooking, and the lack of good cooks.

Mr. Atkinson claims that where pills and quack medicines are plentiful and widely advertised, the cooking is sure to be bad. Great Britain and America started out on most fertile soil for their sale. In the latter country is found the "highest development of misdirected invention in the various kinds of iron stoves and ranges of the most infernal type conceivable. They are all warranted to work at the highest pressure, in quickly cooking everything that is put into or upon them, quick cooking being, as a rule, very bad cooking."

Having coal in abundance, the iron range has held away, while we have grossly maltreated the finest products in the world by subjecting them to the heat of the "American fryingpan," thus rendering them indigestible and unfit for human stomachs.

Italians and French are proverbially good cooks. Their methods are gingerly compared to our American ways. But their enforced economy in the use of fuel stands as a rebuke to our extravagance. We lavishly pour the coal into an immense iron stove, which answers back in scorching heat, and cooks us while rendering unfit for food everything put upon it, while our foreign friends stand cool and composed over a handful of live coals, watching their material grow appetizing, digestible, and nutritious.

The true science of cooking, as now fairly well established by recent experimentation, consists in maintaining an even degree of moderate heat for a long time in the receptacle in which food is placed to be cooked. It is a simple idea, worked out upon the principle of the Norwegian cooking box. From this idea Mr. Atkinson evolved his Aladdin oven.

Two rules given by him reduce the art of cooking to the level of very ordinary intelligence. "First—Put some heat in a box and maintain it at an even temperature with a lamp or gas burner as long as you wish to apply it. Second—Mix one part of food material with one part of gumption in a cooking vessel; put this into the box where the heat is; the lamp or gasburner will do the rest." This is claimed to be the sum total of scientific cooking.

The waste of fuel is a great item in a household. This is overcome in the cooking box. A moderate degree of heat is maintained by an oil lamp. This can be boxed up "under an empty half barrel, under a common stable bucket, under a soapbox lined with tin, or in an oven to which heat is conveyed through a hole in the bottom." This sounds very crude, but has been proved beyond cavil the proper way to effect that change which makes food digestible, nutritious, and palatable.

Food cooked so as to destroy most of the nutritive constituents necessarily cannot convey such for assimilation to the human system.

If an egg, for example, is cooked in high heat until it is very hard, the albumen becomes "hard, horny, and indigestible," and the yolk is mealy. If it is cooked at a boiling heat for three minutes, then the albumen is cooked, but the yolk is not. Now, if it is given a moderate degree of heat for ten minutes the whole egg is cooked to a proper condition, both palatable and digestible, and affording the system its nutrient properties. A "tough old fowl" may be made tender and appetizing by being smothered half in water in a pan closely covered and subjected to a moderate heat in an oven, if an even heat is maintained.

Mr. Atkinson thinks we are on the threshold of freedom from the thralldom of the hot stove if women will look into the subject and experiment themselves. Even the objectionable iron range can be made a means of trial. He says: "I learned that slow cooking at a moderate temperature is the only rule in nine-tenths of the cases out of a hundred. It is the only rule in respect to meat, fish, and bread. I learned that the way to spoil meat was to boil it; the way to cook an egg was not to boil it; the way to render the best meat indigestible and to convert the finest flavors into foul smells was a subject it to the barbarous processes practiced at an excessive heat on the iron stove or range."

We are far behind European countries in our progression in the dietetic field. Germany leads the way. Her scientific investigations have been in progress for years. She has used her standing army for experiments. The willing ones are paid for being put upon a prescribed regimen. Close watching and calculation give proof of certain laws affecting nutrition and waste, from which valuable facts are gleaned and applied. Workers in philanthropy recognize the craving for stimulants as due to lack of proper nourishment by reason of bad cooking. Invariably overcooking is practiced by the ignorant.

A reform in cooking means a mitigation of disease, intemperance, even sin itself.

COUNTRY SOCIAL LIFE.

It Is Pleasantest When Most Simple and Informal.

The country hostess entertaining her city friends, or the surburban or transient cottager enacting the rôle of châtelaine, is wise when she adjusts her social "functions" to the simple atmosphere of her surroundings. Field flowers, lovely blossoms, that no florist's window can show, and simple dishes are far more attractive in pastoral scenes than hothouse lavishness or the products of the accomplished cordon bleu.

A New-York woman who lives for six months of the year in a small Vermont village is famed for her pretty entertainments. She is a woman of wealth and social importance, and could easily make her teas and dinners, morning musicales, and card parties serious and stately affairs. Instead they are managed in the simplest fashion, thereby permitting her less well provided neighbors to return them in kind, and adding much, as every participant testifies, to their enjoyment.

At her teas field flowers and grasses in their changing seasons are invariably the adornment of the table around which never more than nine are grouped at once. A menu recently served at this delightful board was bouillon in cups for the first course; cream chicken, with pats of fresh butter, Parker House rolls, and Spanish olives succeeded, giving place in turn to stuffed eggs, with crisp lettuce, and browned crackers sprinkled with grated cheese. A fruit jelly, with whipped cream and delectable jumbles, a specialty of the house, finished the tea. Hot chocolate was served throughout the meal, or iced tea if one preferred. The hour suited the place, it being 6:30 o'clock.

At country dinners there should be an absence of display, daintiness and simplicity prevailing. Where embroideries are used, cool summery deigns are preferable, white best fulfilling these conditions, and the menu should be neither long nor heavy.

Musicales of all kinds—piano, violin, flute, or zither, (for all are popular,)—are given at 11 in the morning, invitations being sent a week in advance, and should end at 1 o'clock. Refreshments are not obligatory, although lemonade in small glasses, with cakes or sweet biscuits, is often handed round. As at many of these village musicales the musicians are members of the company, or of the hostess's immediate family, who give their efforts with kindly intent to please only, a word may not be amiss on the attitude of the listeners. Some women take their embroidery to such affairs, working industriously, which is hardly a compliment to hostess or musician.

Card parties are very popular, particularly at small inland resorts. Whist is often replaced by poker and progressive euchre parties, and small sums of money are often played for, the winnings to be handed to some designated charity. These parties are made up to insure every one a place at the games, so that a guest should take great pains to be present after acceptance. It is absurd, too, to introduce city late hours at these entertainments. Half-past eight o'clock should find the playing under way, and no one should see it finished.

The new arrival in any country place receives the first call. If she is a visitor at a friend's home, her hostess will insure her cordial reception in the village circle by giving a "tea or afternoon" within a day or two after her arrival.

Most calling in country places is done from 11 in the morning to 1 in the afternoon and from 5 to 8 in the evening, when the visit becomes a piazza function. All visits should be returned within a week, and, except among intimates, no call should exceed a half hour in length.

Etiquette, however, should wait upon custom in those little villages where the circle of native gentlewomen is invaded by the Summer wanderer or transient resident. Here a well-bred tact tells, and to follow what may seem primitive, even awkward, ways is often an evidence of the best breeding.

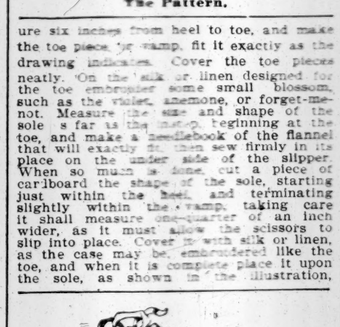
A SLIPPER WORKBOX.

A Useful Much-to-Little Adjunct of the Sewing Table.

To make the accompanying useful accessory to a work table or basket, a piece of heavy silk, in whatever color preferred, or a bit of the colored linens which come now in fine effects, some cardboard, a spool of black silk, a few bits of flannel, and a supply of needles and pins, besides scissors and thimble, with which to stock the slippers, are required.

Cut two pieces from the cardboard as shown in the diagram. Let the sole measure six inches from heel to toe, and make the toe piece or vamp, fit it exactly as the drawing indicates. Cover the toe pieces neatly. On the silk or linen designed for the embroidered some small blossom, such as the violet, anemone, or forget-me-not. Measure the size and shape of the sole as far as the instep, beginning at the toe, and make a needlebook of the flannel that will exactly fit them sew firmly in its place on the under side of the slipper. When so much is done, cut a piece of cardboard the shape of the sole, starting just within the heel, and terminating slightly within the vamp, taking care it shall measure one-quarter of an inch wider, as it must allow for the scissors to slip into place. Cover it with silk or linen, as the case may be embroidered like the toe, and when it is complete place it upon the sole, as shown in the illustration,

The Pattern.



The Work Box.

overhanding the edges firmly together. Make of the board a small curved piece big enough to keep the thimble safe over it and sew fast just below the scissors case. Baste the vamp in place and overhand it also to the sole, and glue fast a spool of black silk to form the heel.

Fill the needlebook with needles of assorted sizes; slip a pair of scissors into the case, and a thimble into its pocket. Pins stuck around the edge finish the slipper workbox.

LONDON'S TRILBY.

Miss Baird Is Said to Satisfy the Most Exacting Critic.

Miss Dorothea Baird, who is to take the rôle of Du Maurier's heroine at the London Haymarket in the Autumn, brings to it a personality that is wonderfully in keeping with the picture of Trilby as we are all

Miss Dorothea Baird,
The New London Trilby.

familiar with it. She is tall and fair, as the accompanying illustration, taken from The Lady's Pictorial, shows. Her eyes have a merry look, that, however, hints of an easy change to "wistful and sweet," while the contour of her face, the expression of her mouth, and the general pose of the figure are all in harmony with our ideal of the fascinating goddess of the Quartier Latin.

Miss Baird is a sister of Mrs. E. T. Cooke, wife of the editor of The Westminster Gazette. Another of her sisters is a noted Oxford wit, and is the wife of A. L. Smith, Fellow and tutor of Balliol.

Although very young, Miss Baird has been long enough on the stage to win recognition in Shakespearean parts, her Rosalind being especially mentioned.

Americans in Scotland.

At Melrose, says Walter Besant, in The Queen, I fell in with the last scattered remnant of the rear guard of the Great American Invasion. It consisted of about a dozen staying in my hotel, and I dare say twenty or thirty more staying in the other hotels of that little show place. A fortnight before 500 Americans visited Melrose in three days. They ate up everything. "Mostly," said the waiter, tearfully, "they drink water. If it is not water, it is coffee, and then they want more hot milk, and after that more coffee. They go to bed at 9, and at 6 they are up again and out for a walk." From Melrose they visit Dryburgh Abbey, Abbotsford, and the Abbey Church of Melrose, all that is left of the monastery. Then they go off on their journey again. At Abbotsford I was kept waiting for half an hour while a party of American boys bought up all the photographs, cups and saucers, memorial boxes, and albums that were for sale, comparing and considering and asking questions, just like girls in a ribbon shop. The father of one apologized very handsomely for the delay. Well, it is not every day that the boys find themselves at Abbotsford; it was delightful to see their enthusiasm. The rooms shown, with their contents, would make even an oyster enthusiastic. There is, however, one thing wanted. It is easily remedied. There should be hung up in the entrance hall a card with this notice: "Gentlemen are invited to remove their hats in Sir Walter Scott's study and library. Other people must."

Shopgirls' Luncheons.

Shopgirls' luncheons are proverbially poor things to support health and strength on, particularly those that are put up in boarding houses. It isn't a good plan for salespeople to eat in the ill-ventilated apartments set apart for lunchrooms in the basements of shops. They should get into the open air during their whole nooning. The establishment of the cheap and good dairy lunchrooms in large cities has been a blessing to both men and women working for small salaries; likewise to women who are doing a day's shopping, and are far too apt to consider it economy to get faint from hunger rather than spend the money for a luncheon. A glass of milk and a cheese sandwich, or a bowl of bread and milk, is a much more sensible lunch than a cup of coffee and a doughnut, or a piece of pie and an éclair—favorite lunches, these latter combinations. A bowl of soup is also cheap and good, if it is good soup.—Jenness-Miller Monthly.

Bringing Up Children.

The son of a very eminent lawyer, while awaiting sentence in the felon's dock, was asked by the Judge: "So you remember your father?" "Perfectly," said the youth; "whenever I entered his presence he said: 'Run away, my lad, and don't trouble me.'" The great lawyer was thus enabled to complete his great work on "The Law of Trusts," and his son in due time furnished a practical commentary on the way in which his father had honored that most sacred of trusts committed to him in the person of his child.—Exchange.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

Piper Tim.

From Black and White.

"I can pipe, too," he said.

Do you know how a child's eyes look when he has just learned how beautiful this vast world is, when he feels his wings like a bird, ere the heritage of the sons of toil has dimmed them? So Tim's eyes looked that Winter night. He opened the door of the smithy where the members of the village orchestra sat at practice round the blazing forge. Every man paused, instrument in hand, at the sound of the fearless, shrill young voice.

Then, smiling, Tim shut out the drifting snowflakes and stepped in among the men. The small feet were shoeless, and dark as the earthen floor on which he stood. The clothes he wore hung round his slim form in grotesque tatters. But above the tatters rose a face such as God sends into a dark world now and then. Noble were the features, the sweep of the brow was clear and grand; the curve of the lips was proud yet sweet. From the beautiful brow waved hair tawny and sun kissed, on which the glistening snow shone like stars. The men had scarcely time to look at the child when, raising his pipe to his lips, he began to play. The wonderful eye shone; the brown fingers obeyed the impulse of the grand soul imprisoned in tiny Tim. Strong men laid aside their instruments and clasped horny hands to listen; here and there a face shadowed; now and then a tear was furtively wiped away. Tim smiled as he took the pipe from his lips, and his eyes turned wistfully to the blazing fire. They made way for him; they entertained him as if he had been of royal estate. A small three-legged stool was his throne, and he sat there and piped wistfully, as happy sat there, piped clasped closely, as happy as far as he knew.

"Over the hills," he said, "far, far over the hills." They called him Piper Tim in the caravan, never another name. He had always piped over the hills.

Then he laughed, and stretched his thin, brown hands with joy to the blaze. He could tell nothing more; he belonged to the "tinker band," and the sound of music had drawn him so that he lingered to listen while the caravan went on its way "over the hills."

The smith's wife admired the child's lovely face; his tatters brought tears to her eyes; womanlike she gave him to eat and to drink. Then they sat once more amazed while he played on his pipe ere, with laughing farewell, he went off into the darkness. That night the smith sat long dreaming by the red logs in his forge. He sighed as he turned in at the cottage door, where his wife awaited him by the fire.

"How would it ha been," he said, "gin we'd kept that little chap, the piper? Our bairn would just ha been about his age gin the Lord had spared him."

There was a note of anxious query in his tones. But the starved mother's heart in the woman cried out:

"Eh, but I've been sittin' here seein' the bonny face o' the bairn in the firelight. I thought o' him out there in the darkness an' the snaw wi' the tinkers' folk. God keep and guide him. I wish we'd spoken sooner. Keep him! Would I no', wi' yon bonny face, yon blythe e'en!"

"When he comes again," the smith said, as he drew his chair to the hearth, and his wife, with a glad smile, echoed his words.

The schoolmaster placed his old violin tenderly in its corner that night. He smiled a little bitterly as he thought of his gray hairs and his many years of plodding, then of Piper Tim.

"He plays as a bird sings," he thought sadly. "His heart is full of music." Then he trimmed his lamp and sat down to his books.

But the boy's face smiled from every page; the free, fearless voice was in his ears; the blue eyes shone in the crackling flames. Tim was no longer by the side his book, and was back in the old days, when the hills and the stars and the sunshine had been his book, a maiden's eyes his heaven, and the world a world of wonders. He looked at the empty chair of his dead wife, and he thought of sons and

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE DREAMER

J. Scott, in Chambers's Journal.

He loves to watch the waves at play
Leap up the rocks with ceaseless roar,
And see their snowy, showering spray
Dissolve in pearls along the shore.

The western sky is dear to him
When rosy day with twilight blends,
And on the ocean's purple rim
The sun, a globe of flame, descends.

The white clouds sailing in the blue,
The white stars peering through the night,
He loves, because they bring to view
The fringes of the infinite.

He hears the music of the skies,
The thunder's bass, the song of birds,
And vainly tries to crystallize
His soul's rich harmonies into words.

And wandering in the Autumn woods,
Far from the sight of human face,
His fancy fills the solitudes
With shapes of beauty and of grace.

What boots his idle dreams to those
Who with unconquerable will
Toil from the dawn till daylight's close
To keep the world from standing still?

He smiles and says his dreaming tends
To show the beauty of design;
To shape men's lives to nobler ends,
And draw them nearer the Divine.

AN AUTUMN IDYL

E. T. Northwich, in Good Words.

A sunny calm upon the moorland lies,
Shadowed by fleecy clouds that lightly pass,
Peaceful beneath the mellow Autumn skies
Save for the whir of wings among the grass.

And one that idly lies upon the sward,
Thinks, as the wailing partridge cry he hears,
How the beloved disciple of our Lord
At Ephesus grew old and white with years.

He who had leaned upon his Master's breast,
He who had watched beside him to the end,
Let us the partridge on his bosom rest,
The plaything of his age, his daily friend.

And unto one that chided thus he spoke:
"A gift from God the bird to me is sent;
The ox would chafe if always under yoke;
The bow were broken if 'twere always bent."

A FRIENDLY SACRIFICE

There was an ugly streak of temper in the Durants, which, like scrofula, consumption, and other sins of the fathers, visited the generations with a sort of a hop, skip, and jump. Edwin, for instance, was as easy as an old shoe, to use the simile of his nurse, whose chronic, slip-shod condition marked her as an expert; but his half-sister, Alicia—well, this same nurse in naming her a holy terror had applied the noun as correctly as she had misapplied the adjective. Of course, Alicia's goodness, in common with that of all other little girls with curls, was of a superlative quality; unfortunately for the general peace and comfort it was most in evidence when Alicia was asleep. When Alicia became full-grown and had married Timothy Rodney some people said that the worthy old millionaire had taken to stimulants, and others that his secret sins had found him out, or, rather, in. In either case his end came quickly. It was remarked that the dead man's face was exceptionally peaceful, as if the hope expressed in his favorite hymn:

> All the storms will soon be over,
> Then we'll anchor in the harbor,

had reached a triumphant fruition.

Mrs. Alicia Rodney, after the breathing spell of grief, developed into a social personage. She kept many servants, and thus was able to be pleasant to her guests. Who cared for the humble sufferers who had to withstand the discharges of her accumulated bile? Doubtless they found means of retaliation in accordance with that axiom, "What's finding's keepings." She entertained a great deal, though, paradoxically, not as much as she might have had it not been for these same servants; and when she arrived at either the city mansion or the villa by the sea the newspapers gravely announced the fact, and without the addition of "Cave canem." If wealth ruled the animal kingdom, an opulent wolf would never stand in need of a sheep's clothing.

It happened early one Summer, when Mrs. Rodney was about to migrate to the sea, that in one of her angel moods of kindness, that is, moods few and far between, she thought of her stepbrother, and with helpful purpose. She was well aware that Edwin was in financial stress, for she had received several notes from him to that effect, but then, too, she was well aware that he was used to debts and duns, and wont to treat them lightly, as sparks flying upward should be treated. Edwin was an artist whose present was a promising sketch which the future might work over with oils. He was as lazy as he was clever, or, perhaps, rather he was as clever as he was lazy, since it is the firm, the well settled, and the familiar which should be the object of comparison. Edwin had a little patrimony of his own in a trustee's hand, whereby the memory of the dear dead was perpetuated. The income simply conserved the equilibrium of his embarrassments. When he had paid a little he charged just as much, and there he was like "J'y Reste" on a heraldic shield.

Now, Alicia had such proper pride that she felt bound to do as well by herself as her deceased husband had done. Since he had taken such care of his property for her, she would be equally prudent for the same worthy object. She would like to help Edwin, if only it wouldn't cost anything. After all, since he was her burden, wouldn't she be propagating the Gospel could she induce some one to assume this burden for her?

With such charitable design in mind, Alicia sent for her stepbrother, and he came promptly. Edwin always did come promptly, probably because the feet might demonstrate the good tidings.

"You horrid boy," began Alicia; "you are worried with debt, and dissipated, trying to forget your troubles; I can see at a glance. Now when will you settle down and behave yourself like a man?"

"Not until after I settle up," replied Edwin, ruefully.

"You need a wife, that you do."

"In other words, you think I'd better ha'f one," said Edwin, with a slight accent.

"Nonsense; this conversation is strictly business, and there's no admittance for anything in the guise of a jest. I'm anxious to do something nice for you, but you see how I'm fixed. I must keep up these establishments out of honor for poor Timothy's name, and what with securities lessening and dividends being passed, I often wonder where the next dollar is coming from."

"I have never been so imaginative as to wonder about the next dollar," murmured poor Edwin.

"But what I can do I will. I go to Northport to-morrow. Next week I want you to come for a month's visit. You can paint there just as well as here, and be under no expense; and if you'll only play your cards right, by the end of that time you will have a life's interest in a million."

"How?"

"Why, Martha Schenck, the celebrated heiress, is going to be my guest. She is an orphan, without relations or intimate friends."

"And so you take her in," said Edwin, "and expect me to join in the operation. Pardon me, but there are no conscientious scruples about my present embarrassments—"

"You can at least come," interrupted Alicia, with a menacing flash of her eyes; "and if you like her and she likes you, there will be no question as to which one has the money. Remember what the wise man said: 'Don't marry for money; but go where money is.' Now unless you intend to exasperate me—"

"But I don't wish to exasperate you; surely the weather is quite warm, and as you say, there can be no question as to which one has the money. But, tell me, is she pretty?"

"She is interesting-looking, and very intellectual."

"Oh, dear, I know so well just what that means; she is scrawny and very near-sighted. And what is her name again?"

"Martha Schenck, I tell you."

"That sounds like part of a Greek line imitating everything that is disagreeable. Why, I could scan it."

"Will you come and see her, that's the question; or must I give you up as everything that is perverse and incorrigible?"

"I beseech you, Alicia, if you have anything to give up let it have some commercial value. Of course, I'll come and see, like two-thirds of a Caesar. And, by the way, here's a singular coincidence. This very morning I got a line from Raymond Turnbull inviting me for a fortnight to his cottage. It's only a mile down the beach, you know."

"Yes, I know; and I must say, Edwin, that one of the things which has kept my faith strong in you is Mr. Turnbull's evident regard. He is so vastly different, so successful, honorable, and full of genius, you know. And yet he chooses you for his closest friend. You must ask him to my house as if it were your own. And stay, Edwin, it will be hard for you to get away, I suppose; here's a check, and I only wish it were larger. And we'll have your friend to dinner Sunday week. He's not so much older than you, is he, though he does look so distinguished?"

"Yes, there is a vast difference," muttered Edwin as he wended to his room. "Successful, honorable, full of genius, and distinguished; I should rather say there was. But what struck old Alicia? Can it be? No; I won't think it, or I'll be sorry for Turnbull next, despite all his advantages. Well, I must go; it won't do to anger the only relative I have on earth; but I don't think I shall take any active steps to inveigle an orphan and then filch her fortune. That would be adding insult to injury, that would."

Edwin had somewhat aptly hit off Martha Schenck's personal appearance. She was thin and slight, and very near-sighted; but there was nothing onamotopoetic about her name for all that. Her manner was cordial; her smile winning; she seemed anxious to please as if deprecating her own unworthiness through faithful endeavor. She had been finished at the best schools, and hence knew a little about a great many things; and her knowledge, such as it was, was adaptable. She liked to paint, to sail, to sing, to play tennis; and whatever she did was fairly well done. When one noticed her inquiring glance and the smile of approval so readily vouchsafed to others, one was prepared to swear that she did all things perfectly and charmingly—an unusual combination of adverbs, truly, for perfection is generally too well pleased with itself to strive to please any one else.

Edwin Durant was such a one so willing to swear. He liked Martha at once, and she liked him, too, so unaffectedly and with such easy comradeship that on the third evening after his arrival at the villa, while smoking his bedtime cigar, Edwin was constrained into an alien state, that of serious thoughtulness.

"She is good company," he mused; "I can't have better fun than by devoting myself to her; besides, I shall thus please Alicia, and there must be no misapprehensions, on her part at all events. If she were withered and cranky, perhaps, a lifetime of faithful kindness might be a fair exchange. But this girl is too nice; she has so much heart that a breakage might occur. Oh! well, why shouldn't I be honest with myself for once, and admit that I fear lest my own susceptibility should convert me into a fortune hunter against my will? There must be some innocent deception for my own protection and no one else's. Let me see. Why shouldn't I engage myself to some mythical cousin or other who happens to be Alicia's pet aversion, and confide in Martha? Then we may be as frank and friendly as we please, and no harm done I will, I vow I will; it's better to be right than married."

And so, the next day, when Martha and Edwin were returning from a crabbing expedition, he placidly rowing, and she just as placidly keeping guard over the basket with a net handle, he began:

"I think I'm just selfish enough, Miss Schenck, to reveal a secret to you; for what earthly use is a secret if you can't talk it over with some one?"

"And I am such an interested, discreet, silent some one, I assure you. Now do, Mr. Durant."

"Well, then, I'm engaged to my second cousin, Eugenia Stanton; and we're both as afraid as death lest Alicia should suspect. She would simply raise the roof over such an idea, you know."

"Eugenia! I do so like that name; it is so full of character! And is she handsome and stately? and does she live so very far away? Don't you write every day to her, and isn't it awfully hard to be separated from her? Why should Mrs. Rodney raise the roof? She always seems so sweet-tempered to me. Perhaps there is some trivial misunderstanding which I might help to explain away. O, Mr. Durant! if there is anything that I can do—Alica is fond of me, you know—do give me the chance to show you how happy I would be in doing it."

Edwin drew a long breath and sincerely wished that he had employed some other subterfuge. He should have realized that the girl was romantic, as every other generous-hearted girl is sure to be, and that such a story would arouse an active interest. However, he was clearly in for it now, and must do his best to observe the unities.

"You are so awfully good," he stammered, with a confusion quite germane to the subject; "I'm certain if there was anything to be done you could do it; but really, any intercession would make matters worse. Alicia is kind and good-hearted and all that, but just a little—well, shall I say, just a little forceful at times? Ridiculous as it must sound, she has always had high hopes for me, and all sorts of worldly ambitions. There have been family dissensions, and, oh! yes, Eugenia is poor, you know, and, works in one of the public offices at the capital. So, really, the best thing for us to do is to be patient and hope. We are both young, you know, and I may make a ten-strike, you know."

"But I think you unduly timid, Mr. Durant. If I were a man, nothing could keep me from my lady love. Why don't you make a bold stand and face the world together?"

"There are complications," said poor Edwin, looking as if indeed there were, and in his muddled brain; "you see, her father is an invalid, and rather querulous and exacting, and wouldn't hear of our marriage at present; and Eugenia is a devoted daughter, and will never leave him."

"And so truly you must wait and hope," rejoined Martha, pausing at the landing and extending her hand frankly as Edwin came up the steps; 'but I congratulate you most heartily, Mr. Durant. You have won a noble girl; and what matters the question of time when there is all eternity in which you may love each other! What a comfort it must be for you to know that there is one whose every heartbeat is attune with yours! I notice that you are sometimes distrait; now that I know the cause, indulge your fond retrospects and anticipations without constraint. Whenever you appear absent, I shall honor you for it. Perhaps you will be so good as to inclose a little note which I shall write this afternoon to Miss Stanton?"

"Sometimes distrait," repeated Edwin when he was alone. "I'm clean gone distracted. That confounded Eugenia Stanton—however did I think of such a name, the very personification of gush and mush—will have a gibbering idiot for a mythical husband. I had to explain so much I don't really remember how I did explain. I only wish she did have a heart attune to mine; it would be doing a fine song and dance at this present moment. And Mar—I mean Miss Schenck of course—was so exasperatingly sweet with her maddening sympathy. What can I do with her dear little note? and what will she think when no one she speaks to knows anything about this Eugenia Stanton? I can't very well forbid a casual mention. There's old Turnbull, he'll be here to-morrow. I must caution him to be prepared for kindly inquiries. Well, it will be a relief to talk it over with the old fellow. He has steered me through many a sea of trouble."

Raymond Turnbull was a man round and resolute of character, without one grain of perverse impulse to throw good judgment off the track. That he was truly fond of Edwin, with a sort of elder brother anxiety, showed that there was nothing priggish or selfish about his righteousness. He had faith, too, in Durant's ability, and believed that with the steadying of some honorable passion he could make a name in their profession.

It so happened that Turnbull arrived late Saturday night at the villa, to spend Sunday with his friend, and thus had not seen Miss Schenck when Edwin enveloped him in a cloud of confidence, caution, and tobacco smoke. Turnbull laughed heartily over the young man's whimsical conception, and then looked surprised that he laughed alone. Edwin had always been a ready companion in that regard.

"I don't see why you look so disconsolate," he length he said. "You never were so mealy-mouthed about being caught in a joke. Supposing Miss Schenck should find out that you had been romancing about a mythical sweetheart, there is no harm done that a laugh wouldn't banish."

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"Bosh! I think you are far away at present, that is way off. Well then, answer the note for yourself; you can write a fine feminine hand, and the more nonsensical you make it, the more natural it will seem."

"I suppose I must; but on deception's head deceptions are accumulating at an awful rate. Ah, me! if only I hadn't practiced for to deceive."

"The more practice the poorer the job you make of it. I'm disgusted with myself to think that I should sit up until all hours hearing you try to bamboozle yourself into a sentimental mood. However, there is time for repentance even at the eleventh hour; and so, good night."

But the next day, when Turnbull met Martha Schenck, he began to fancy that there might be some honest regret in Edwin's extravagances; and then, as day after day he noticed now unfeignedly happy the young people were together, he felt that the mere question of fortune should not separate those so well adapted to each other, and resolved that it would not if he could help it. The situation on examination certainly appeared complex. There was Miss Schenck, writing innumerable letters of encouragement to that lovelorn damsel, Eugenia Stanton. There was Durant, painfully replying all sorts of things which he didn't feel, fairly digging his grave with his pen. There was Mrs. Rodney, confiding her hopes regarding the young folks, and in a matronly way, too, which was extremely gentle and becoming. And there was he himself, Raymond Turnbull, noted for always keeping the medial course of discretion, fairly aching to interfere in a love affair. Was his motive, then, the single one of interest in Edwin's welfare? Turnbull was wont to be sternly honest with himself; and so he was forced to admit that a desire to aid his hostess in her plan was also a powerful influence. Why not, indeed? The widow was attractive in person and intellect, nor too young, and well equipped in every way to furnish rational happiness to a rational man. Why, then, after he had straightened out these ridiculous scruples and misconceptions, should he not become in fact an elder brother to his friend Durant?

One morning it happened that Martha Schenck and Turnbull were strolling together along the sands. It happened, and yet it seemed to that astute man that some little manoeuvring on the girl's part had led to this situation. This view was confirmed when Martha abruptly said:

"I hoped to get this chance of talking with you, Mr. Turnbull. I want your advice. You have told me that you are slightly acquainted with Miss Stanton, Mrs. Rodney's second cousin. Now, though I know her only through correspondence, I have a strong attachment for the young lady. I admire her fortitude, and long to put an end to her troubles. And this would be so easy, too, if people were not so overscrupulous about accepting money. Just think; I am so rich that my wealth is a positive burden to me, and no one besides me has any control over it. Now, why shouldn't I give Miss Stanton a nice little fortune, which I would never miss, you know, but which would enable her to be happy? And yet, she might resent the proffer almost as an insult. So I beg you to assist me to accomplish this end in some secret satisfactory way. Couldn't she inherit a legacy, for instance, from some long-lost relation?"

Turnbull deliberated before he answered: "It is a difficult rôle, that of a kindly fate," at length he said. "You yourself know that riches don't necessarily imply happiness. Perhaps in after years Miss Stanton might not thank you for altering the course of her life."

"But I wouldn't alter it," interrupted the girl excitedly. "I would enable it to flow sweetly on forever. Believe me, my purpose is a wise one for all concerned."

"Well, well," conceded Turnbull, soothingly, "my words sounded more like ancient philosophical mooning than practical, every-day advice, I admit. You know best what you want to do; it is a great privilege for me to help you. I will consider for a day or two, and doubtless evolve some feasible plan for your benevolence."

But Turnbull deliberated still more when he was alone. There was something noble and touching about the girl's intention. Her real interest was so evident; she might deceive herself, but her nature was too ingenuous to deceive any one else. Women did find a certain vague happiness in sacrifice; but it would be a shame to permit a whim and a vagary to foist such a shadowy substitute on her. Confound Eugenia Stanton, anyway; she must be disposed of once for all. When an idle man like Edwin attempted any mischief he made a thorough job of that, at all events.

But how should he proceed? Should he have this most inconvenient second cousin sicken and die? No; for then Miss Schenck would surely send flowers and write elegiacs, and want to go to the funeral. She would strive to soften Alicia's heart toward the dead; she would be a heart attune indeed. It would be doing a fine song and dance at this present moment. And Mar—I mean Miss Schenck of course—was so exasperatingly sweet with her maddening sympathy. What can I do with her dear little note? and what will she think when no one she speaks to knows anything about this Eugenia Stanton? I can't very well forbid a casual mention. There's old Turnbull, he'll be here to-morrow. I must caution him to be prepared for kindly inquiries. Well, it will be a relief to talk it over with the old fellow. He has steered me through many a sea of trouble."

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Orators, Poets, Musicians.

Herbert Spencer in The Contemporary Review.

If we take first the usages of peoples among whom the musical faculty is not much developed, we meet with the lauding official in his simplest form—the orator. Says Erskine of the Fijians: Each tribe has its "orator, to make orations on occasions of ceremony, or to assist the priest and chief in exciting the courage of the people before going to battle"; the encouragement being doubtless, in large measure, eulogy of the chief's past deeds and assertions of his coming prowess. So is it among the New-Caledonians.

"In Tanna 'every village has its orators. In public harangues these men chant their speeches and walk about in peripatetic fashion, from the circumference into the centre of the marum, (forum,) laying off their sentences at the same time with the flourish of a club," (a dramatic accompaniment.)

And, according to Ellis, the Tahitians furnish like facts. Of their "orators of battle" he says:

"The principal object of theses Rautis was to animate the troops by recounting the deeds of their forefathers, the fame of their tribe or island, the martial powers of their favoring gods," &c.

The negro races have commonly large endowments of musical faculty. Among them, as we have seen, laudatory orations assume a musical form, and, in doing so, necessarily become measured. For, while spoken utterances may be, and usually are, irregular, utterances which, being musical, include the element of time, are thereby in some degree regularized. On reading that among the Marutze, those who "screech out the King's praises" do so "to a muffled accompaniment of their instruments," we must infer that, as the sounds of their instruments must have some rhythmical order, so, too, must their words. Similarly, the Monbutto ballad singers, whose function it is to glorify the King, must fall into versified expression of their eulogies. The "troop of laureates or bards" kept at the Dahomeyan Court cannot utter their praises in orations without having those praises rhythmically arranged. So, too, in Ashanti and among the Mandingos, the laudations shouted before their chief men, having assumed the form of songs, must have verged into speech more measured than usual. Other uncivilized peoples show us the official orator and poet giving to his applause a musical form which must, by implication, be rhythmical. Atkinson says:

"The Sultan ordered his poet to sing for us. The man obeyed, and chanted forth songs describing the prowess and successful plundering expeditions of my host and his ancestors, which called forth thunders of applause from the tribe."

Shall Government Own Railroads?

From The Forum.

If the Government may be safely intrusted with the transmission of our letters and papers, I see no reason why it may not also be intrusted with the transmission of our telegrams and parcels, as is almost universally the case in Europe; or of our passengers and freight, through a State ownership of railways, as in Germany, France, Austria, Sweden, and Norway. If the State owns its highways, why may it not also own its railways? If a municipality owns its streets and keeps them paved, sewered, and cleansed, why may it not also light them, water them, and transport its citizens over them so far as such transportation involves a monopoly of their use? Indeed, wherever the proposed business is of a public or semi-public character, and requires special privileges of the State, or a partial delegation of governmental powers—such, for instance, as the condemnation of land, or a special use or disturbance of the public streets for the laying of rails, pipes, or wires—there would seem to be no sound reason why such franchises, which are for the supposed benefit of the public, should not be exercised directly by the public.

Such, at least, is the tendency of modern legislation in nearly every highly civilized State but our own, where great corporate interests, by putting prominently forward the dangers of paternalism and socialism, have succeeded in securing franchises which properly belong to the public. The fear, too, that these monopolies may be used for political purposes has hitherto proved an insuperable objection to their exercise by the State; but the development of civil service reform has of late been so rapid and satisfactory that its introduction into this new field of usefulness would follow as a matter of course, and would obviate the most formidable difficulty in the way of the proposed change.

Should the assumption of these natural monopolies by foreign States and municipalities prove as successful as they now promise, the question which will confront the Legislatures of the twentieth century will be, not whether these extensions of governmental functions are socialistic in their tendencies, but how long this country can afford to lag behind others which we have been taught to look upon as conservative and inert. Progress in this direction should undoubtedly be made with great caution, and each step should be taken in the assurance that the last one has already been vindicated by the result.

London's Water Supply.

From Chambers's Journal.

The whole of Greater London, covering an area of about 630 miles, is supplied by these organizations, whose powers and districts are defined by law. The six Thames companies are allowed to draw a maximum supply of 120,000,000 gallons a day; the East London is allowed to take 33,000,000 gallons, and the New River 22,500,000 gallons a day from the Lea; the rest comes from the chalk wells; there is also, however, a supplementary supply drawn by several companies from the gravel beds by the side of the Thames, and in time of flood or drought this natural store is very useful. In March last year, 180,000,000 gallons of filtered water were required every day for the supply of London, which gave an average of about 33 gallons to each person in the area of supply, for drinking, domestic, and trade purposes.

But in March last the consumption had increased so greatly that the daily total was 220,000,000 gallons, or 40 gallons per head. Every drop of the water has been carefully purified, with the exception of that from the wells before this purpose, the companies have 114 filter beds, covering 117¼ acres. Every company, except the Kent, has storage reservoirs, in which water is kept in readiness for emergencies. There are storage reservoirs for unfiltered water, covering 474½ acres, and holding about 1,280,000,000 gallons, and sixty filtered water reservoirs holding 217,000,000 gallons. That is to say, if every source of supply were cut off, London would have enough water in store for a little more than a week.

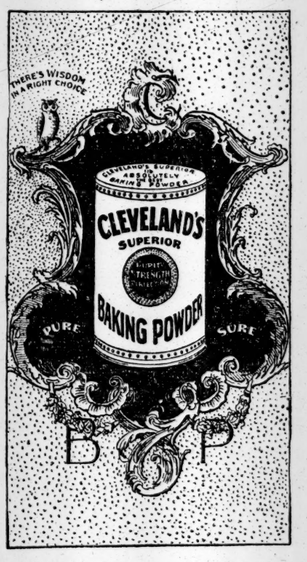
The pumping operations represent an enormous expenditure of force. The Southwark Company, for instance, pumps 12,000,000 gallons every day a distance of eighteen miles to Nunhead, with a rise of 215 feet, for distribution thence to the other parts of the district. The pipes, too, are often enormous in size, some of the tunnels being nine feet in diameter. As for the length, there are in all London 5,000 miles of water pipes, on which there are some 27,625 hydrants. It is hard to gain from mere figures an adequate conception of the extent of London's water supply, but the enormous stream of water flows steadily into the houses—over 800,000 of them—day after day, carefully filtered and purified; and the system contrasts curiously with the old New River water carts and Chelsea's wooden pipes.

The Drink Question Abroad.

From The London Truth.

Beer, all but unknown in France before 1870, now floods this country. Alcohol is poured from distilleries, where the refuse of beetroot, used in making sugar, is a substitute for grapes or malt. Beer saloons replace the cafés, where before the war Frenchmen sipped coffee and eau sucrée, and met friends as in an informal drawing room. Those white and gold panels of the bygone café are replaced by garish polychrome decorations in a pseudo-mediaeval style. Electric light suffers no hue to be lost to the eye. Flaunting women and boozy men crowd into the beer saloons. So-called American bars are centres of gross rowdyism. In some parts of the town waitresses serve in the beer saloons. They are expected to drink for the good of the house at the cost of customers. A girl who does not empty bock after bock and keep on asking for more is thought not worth keeping. The beer, "brandy," and bitters interest is now too strong for any Government to control it. But, as the peasantry are still sober, beer is not yet the overruling power that it is in England. However, the pace in the English direction is rapid in provincial towns.

Does it not seem as if the Fates were sick of the Northern races and their militarism and mutual bullying, and wanted to clear them off, using drink as the means? We have now over 30,000 restaurant-public-houses in Paris. The restaurant has for its anteroom a dramshop with a zinc counter, where drams are taken standing. All the madhouses are, as a consequence, overcrowded. New ones are called for by the mad-doctors. As the thirst for liquor grows, fresh means to satisfy it are discovered. Moissan, the great chemist, says he can now furnish "brandy," not to be distinguished from the "fine champagne" of restaurants, at 2d a quart. The raw material is acétyline, extracted, I believe, from coal tar. What shall we come to when it floods the market? A Peninsular and Oriental Captain tells me that drink terribly multiplies the dangers of navigation southward Europeans and Lascars are now the only safe men for the engine-room.



A MADRIGAL

From Ella F. Maitland's "Pages from a Day-book."

"The past is as a Rose,
Whose faded petals are forever sweet,
And doth in death disclose
A fragrance meet
To perfume the still chamber where
A heart holds all most sweet, most fair.
And Time's own hand made fast
The casement, long ago,
Against sad Autumn's blast,
Chill Winter's snow;
And so the present cannot enter now
And steal its sweetness from that Rose
The past."

The Risk of the New Play.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Blake—What is called commercialism is often really merely self-preservation; it is not so much that the manager is over-anxious to make money as that he cannot afford to lose it.

Put the situation broadly. Producing a new play involves the expenditure of a very large sum of money; suppose that play runs for, say, fifty nights to fairly good houses, the manager has recouped himself, he has got in again the large sum that he has laid out, and he has paid his expenses as he went along. After that, all beyond nightly expenses is clear profit. If the play runs for several hundred nights to full houses, the manager makes a good deal of money. On the other hand, if it never attracts good houses at all, he incurs a serious and severe loss. In consequence he is, almost of necessity, driven to play for safety. He may say to himself, I have this play by Carrington, by a well-known, old hand. Carrington's play is fresher and more artistic; if it caught on with the public it would probably run even longer than X.'s; on the other hand, if it did not catch on it might fall absolutely flat, whereas X.'s play is almost bound to run fairly for the necessary fifty nights. So that he would very probably decide for Mr. X., and return you your play with thanks.

Carrington—Does a well-known name mean so much as that? I thought that the success of a play was more or less settled upon its own merits on the first night.

Blake—I don't think that is so. The opinion of a first night's audience is, of course, valuable as a specimen of what future opinions are likely to be. But, having gained the good will of the first nights and the critics, play has still to gain that of the general playgoing public.

Carrington—But do not the critics influence the general playgoing public?

Blake—They have some effect upon some of them, but less on the whole, I believe, than one would be inclined to think; you see, they are so many, and have such a remarkable variety of opinions. A playgoer, say, reads an article in a morning paper that gushes about a new play, a second in an advanced evening journal that points out that the piece is old-fashioned rubbish, and a third that holds opinions somewhere between the other two; how much of all that will he remember a week later, when his wife suggests to him that he should take her to a theatre? But if a friend who had seen the play had very emphatically told him that it was or was not a thing to be seen, that opinion would remain with him and have its influence.

Boat Racing in Burmah.

From Chambers's Journal.

To the Englishman there did not appear to be anything to choose between the two boats; they were built on almost similar lines—regular racing craft, some sixty feet in length, and so lightly constructed as to appear to bend as the paddlers made them leap through the water. We had taken up our position by the side of a pagoda, thirty feet or so above the river, and were seated on the backs of a couple of quaint tigerlike images which guarded the entrance to the sacred spot. In front of us was a seething mass of humanity, each one more eager than his neighbor to catch a sight of the rival boats as they passed to their stations. The river stretched before us—one vast expanse, two miles or more in width—while the setting sun at our backs lit up the low hills across the water. What a wealth of color met our eyes! What a chance for the painter's brush! A foreground of silks of every hue, then the dull gray river, with its silvery sun-decked ripples, and then the sombre bamboo-covered hills, with glorious red reflections filling the heavens on all sides!

But this is no time for thinking of scenery, for the boats are already drawn up for the start, and in another second a cry escapes the crowd—the Burmese equivalent to "They're off!" The river is straight at this point, and the whole race can be seen. Down they come, at a pace that would make the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company jealous, the two dozen paddles of each boat plunging into the water with one gigantic splash. No one speaks now, for it is obvious that the race is a tough one. The Pride of Prome leads by half a length, gradually gaining distance until a streak of daylight is seen between the two boats. Now a long yell of encouragement leaves the shore, and, as if in answer to the call, the Golden Flower shoots forward and leaves its adversary behind. Again, however, before half the course is rowed, the strangers have come to the front, and the faces of the people around us are growing long; the Thayetmyo rupees are in the balance, and it is evidently a toss-up who wins.

Victor Emanuel Sees Things.

From The Contemporary Review.

There is a homely story told of Vittorio Emanuele when at the Pitti Palace. He was looking idly out of a window one day, when he saw two large wagons full of forage going out of one of the gates. He immediately reasoned, very justly, that forage might come in at the gates of the palace lawfully, but could only go out from them unlawfully. He set on foot an inquiry, conducting the investigation himself, trusting to no one, and thus discovered a gigantic system of stable robbery. Those concerned in it he promptly punished.

Corean Methods of Collection.

From Mrs. Miln's "Queer Korea."

The Corean law reads: "One who owes money, and at the promised time fails to pay it, whether the debt be to his Majesty the King or to another person or other persons, shall be be beaten two or three times a month on the shin, and this punishment shall be continued until the debt is discharged. If a man died in debt, his relations must pay that debt, or be beaten two or three times a month on the shin."

FRANCE'S RURAL GRAVITY.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Everything is supposed to be calm, everybody is going or has gone away, and Paris, at least, is left in tranquil solitude, in the elegant rustication of a city more enjoyable in Summer than in Winter, if one knows the ropes. Frankly speaking, the political exit has not been enthusiastic. "Plus cela va, plus c'est la même chose." July 30 was the great election day in the provinces, and both M. Ribot and M. Dupuy have taken an oratorical fling. The latter has publicly announced his ambition to become more prominent in the future. Both gentlemen are vastly satisfied with their personal prestige and endeavor. If putting different fingers in all sorts of pies constituted proper parliamentary goverment, France, in truth, might serve as a lesson to the world. Unfortunately, it is easy to undo; but reconstruction, or even the putting back in old places, is extremely difficult.

I gather, judging from conversations overheard and also from the direct result of personal investigation in the provinces, that the war of 1870 is very near and always present; moreover, that a coming war or the coming war is not only expected, but deemed inevitable, unavoidable, and dutiful. Everything has broadened, daily luxury has increased, but there is a healthful tone, more solidity and backbone to life. The Department of Eure is well to do, and the rich Normandy soil is grateful to toil, but the people work hard. The children live better, requiring more than the parents did. Still they save, reflect upon the necessity of to-morrow, the boys and girls of twelve quit school and go to work, and this represents the customs of the well-to-do class. There are no poor. There are lazy or industrious people, but all eat bread, and plenty of it; meat, too, with vegetables and fruit, wine, and cider. There is no misery. Paris is far away, looked upon as a pleasure centre, full of enticement, but more for the stranger than for the provincial. In every sense the people there at least, are republican. If they advance at all, it will be toward radicalism. No man would lose his vote of to-morrow, if alive. The common expression is, "The right cost us dear enough; shall men forsake or neglect the privilege?" A keen interest is taken in the tarif struggle, and the names of M. Frederic Passy and of M. Méline are strangely familiar. The latter is more popular, because he wants to shut up all the doors, make everything pay to the last penny, and erect a commercial old-time exploded Chinese wall. This the country people understand better than the broader policy of M. Passy, who argues for a glass house without dooors and windows, international exchange, and the philosophy of human relief. They may go to the electoral urn without understanding it all, but they go with determination, reflection, and judgment, fostered by the silent contemplation of hard labor in the open air, in God's own fields.

Summer stagnation means sensational rumor, and from now until October there will be no lack of morning revelations. They keep up the snap of life, if they give it no direction. Notwithstanding the contradictory rumors concerning Madagascar, I scarcely believe that matters are worse there than reflective minds expected. Who could think that the millions asked for and obtained would be sufficient, or that a further and further supply would not be needed; and who thought that more soldier lads would not be called upon to fill up the ranks? To the ordinary every-day mind, to the people who send their own flesh and blood, this is the most unreasonable feature of distant warfare. After the sharp, bitter pang of parting, there comes a lull to anguish, and time dulls the record of grief. Occasional letters become common property in a village, and human weakness fastens upon the comfort and hope of the letter and overlooks or forgets the suggestion of sickness or disaster. Suddenly rumors of evil become distinct, and distance then lends deep shadow to every detail. It were useless to repeat more rapidly conveyed items of the troubles out there, where the enemy seems to be the least dangerous power. Lack of everything, illness and physical weakness—these terrors are killing off the poor lads like flies. If the Deputies were not engaged in other and more personal matters, there would be a row.

There seems to be a growing conviction here that France is not constituted to form prosperous colonies. Algeria has cost hundreds of millions of francs, and all is not clear there yet, and never has been. The French seem to do admirably when they can make up their minds to emigrate among other people. I am told that the French colony in the Argentine Republic is famously prosperous. There is no red tape, and this frets more when off the native soil. It is a grievous pity that the same thing especially for the drama, does not exist everywhere; it is a sin that it exists so much here.

It is said that Otero may condescend to go to America. I really hope she will, and that she will not change, for you will have a lively time of it. Whatever we may think of her dance and song, she is a superlative genius in the way of keeping herself before the public. Otero does all her washing in public. Under protestation of the other inmates of her dwelling, the proprietor demands the courts to send the pretty creature elsewhere or allow $100 a day fine to be paid. The lord and master can afford to do this, and he probably will, if the suit goes against him, and if Otero selects to stay where she is. It is real Summer fun, the details given by the lawyers. In the respectable bourgeois dwelling it cannot be pleasant to find an excessively fascinating woman always on her balcony, or at the door, or alighting from a sumptuous equipage, with prancing horses. Why do people hire apartments without first inquiring whom they may be called upon to elbow? They don't. The friend of Mlle. Otero took the first-story big place to the tune of $3,000 a year. Perhaps the price caused less inquiry. If Otero were not Spanish and her friend not English, both would know that to be royally regal and independent such people as they take a house, and snap their fingers at their neighbors. With the small voice, the amusingly mechanical gestures, and the "faubourg" chic of Yvette, the tangos and the jewels of Otero, our people will have an educational Winter.

An unfading attraction, politically sustained, is the Russian camp of the Champ de Mars. These Caucasians do not begin to ride as well nor as fearlessly as the Bedouins, but no one thinks of that, and the enthusiasm is great. The language is a novelty, with no catch on—a seeming mixture of gutteral kummel and caviare. The entertainment is long and unvaried, but the finale is very exciting—the loosely robed figures standing up on their saddles or hanging to one stirrup, rushing down toward you, furiously urging on their small horses, and firing right and left, with evident glee—a rare spectacle for the people.

I have said nothing about the Concours de Rome. Why should I? The prizes went to official source and against popular judgment. As Verdi used to say, "If there is any oil, it will come to the surface," and, after all, artists must finally appeal to the public. They must unlearn now the prix de Rome only makes this all the harder for the elect. The subject was a glorious one, "Christ Mourned for by the Sacred Women," and whenever a personal treatment was given, it was rejected promptly.

The members of the congress of newspaper men, now being held in Heidelberg, will carry away with them a curious document. It is a fac simile of the first newspaper known, published in 1609 in Strassburg with the following title: "The Faithful Narration of Everything Remarkable and Memorable taking place in Upper and Lower Germany, as well as in France, Italy, Scotland, England, Spain, Hungary, Poland

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ROUSSEAU'S EPOCH-MAKING BOOK

THE SOCIAL CONTRACT; OR, PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL RIGHT. By Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Translated, with a Historical and Critical Introduction and Notes, by Henry J. Tozer, M. A., with a preface by Bernard Bosanquet, M. A. 8vo. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

This new presentation of a work recognized by every student of political science as epoch making in the truest sense of the word will be welcomed not only by such students themselves, but also by the vastly greater number of readers who, without the right to claim that impressive title, nevertheless take an intelligent interest in the broader generalizations and fundamental principles of the science upon which, whether consciously or unconsciously, society has always and must always rest. So far as intrinsic value goes, of course Rousseau's "Contrat Social" is of no serious or special importance. It is filled with inconsistencies and misapprehensions of every kind, and its very foundation idea, to which the author is constantly returning, is a fantastic dream, a physical impossibility of the most obvious description, a historical blunder almost childish in its ignorance of facts as they existed. Written by a man whose education made him strangely little fitted for the accurate presentation of any theory, and whose instincts led him to appeal rather to the emotions than to the reason, it would be useless to look in his writings for closeness of argument or exact knowledge of his subject. He possessed little more than a burning sense of wrong, an impassioned eloquence with which to express it, and a desire, more eager than judicious, to remedy the evils by which he saw and knew humanity was oppressed.

Living at a time when inveterate abuses had culminated and become unendurable, Rousseau looked about him and saw a state of affairs whose reform was hopeless. Whatever existed was unutterably bad; unless it could all be swept away and a complete new start made on principles the direct reverse of those in vogue, any change would be for the worse. He had read the "Republic" of Plato, and Aristotle's "Ethics," and he knew that long ago the divine right of the few to rule and exploit the many had not only been questioned, but denied. He had read Hobbes and Locke, and he knew that those philosophers were only two out of many who had dared to suggest new theories of government and new methods of conducting the affairs of men. Roman jurisprudence had invented the phrase "law of nature." Rousseau leaped to the conclusion that there must at some time have been a "state of nature," a period when men lived without laws or Kings, when they neither stole nor murdered, and when right and justice prevailed. He conceived the natural man as originally isolated, without property of any kind, ideally upright and virtuous, because he had no excuse or incentive to be otherwise. Of course, there never was such a time. Only a glance at the present condition of savages is needed to prove how unfounded was this whole idea, but the science of ethnology had not been invented in Rousseau's age, and a priori reasoning had not yet fallen into disrepute. He calmly assumed, as the original condition of society, a "state of nature" that never existed, and then proceeded to explain both what did happen and what should have happened.

This method seems ludicrous enough now, but it revolutionized the world. All France read Rousseau's two "Discourses," in which he declared that men were by nature free and equal; that a government founded on force was usurpation, and that, as all existing governments were so founded, though claiming a divine ordination, no one owed them allegiance. The doctrine was not new, but it had not been heard except in whispers for centuries. Rousseau did not talk in whispers, for he was only expressing what the vast majority had dimly felt; was only formulating ideas that were everywhere in the air. These earlier works of his were invocations to destruction of the old. Something more was needed to meet the timid objections of those who, admitting that the present was bad, asked if the future, under untried conditions, might not be even worse. To that question the "Contrat Social" was an answer.

It substituted will for force as the foundation of power, and the consent of the governed was put in place of divine right as the only legitimate reason why one man should exercise control over another. Locke had offered the same suggestion not long before, had sustained it by better arguments than Rousseau presented, and had carried it to more logical conclusions; but he wrote in England, where the people were suffering from no such outrageous wrongs as those of France, and he had not even a trace of the French writer's passionate eloquence, nor that matchless clearness and beauty of style which seem to be the heritage—a most priceless one—of the whole French people. So nothing practical came as the result of Locke's great work. He wrote for scholars, the most conservative class in a conservative people. The difference of environment and the difference of style account, in a measure at least, for the immeasurable difference in results.

Mr. Tozer's introduction to his translation of Rousseau's remarkable treatise gives a minute and thoroughly satisfactory analysis of every idea it contains. He traces the contract, or consent, theory of the relation between the governed and the governing classes from its first appearance in Plato, onward through Stoic and Epicurean literature, to the Church fathers and the Italian, German, Dutch, and English philosophers, including both those who sustained it and those who opposed it on moral, economic, or religious grounds. The task is performed with conscientious fairness, and it is only when Mr. Tozer speaks of the atrocities of the French Revolution as if they were the outcome of Rousseau's teaching, and sometimes almost as if they were the only outcome of that teaching, that even an excuse for questioning his conclusions arises.

Few Englishmen have ever written of that stupendous cataclysm without making the guillotine its most prominent feature, placed in the very foreground of the picture and dwarfing all else into insignificance. An American, on the contrary, is more likely to measure the blood shed during the two or three years that followed 1789 against the tyranny of centuries that preceded it, against the ages of agony, starvation, and hopelessness, not of a class, but of a nation. We have not, either, the instinctive repugnance to admit in words, as well as in deeds, the democracy that is common to both England and America. The Pilgrim Fathers "covenanted together" to form a State before they disembarked from the Mayflower, and the idea of contract and consent is imbedded in both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. In consequence, instead of seeking to emphasize the errors of logic and of history with which the writings of Rousseau are undoubtedly sprinkled from one end to the other, instead of dwelling upon the fact that certain sanguinary monsters had read his books and admired his doctrines, the inclination here is rather to consider the man's intentions, and to excuse his inaccuracies of detail, out of regard for the general harmony of his theories with those on which the Government under which we live was formed and has persisted.

It is not to be inferred that Mr. Tozer fails to recognize the almost incalculable influence which Rousseau had upon his contemporaries and the generation that lived immediately after him. He only complains that "the vagueness and latitude of Rousseau's principles enabled the worst tyrants to employ them for the worst purposes." That is no doubt true, but it is also true that, as Mr. Tozer says in his concluding paragraph, "in overthrowing the old conception that property and birth should alone give a title to political power, and in strenuously upholding the claim of the toilers to share in the government of the State which they sustain by their productive power, Rousseau did inestimable service to the cause of liberty." An enigmatic sentence that follows also deserves quotation:

"The unprecedented growth of Socialistic and Anarchistic doctrines in this generation is, however, a symptom of social disease, and forces us to consider whether the existing predominance of aristocratic and plutocratic influences, with the glaring inequalities which they entail, does not constitute a grave menace to the peace and welfare of the State."

As a translator, Mr. Tozer has succeeded in putting the "Contrat Social" into vigorous and idiomatic English. His introduction, however, is by far the more readable part of the book, and it must be confessed, even by the most enthusiastic admirer of the great Genevese, much the more valuable. Rousseau's masterpiece is only a sort of relic or monument nowadays, of decidedly higher interest than utility. It must be read by every one who would know the history of politics, but from it there can be obtained no further hints or explanations, no new light on society's problems. The lamp that shone so clear and bright a hundred years ago no longer burns. At it, none should forget, were kindled newer lamps by which men walk to-day, along different paths, but toward the same goal that Rousseau strove to reach.

EAST INDIAN FAITHS

HANDBOOKS OF THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS. Edited by Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph. D., Professor of Semitic Languages in the University of Pennsylvania. Vol. I. THE RELIGIONS OF INDIA. By Edward Washburn Hopkins, Ph. D., (Leipsic,) Professor of Sanskirt and Comparative Philology in Bryn Mawr College. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

This book was written "to reveal the religions of India by causing them to reveal themselves, and to elucidate them by commenting on them as they appear before the reader; traverse his field of vision, and finally leave his sight." It is the first volume of a series of manuals that may serve as textbooks for the historical study of religions in universities and seminaries. Owing to the growing interest in this country and abroad in the historical study of religions—one of the noticeable features in the intellectual phases of past decades—it was determined to produce the series.

The general idea entertained by the editor and his authors is that it seems desirable and timely to focus, as it were, the array of facts connected with the religions of the ancient world in such a manner that the summary resulting may serve as the point of departure for further investigations. Prof. Hopkins's aim in writing the present book was to bring together the ascertained results of scholarship as nearly as possible, and mere discussion has been limited to a minimum, while the chief stress has been laid upon the clear and full presentation of the data connected with the religions of India.

The author has written his book in accordance with the systematic plan upon which all the volumes of the series are to be produced, and, that the religions of India may be more readily understood, has devoted his first chapter to their sources, dates, methods of interpretation, and the divisions of his subject. Having made these matters sufficiently clear, he describes the Aryan Hindus and India, going back to the earliest historical periods and the traditions of the people. The migrations of the people until they reached their present home and the influence that they had upon their religious beliefs he points out.

He then considers the religious writings of the Hindus, beginning with the Rig Veda. This he divides into four parts for the purpose of more easily ascertaining the importance of the gods, and the order of their creation in the minds of the people—the upper gods, the middle gods, the lower gods.

He divides the hymns of the Rig Veda into three classes—those in which are especially lauded the older divinities, those in which appear as most prominent the sacrificial gods, and those in which a long weakened polytheism is giving place to the light of clearer pantheism.

His method of procedure, namely, to take up group by group, the most important deities, arranged in the order of their relative importance, and by studying each to arrive at a fair understanding of the pantheon as a whole, he considers to be the best because least hazardous. The Hindus themselves divided their gods into highest, middle, and lowest, or those of the upper sky, the atmosphere, and the earth. This division he considers an excellent one, and therefore follows it.

Having fully considered the Rig Veda, and shown the relative importance of its gods and the changes that climatic and other effects had upon their development, he takes up the hymns of the Atharva Veda, which are thought to be a later collection than those of the Rig Veda, in connection with which he says:

"In distinction from the hymns themselves the weird religion they represent is doubtless as old, if not older, than that of the Rig Veda. For while the Rig Vedic soma-cult is Indo-Iranian, the original Atharvan (fire) cult is even more primitive, and the basis of the work, from this point of view, may have preceded the composition of Rik hymns."

In comparing early Hindu divinities with those of the Aryans, he says:

"The Greeks had, indeed, a surpassing aesthetic taste, but in grandeur of religious ideas even the daring of Aeschylus becomes but hesitating bravado when compared with the serene boldness of the Vedic seers, who, first of their race, out of many gods imagined God."

In comparing the religions of India with those of the West, and stating the influence that they have had on one another, Prof. Hopkins concludes that the western religions have been more affected by those of India than those of India by the various western ones; and, in support of his conclusion, cites what, to say the least, he considers extraordinary coincidences.

Of missionary labor, its lack of success, and its possibilities in India, he says:

"Ever since Cotton Mather took up a collection to convert the Hindus, Americans have felt a great interest in missionary labor in India. Under the just and beneficent rule of the British, the Hindus today are no longer plundered and murdered in the way they once were; nor is there now so striking a contrast between the invader's precept and example as obtained when India first made the acquaintance of Christians militant.

"The slight progress of the missionaries, who, for centuries, have been working among the Hindus, is, perhaps, justified in view of this painful contrast. In its earlier stages there can be no doubt that all such progress was thereby impeded. For against what odds had not the early missionaries to struggle! Not the heathen, but the Christian, barred the way against Christianity. Four hundred years ago the Portuguese descended upon the Hindus, cross and sword in hand. For a whole century these victorious immigrants, with unheard-of cruelty and tyranny, cheated, stripped, and slaughtered the natives. After them came the Dutch, but, Dutch or Portuguese, it was all the same. For it was merely another century, during which a new band of Christians hesitated at no crime or outrage, at no meanness or barbarity, which should win them power in India.

"In 1758 the Dutch were conquered by the English, who, becoming now the chief standard bearers of the Christian Church, committed, under Vansittart, more offenses against decency, honor, honesty, and humanity than is pleasant for believer or unbeliever to record; and when their own theft had brought revolt, knew no better way to impress the Hindu with the power of Christianity than to revive the Mogul horror, and slay (in their victim's fearful belief) both body and soul alike, by shooting their captives from the cannon's mouth.

"Such was Christian example. It is no wonder that the Christian precept, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' was uttered in vain, or that the faith it epitomized was rejected. The hand stole and killed; the mouth said, 'I love you.' The Hindu understood theft and murder, but it took him some time to learn English. One may hope that this is now forgotten, for the Hindu has not the historical mind. But all this must be remembered when the expenditures of Christianity are weighed with its receipts."

MRS. KIRK'S WAY TO KEEP YOUNG

PERPETUAL YOUTH. By Eleanor Kirk. 12mo. Brooklyn: Ideal Publishing Company.

Mrs. Kirk has undertaken to prove that "perpetual youth" is not merely a pretty vision, but, as she expresses it, "an eternal verity," and that there is no need that we should become decrepit if we follow conscientiously the principles of right living. The book, whether it does or does not demonstrate that we may avoid the sorrows of old age and keep the body and mind always fresh and vigorous, certainly contains much that is encouraging and helpful.

The means for remaining young, Mrs. Kirk says, lie wholly within ourselves, and are so potent that even those who are already beyond the span of years in which one is considered young may be rejuvenated. The general idea is that the body is subservient to the mind, and that the entire solution of the question lies in cherishing only good and pleasant thoughts.

In the first place we have commonly reasoned about ourselves from a false basis, according to Mrs. Kirk. We have ascribed our origin to dust, and have taken pride in the refrain, "Oh, to be nothing, nothing!" whereas we should have kept in mind the fact that we are created in God's image and were never intended to take the positions of earthworms.

Though the book is addressed particularly to women, its main principles are applicable to men as well. Youth and beauty, Mrs. Kirk says, are matters of the inside and not the outside, for the most part, and the woman who realizes that she is God's child, and therefore has nothing to worry over, and that she has a right to be natural, need not grow old or lose her beauty, because such intelligence will vitalize the body and will remain the vitalizing power so long as the intelligence remains supreme.

"A woman should be just as attractive at sixty as she is at twenty-five," says Mrs. Kirk, "and she would be if she had recognized at twenty-five the right to perpetuate her youth." The method laid down by which a woman may overcome the results of stupid living is to think pure and healthful thoughts, and to declare herself to be young and entitled to all her privileges. Her one thought should be to seek righteousness—meaning all rightness—and to have a belief in health, joy, and life. To make all this possible, Mrs. Kirk says, "the first thing to do is to look up, the next is to get up, and the next to stay up."

The majority of persons will not be able by logical processes to reach Mrs. Kirk's deductions, but almost every one feels that if the mind could only free itself of disagreeable and harassing thoughts and put in their places those that are noble and optimistic, the body would respond, become quickened, and remain young. The unfortunate thing is that it is so hard to demonstrate in how far the mind dominates the body, and is itself independent of domination by the body.

There is an interesting chapter on motherhood, and another about the training of infants, and one that is full of bright ideas on "Responsibility." Mrs. Kirk urges that parents should respect the individuality of their children and should not wear themselves out by the feeling that they are morally responsible for their children's actions. There are many reasons why we grow old, and one unfortunate cause, Mrs. Kirk says, is that we try to look after the business of other persons. There are too many Mrs. Jellabys about, who are looking for Augean stables to clean while their own homes are neglected. "All successful work," the author continues, "is accomplished by the spirit and the understanding, and the union of force and wisdom will always lead us to mind our own business."

Those who are discouraged and perplexed can scarcely do better than read Mrs. Kirk's book and put to the test its precepts. There is hopeful advice agreeably presented on an infinite variety of subjects, and parents who have dissipated sons to deal with, or who carry other crosses that make them grow old, will be quite sure to find ideas that may prove useful, even if they do not make possible the boon of "perpetual youth."

FREDERICK SAUNDERS'S RECENT BOOK

CHARACTER STUDIES. By Frederick Saunders. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

The recent celebration of the birthday (was it the eighty-sixth?) of the author of this volume gives to the work, first published though it was, many months ago, a kind of new and timely interest. It is the latest of the venerable librarian's books—but we may sincerely hope it is some points removed from being the last. Mr. Saunders always writes entertainingly, and usually to purposes even better than the purposes of mere entertainment. Edward Irving, Anna Jameson, Washington Irving, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant, and Joseph Green Cogswell are the subjects of the six essays here given. It has been Mr. Saunders's good fortune to enjoy the friendship of these persons, and he has been able, therefore, to heighten the interest of his work by the introduction of personal reminiscences.

It would be difficult to group six individuals of modern times who were inspired by higher motives, and who conferred more lasting benefits on society. All were made eminent not only by superior genius, but by singular purity of mind and heart. Edward Irving, the great Scotch preacher; Anna Jameson, the author, and Joseph Green Cogswell, the bibliographer, if not so well known as Irving, Longfellow, and Bryant, are at least worthy to sit in their company. All six, in fact, were more or less united by ties of friendship. Irving and Cogswell were intimate friends, and Longfellow knew Anna Jameson and greatly admired her genius, while Edward Irving had at least met two or three out of the six.

Carlyle said Irving had "the freest, bravest, brotherliest human soul" his own soul had ever come in contact with. Irving had a brilliant, though brief, career, that was both heroic and sad. Mr. Saunders recalls him as a man of commanding stature, beautiful countenance, piercing eyes, and possessing a kind of weird fascination. His eloquence was marvelous, and seventy years ago no one visited London without going to hear him preach. Unfortunately Irving incurred the displeasure of the Presbytery and was condemned for heresy.

Mr. Saunders follows his interesting sketch of Irving with another equally good of Anna Jameson, a woman of most estimable character, who enjoyed the intimate friendship of eminent literary persons in Europe and America. Among the works by which she is perhaps best remembered are "Sacred and Legendary Art," "Characteristics of Women," and "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles." Mrs. Jameson, though not an advocate of woman suffrage, devoted much of her energy to the advancement of women in education and occupations. Her life from first to last was a busy one, and, like that of Edward Irving, was not free from pain and sadness. To appreciate this sketch of Mrs. Jameson it is not necessary to be familiar with her books. Mr. Saunders has portrayed a gracious, talented, noble-minded woman, who worked unflinchingly for the good of others.

Mr. Saunders visited Washington Irving several times at Sunnyside, and acknowledges that there never was a more genial, affectionate, and unaffected man than the author of the "Sketch Book." He recalls Irving's cordial demeanor when at home, and his animated conversation upon incidents of European travel. Irving loved to refer to the pleasure he had received in meeting Moore, Campbell, Byron, Rogers, Sydney Smith, Scott, and Lockhart, at the house of Murray, the London publisher, and was accustomed to dwell upon his love for the cathedrals and castles of England. "His allusions to the Continental antiquities, and especially to the legendary Rhine," Mr. Saunders says, "seemed to fire him with some thing of the fervor of a first love."

Mr. Saunders attributes to Irving much of the credit of directing Mr. Astor in the founding of the Astor Library. Both Irving and Joseph Green Gogswell were deeply interested in the project, and, no doubt, did a great deal in shaping the form of Mr. Astor's beneficent gift. It is well worth recalling that Mr. Irving was President of the first Board of Trustees the library had. Dr. Cogswell was the Superintendent, and to him fell the task of collecting books. To the erudition of Dr. Cogswell we are largely indebted for the valuable works contained in the library. As an illustration of Mr. Cogswell's acumen in making purchases, it is cited that the books he bought would sell now for about ten times the cost price. What this means is best appreciated by those who attend book sales where great collections often go for one-half what they cost the collector. Dr. Cogswell and Mr. Irving were close friends.

Dr. Cogswell's life is inseparable from the founding and growth of the library. He formally opened it to the public in 1854, superintended the printing of its catalogues and the arranging and classification of its books. For twenty years he devoted himself to the interests of the institution. He possessed scholarly attainments of the highest order. Mr. Irving on one occasion, when some difficult question came up, said "Oh, ask Cogswell. He knows everything." Longfellow spoke of him as "a godsend."

Mr. Saunders gives brief sketches of Longfellow and Bryant. Though short, these afford a clear insight into the high and graceful character of the two poets. He refers to his visit to Longfellow a year before the poet's death as one of the pleasantest memories of his life. "Other poets may cheer and inspire us," Mr. Saunders writes, "with their philosophic and ethnical teaching; but Longfellow has imparted to his musical stanzas such a felicitous charm that his productions please all classes and conditions of persons." Mr. Saunders finds between Washington Irving and Longfellow a close resemblance, in that both possessed to such a degree the modesty of true genius and gentle courtesy of deportment.

One can scarcely read these studies without being invigorated by the nobility of the several characters which they so gracefully present to our understanding.

REPORTS FROM THE WEATHER WISE

REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS, Chicago, August, 1893. Washington: Department of Agriculture.

Every two or three years there are held in Europe meetings of an International Meteorological Committee. It was hoped that such a meeting would be held at Chicago during the Columbian Exposition, and that the chief meteorologists of Europe who belong to this committee would be present. As this could not be brought about, there was held in its place a General International Meteorological Congress, and specialists from all parts of the world sent in brief reports and papers, which as a whole covered the entire field of meteorology, and which were read at the meetings of this congress. Thus, although few foreign meteorologists were present, nearly every one of note contributed to the success of the meeting. These reports are now being printed by the Department of Agriculture. They present a most valuable statement of the present condition of meteorology, both from a theoretical and practical standpoint.

The reports are systematized as follows: 1. Weather services and methods; 2. Rivers and floods; 3. Marine meteorology; 4. History and bibliography; 5, Agricultural meteorology; 6. Atmospheric electricity and terrestrial magnetism; 7. Climatology; 8. Instruments and methods of observation; 9. Theoretical meteorology. The reports of the last three sections have not yet been printed. Among the mass of results given in these nearly 600 pages of printed matter perhaps none is of wider interest than the report of Prof. Dr. J. Van Bebber of the Deutsche Seewarte, (marine observatory,) at Hamburg, who is the official weather forecaster for the German Empire and the author of several standard works on the subject of weather.

Van Bebber states that the reasons that the hopes which telegraphic weather reports and predictions had raised are only partly fulfilled, are about as follows: Our knowledge of the causes of meteorological phenomena is so very meagre that weather forecasts suffer frequent and often signal failures, but nevertheless there is slow progress being made in reducing the frequency of these failures. Such predictions as are made are really useful in the practical vocations, if the public will only understand how to estimate their worth, which can readily be accomplished by a little study of the general method of weather predicting. The so-called verification of weather predictions is only a poor measure of their success, because there are so many elements which require to be considered. The public is, after all, the best judge of the success of weather predictions, and the most critical classes are the coast inhabitants and agriculturists.

It has been the almost universal experience that those persons who have the greatest direct interest in weather predictions place the greatest value on the official forecasts. The study of the laws of storms will make progress slowly, but much may be done to advance weather prophecy by utilizing all available means for the speedy collection and distribution of weather reports and the extension of the predictions. In this direction the United States offers an example for the world to follow.

As is well known, the movements of the extended areas of "high" and "low" air pressure furnish the key to the general weather conditions, and we may say that the official predictions are based on a study of these. But unfortunately there exist, especially within the limits of the areas of low barometric pressure, secondary depressions which ordinary weather maps do not show except by their results. It is these which give us our local showers, sudden thunder squalls, cloudbursts, and tornadoes. All classes do not need the same weather elements predicted for them. Thus, a mariner wishes to know the wind direction and velocity, fogs, &c., while the agriculturist cares more for the rainfall, temperature, and cloudness.

We know so little about the upper atmosphere that quantitative predictions of precipitation are really hardly more than guesswork. Those phenomena which are the most closely allied to the air pressure, viz., the direction and force of the wind, are easiest to predict, so that the barometer is really the key to the meterological situation. Clouds, fog, and precipitation are much more difficult factors to predict than the wind and temperature, so that the mariner with his storm warnings is better served than the farmer with his rain predictions. In long-range weather predictions extending out several days in advance, it is frequently easy to state that the weather at present prevailing will continue for that length of time; but when it comes to the question of what change will occur then, we are usually unwise to risk the making of a definite prediction. If local weather predictions can be made to supplement general weather forecasts, then much more definite predictions can be made than are possible for a whole region.

In Section 2 the report on the Floods of the Mississippi River, by Starling, and the River Stage Predictions by Russell are of the most practical interest to us Americans.

In Section 3, on Maritime Meteorology, there are some excellent résumés of what has been done in the way of forecasting ocean storms, and also a description of Prof. Abbe's marine nephoscope, by means of which the navigator can observe the true motions of clouds as easily as he observes the surface winds.

In Section 4 we have for the first time a connected and accurate account of the history of meteorology in the United States. The description of the origin and growth of the United States Signal Service is of especial interest.

Section 5 is mainly devoted to the practical application of meteorology to agriculture, and although short, is one of the most important chapters of the work. Dr. Detmer's paper on the influence of moisture, temperature, and light on the process of germination is of special interest to farmers.

Many persons will read Section 6 with curiosity as well as interest, because in this we find a discussion of such obscure subfacts as terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity. The historical survey begins with the discovery of the magnetic declination by Columbus.

In closing this notice it will be only just to mention that all of these valuable papers, many of which embody the results of years of study, are voluntarp contributions for which no remuneration was received.

MINOR FICTION

Horses and Horse Racing in It.

ONLY A COMMONER. By Nat Gould. 12mo. New-York: George Routledge & Sons, Limited. 50 cents.

This is a "no nonsense" story. There is the yeoman father and his good son Tom Wilde. The family has lived on a farm as tenants of the Duke for three generations. Then there is the utterly bad agent, Hugh Ralton, who has a grudge against the Wildes. Ralton makes it so uncomfortable for the yeoman that he has to leave England, and father and son go to Tasmania to seek their fortunes. The agent is turned off by the Duke because he is found out a rascal, and he, too, goes to Tasmania. Much of the book has to do with the bad behavior of Ralton, and there is a great deal about horses and horse racing in a rather commonplace story.

Fire Island Tales.

LEGENDS OF FIRE ISLAND BEACH AND THE SOUTH SIDE. By Edward Richard Shaw. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 75 cents.

As anybody knows, there may be a plenty of mosquitoes on Fire Island Beach, above the sand, but under that sand are innumerable pots of gold. Whereas you easily find the mosquitoes, the gold is not so easily obtainable. Mr. Edward Richard Shaw has collected some of the legends of the Great South Bay and dressed them up in neat style. You have the stories of Yaphank and Squasux, and the mysterious things which happened to the Punkholers. There is an old Captain, who delights in a storm. Of course he lives on the land. After a blow he always plods along the beach. He is quite positive something will turn up, for he says, "There'll be tons of sand shifted to-night—tons of it—more'n all the men out on a gen'ral trainin' day could shovel in a year." He finds a glass bottle, with a big mouth to it, and the vessel is full of doubloons. And so the old Captain goes on his way rejoicing, and he builds himself a smack. That there are bogies on beaches generally few will deny, and there are phantoms, too. Three of the old settlers go out "horsefooting" and see sights. The "horsefoot" is the horseshoe crab, and used to serve for enriching the fields.

All Mr. Shaw's stories are neatly told, and particularly the one entitled "Widow Molly." The illustrations, which are from photographs, add to the interest of the text.

Honest and Sincere Faith in It.

NONO; OR, THE GOLDEN HOUSE. A Tale of Swedish Life. 12mo. By the Author of The Swedish Twins. New-York: T. Nelson & Co.

This is a cleverly told story about a child, and there is a bear introduced—a tame bear. Italians figure. All Swedish stories have a devout turn, and "Nono" is replete with honest and sincere faith.

Saves a Czar's Life.

BORIS, THE BEAR HUNTER. A Tale of Peter the Great and His Times. By Fred Whishaw. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. $1.25.

The boy who reads this will be introduced to a mighty hunter—Boris, who hunted bears in Archangel. The book is full of adventure. Boris becomes a sailor in the service of Peter the Great, and there being an opportune bear, who attacks Peter, Boris saves the Czar's life. Various episodes having to do with Russia during the seventeenth century are introduced There are ambushes, with stand-off fights, in which the Swedes and the Dutch suffer. There is a glimpse of Mazeppa. Finally peace comes, and with it the conclusion of Mr. Whishaw's story.

Wild Canadian Life Shown.

MY STRANGE RESCUE, and Other Stories of Sport and Adventure in Canada. By J. Macdonald Oxley. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.

This volume is made up of a number of short stories, the character of which is especially adapted to young readers. The boy learns what are the wild animals in the British Provinces, and how they are captured. Boys' books of late have much to do with bears, and Bruin figures conspicuously in this volume. Young readers go on expeditions in canoes and on snowshoes, see Indian life, and become acquainted with the real coureur de bois. Mr. Oxley takes you into the lumbering camp, to Sable Island, and on the coast of Anticosti. "My Strange Rescue" is full of action, and will delight both boys and girls.

Where John Brown's Men Are Buried.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

F. B. Sanborn has sent to the State Historical Society of Kansas the following information as to the burial places of John Brown, &c.: "The graves of John Brown and his men are as follows: Brown and his son Watson at North Elba, N. Y.; John Brown, Jr., at Put-in-Bay Island, Ohio; and Owen Brown on a hilltop near Pasadena, Cal.; Edwin Coppoc at Salem, Ohio., and his brother Barclay at Pilot Knob, Leavenworth County, Kan.; Copeland and Leary at Oberlin, Ohio; C. P. Tidd at Roanoke Island, N. C.; Osborne P. Anderson at Washington, D. C.; Cook is buried in New-York; Hazlett and Stevens lie at Englewood, N. J., where Mrs. Spring provided for their burial. Their graves,' says Col. R. J. Hinton, 'have recently been identified, and are now cared for. Those killed at Harper's Ferry—Kagi, Oliver Brown, J. G. Anderson, William and Dauphin Thompson, Leeman, Stewart Taylor, Shields Green, and Dangerfield Newby—were partly buried at Harper's Ferry, after undergoing neglect and outrage, and partly carried off for dissection at the Virginia medical colleges, one or more.

"If the above statements are not exact, probably the publication of them may lead to the correction of any material errors. It may also be that graves at Harper's Ferry have been recognized and marked in some way since I was there in 1875."

MACE BOWMAN, SHERIFF.

"This here whisky drinkin'," said the old cattleman, as he sat and toyed with his empty glass, "is a mighty cur'os thing. I knows men as can tamper with their little old forty drops frequent and reg'lar. As far as hurtin' of 'em is concerned, it don't even come to throwin' water on a drowned rat. Then, ag'in, I've crossed men's trails as drinkin' whisky was like playin' a harp with a hammer, too. Well, we ain't all upholstered alike, that's what's the matter. We don't all show the same brands an' yearmarks, nohow. What's medicine for pigs is pisen for dogs; an' thar you be.

"Bein' a reg'lar, reliable drunkard comes mighty near bein' a disease; that's whatever. It ain't no question of nerve, neither. Some dead game men I knows—men that obstinate they wouldn't move camp for a prairie fire—couldn't pester a little bit with whisky.

"Thar was my friend Mace Bowman. Mace was clean strain cl'ar through, an' yet I don't reckon he ever goes to a 'showdown' with whisky once as he ain't outheld. But for grim nerve as would go up ag'inst the iron an' never shiver, this yere Bowman goes at par every time.

"Bowman dies a victim to his ambition. He starts in once to drink all the whisky in Wolfville. By his particular request most of the white male people of the camp stands in on the deal, a-helpin' of him in his play to make Wolfville a dry camp. At the end of them two lurid weeks Mace lasts, good judges like Enright an' Doc Peets allows he's shorely made it scarce some.

"But Wolfville was too big for him. Any other man but Bowman would have roped at a smaller hamlet, but that wouldn't have been Mace, nohow. If ther'd been a bigger camp than Wolfville anywhere about, that's where he'd been. He was mighty high hearted an' ambitious, Mace was, an' it was kill a bull or nuthin' when he trails out for buffalo.

"But the thirteenth day he strikes in on the big trail, where you never meets no outfits comin' back, an' that settled it. The boys, not havin' no leader, with Mace petered, of course gives up the game, an' the big raid on nose paint in Wolfville is only hist'ry now.

"When I knows Bowman first he's Sheriff over in Northeast New-Mexico. A good Sheriff Mace was, too. There ain't nuthin' as shows the public brand gets run off while he's Sheriff, you bet. When he thinks anything's his booty he lays for it permiscus. He don't come foolin' 'round after no judges and sech.

"One time I recalls a wagon train with households of folks into it as camps two or three days where Mace is Sheriff. These yere people's headin' for some'ers down on the Rio Grande for to settle some. Mebby it's the third morning along of sun-up they strings out on the trail, an' we all thinks no more of 'em. It's long 'bout third-drink time when back rides a man, sorter fretful and peevish like, an' allows he's done shy a boy.

"'When did you see this yere infant last?' says Bowman.

"'Why,' says the man, 'I shorely had him yis'tday, 'cause my old woman done rounded of 'em up and counted.'

"'What time was that yis'tday?'

"'Bout first-drink time,' says the man.

"'How many of these yere offsprings corral count have you got any way?' asks Bowman.

"'I'd got my brand onto 'leven of 'em,' says the man, beginnin' to sob a whole lot. 'Of course this yere young one gettin' stampeded off this away leaves me short one. It makes it a mighty rough crossin' for me, stranger, after bringin' that boy so far. The old woman, she bogged right down when she knows, an' I don't reckon she'll be the same helpmeet to me unless I finds him agin.'

"'Oh, well!' says Bowman, tryin' for to cheer the bereft critter up, 'we lose cards in the shuffle as turns up all right in the deal; an' I reckon we're goin' to walk down this yearlin' of yours agin, too. What for brands or yearmarks does he show so I'll know him?'

"'Why!' says the man, a-wipin' of his eye, 'he was shy a couple of teeth, bein' milk teeth as he'd shed, an' thar's a mark on his forard where his mother swipes him with a dipper, bringin' of him up proper. That's all I remembers quick.'

"So Mace tells the man to take a cinch on his feelin's an' stampedes over to the Mexican part of camp, which was called Chilili, on a scout for the boy. Whatever do you think's become of him, son? I'm blessed if a Mexican ain't somehow cut him out of the herd an' stole him. Takes him in jest as you would a Maverick calf. What in the name of hoss-stealin' he ever wants of that young one is allers too many for me, an' I sorter allows it's one of those things as was foreordained, in which case, of course, the Mexican don't get no say.

"When the abductor hears how Mace is on his trail, which he does from other Mexicans, he swings onto his bronco an' begins pintin' out, takin' boy an' all. But Bowman's got too far up on him an' stops him mighty handy with a rifle. Mace could work a Winchester like you'd whirl a rope, an' the way he gets a bullet under that black an' tan's left arm don't hurry him a little bit. The bullet tears a hole through his lungs, an' they bein' no further good for him to breathe with, he comes tumblin' like a hot pigeon, bringin' the man's offspring with him.

"Of course, this is all mighty flatterin' to Mace as a shot, an' it tickles the boy's sire, too. He allows he's lived in Arkansaw, an' knows good shootin', an' this yere's speshul good. An' then he gets the greaser's skelp to take back with him.

"'It'll come handy to humor up the old woman with, when I gets back to camp,' he says, so he tucks the skelp into his war bags an' thanks Mace for the interest he takes in his household affairs.

"'That's all right,' says Bowman, 'no trouble to curry a little short hoss like that.'

"So he shakes hands with the Arkansaw man, an' we all goes back ever to Bob Step's saloon an' gits a drink.

"But the cat had quite a tail, jest the same. A Mexican, in many of his ways, is uncertain. For instance, you're settin' in on a little game of monte all free and sociable, an' one of 'em comes pesterin' 'round an' you downs him. All good enough, says you. No other Mexican seems like he wants to assoom no pressure personal; no one goes browsin' 'round to no Sheriff; an' that you be delooded into a belief that it's quit bein' a question. That's where you're left.

"Now, in this case, this Mexican as Bowman's stretched, has an uncle or something down by Wagon Mound. This relative is rich. In about a week you can't tell how, but everybody knows that there's $5,000 up for any one as'll kill Mace. I speaks to him about it, allowin' he'd oughter be careful how he goes spraddlin' about permiscus. Mebbe, when he's lookin' north some time, somebody gets him from the south.

"'I ain't worryin' none,' says Mace. 'I ain't got no friends as would down me, no how; an' my enemies ain't likely none to think it's enough dinero. Killin' me is liable to come mighty high.'

"So he goes along in his cheerful, light-hearted way, drinkin' his whisky, an' bein' Sheriff, mingled. In a week or so we begins to forget about it. One day a little Mexican girl, who Mace calls Bonita, an' who's gone on Bowman——she'd shorely give a hoss for a smile from him any time—she scouts over one day an' whispers to Mace as how three Greasers from down around Anton Chico has come up to make meat of him, an' is over in Chilili right then.

"'Whereabouts in Chilili be these Mexicans?' asked Mace, kinder interested.

"'Over camped in old Santa Rosa's dance hall a-drinkin' an' waitin' for dark,' says the girl.

"'All right,' says Mace. 'I'll come over poco tiempo, an' it's mighty likely to be dark early with these allens from Anton Chico.'

"So Mace kisses the little Mexican girl an' tells her not to say nuthin' to no Mexican, an' the little girl's black eyes gets blacker and brighter, and the red blood comes in her cream-colored cheek, an' any one can see she'd swap the whole Mexican outfit for a word from Bowman and throw herself in for boot.

"So Bowman starts off to get another gun, which was proper enough, for he's only one in his belt, an', of course, in a case like this yere he might be cornered an' need two.

"'Some of us oughter go over with Mace, I reckon,' says a party named Jim Tate, sorter general to the crowd. 'What do you-alls think yourselves?'

"'Go nuthin', says a gent they called Driscoll, who's deep into a game of poker an' don't like to see it break up an' him behind. 'The hand he holds don't need no he'p. If Mace was out after two or three of the boys it would be diff'runt, but who ever hears of a white man's needin' he'p to down three Greasers an' him to open the game? Bowman could bring back all the hair in Chilili if he's that f'rocious and wants to, an' not half try.'

"This seems to be the general idee, and aside of some bets as was made, no one takes no interest. Bob Short says as how he'd bet $100 even Mace gets one of 'em; $100 to $200 he gets two, an' $100 to $500 he g

LIFE OF BENJAMIN WEST

House in Which the Famous Painter Was Born Still Stands.

NOW OWNED BY SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

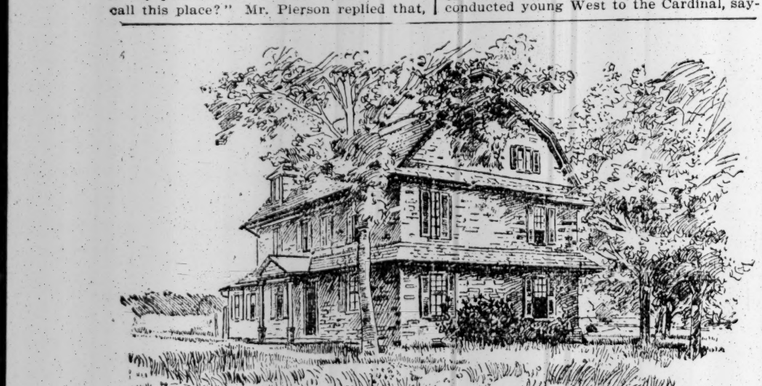
Disadvantages Under Which the Artist Labored During His Early Years—Success in England—Of Quaker Stock.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., Aug. 24.—"I take my pen in hand," was the trite beginning of letters a hundred years ago, and in a small room redolent and resonant with the witchery of long ago, the scribe takes the pen in hand, in the attic room which was the dreaming place by night and day of embryo art in America.

Come up the narrow, steep, and winding staircase which little Benjamin West mounted to reach his bed chamber. How small, how quaint. The dormer window sits squarely in the sloping roof, opening with the turning of a wooden button. Leaning out upon the broad sill of the casement, many times, without doubt, the boy saw friendly Indians lurking among the trees where now are seen the flitting figures, capped and gowned, of the students of the college near by.

To every lover of art—indeed, to every American—there should be a dramatic charm in the story of the Quaker boy, which should become as familiar as that of Whittington. For is there not a cat in it, and the favor of a monarch and the luxury of London town, to cushion his declining years? This interesting West house was built in 1724—commodious as a dwelling for that time. In 1875 it was put in habitable order, and is now used as a residence by one of the professors at Swarthmore. Its sombre color verifies the idea one gets from the picture. The ground about it is to-day, no doubt, as full of springs as when the maternal Grandfather Pierson discovered a large spring of water in the first field he cleared for cultivation, for which reason he called his plantation Springfield.

Thomas Pierson was the confidential friend of William Penn, and accompanied him to America. On their first landing, Penn said to him: "Providence has brought us safely hither; thou hast been the companion of my perils; what wilt thou that I should call this place?" Mr. Pierson replied that,



The West House.
The Birthplace of Benjamin West, Swarthmore, Penn.

since William Penn had honored him so far as to desire him to give to that part of the country a name, he would, in remembrance of his native country, call it Chester.

The West family descended from Lord Delaware, who distinguished himself under the Black Prince. About the year 1667 the West family embraced the tenets of the Quakers; in 1669 they emigrated to America.

John West was left to complete his education at the great school of the Quakers at Uxbridge, and did not join his relatives in America till the year 1714. Soon after his arrival he married the daughter of Thomas Pierson. Benjamin was born in this stone house on the 10th of October, 1738. At that time the Friends had "fixed as one of their indisputable doctrines that things merely ornamental were not necessary to the well-being of man, and that all superfluous things should be excluded from the usages and manners of their society. In this proscription was included the study of art as applied only to embellish pleasures and to gratify the senses at the expense of immortal claims."

It is recorded as a fact that "at six years of age Benjamin West had never seen a picture nor an engraving." Yet his placid life absorbed the beauty of nature, and the first expression of his talent was in the picture of the sleeping child, drawn in this dear old house. It is commonly told that it was his sleeping sister who inspired him; but Benjamin was the youngest of the children. The mother of the baby was Benjamin's sister. In the month of June, 1745, she had come with the infant to spend a few days at her father's. When the child was asleep, Mrs. West invited the mother to gather flowers in the garden, giving the little boy a fan with which to flap away the flies while he watched baby in their absence. The child smiled in its sleep. Seizing pen and paper, and having fortunately both red and black ink on a table near by, he drew a picture which he endeavored to conceal when his mother and sister entered. The mother, noticing his confusion, requested him to show what he was hiding. Mrs. West looked at the drawing with pleasure, and said to her daughter: "I declare, he has made a likeness of little Sally," and kissed him with fondness and satisfaction. This is chronicled in the celebrated English Life of Benjamin West as "the birth of fine art in the New World."

In the course of the Summer a party of Indians came to pay their annual visit to Springfield. Being amused with sketches of flowers and birds which Benjamin had made, they taught him to prepare the red and yellow colors with which they painted their own ornaments. To these his mother added blue, by giving him a piece of indigo; so that he was instructed by the Indians to prepare the prismatic colors. They also taught him to be an expert archer, and he sometimes shot birds for models when he wished to copy their plumage in a picture.

Little Benjamin's drawings at length attracted the attention of the neighbors; he was told he ought to have brushes made of camel's hair fastened in a quill. He tried to imitate it of a hairy substitute for a camel; he saw his father's favorite black cat. Cutting the fur from the tip of its tail, Benjamin made his first brush. That, however, did not last long, and other brushes were taken from pussy's hairy coat. At last his father was grieving over the probable distemper that was spoiling the beauty of his pet; Benjamin confessed his depredations, when the father's respect for the lad's ingenuity tempered his rebuke for misusing Grimalkin.

When Benjamin was eight years old he received a present of a box of paints and pencils, and six engravings by Greyling—the first pictures he had seen except his own. That night he slept with the precious box on a chair beside his bed, and many times he roused himself to stretch out his hand to touch his treasure, to make sure it was not a passing dream. The next morning he carried it to the garret and busied himself there, forgetting to go to school. A messenger coming from the schoolhouse to ask the cause of his absence, his mother went up to the garret to find him. He was busily engaged not in making a copy, but a composition from two of the engravings.

Sixty-seven years afterward his first juvenile attempt was hung in the Royal Academy in the same room with his sublime painting "Christ Rejected"; and the great painter declared that "there were inventive touches in the first which, with all his subsequent knowledge and experience, he had not been able to surpass."

This "inventive" talent comes down to the present time in the person of Frederick Macmonnies, descendant of Benjamin West, who so happily embellished the Columbian Exposition and later gave to New-York that impersonation of pathos and energy—the bronze statue of Nathan Hale, in the City Hall Park.

The first money given him was a dollar paid by Mr. Wayne, a gentleman of the neighborhood, for some drawings on pieces of poplar boards, given to Benjamin at a cabinet shop near by, where he often amused himself with tools. This Mr. Wayne, mentioned in "West's Memoirs" by the artist's particular request, as his first patron, was afterward famous as Col. Wayne of the first militia organized in defense of Pennsylvania.

Young West was sent to Philadelphia, eleven miles from home, to study under the Provost of the college there, and resided with his married sister. While there he was confined to his bed with a fever. His room being darkened by the wooden shutters which have been peculiar to Philadelphia to this day, he then and there discovered the camera. He saw the apparitional form of a cow enter at one side of the roof, and, walking over his bed, disappear at the other side. He feared that his mind was affected by the fever; later he told the family that he saw several of their mutual friends passing on the ceiling above his bed, and fowls pecking; he saw even the stones of the street. The physician was summoned, suspected the student was delirious, gave a "composing mixture," took his fee and his leave, requesting Mrs. Clarkson and her husband to withdraw, and leave the patient undisturbed.

When left alone, Benjamin got up, determined to find out the cause of what he had seen. He discovered a diagonal knothole in one of the window shutters, and upon placing his hand over it, saw that the visions overhead had disappeared. When able to go down stairs, he had permission to make a horizontal aperture in a shutter at the parlor window. To his astonishment, he saw the objects pictured on the wall inverted. Returning home, he had a box made with one of its sides perforated, and using the reflective power of a mirror, he contrived a camera without ever having heard of one. Afterward he found this contrivance anticipated, Williams, the painter, in Philadelphia, receiving about that time a complete camera from England. But the superior habit of observation and innate talent of the sixteen-year-old lad is proved.

After this illness, Mr. West was anxious that his son should prepare for business. A meeting of the Society of Friends was called to consider publicly what ought to be done concerning the destiny of Benjamin. In consideration of his unmistakable talent, the serious-minded men one by one laid their hands on his head and prayed that the Lord might verify in his life the value of the gift which had induced them, in spite of their religious tenets, to allow him to cultivate the faculties of his genius.

When about twenty years of age, Benjamin West went to New-York for the better chance of painting the portraits of people in business there who wished to send home to Europe their likenesses. The prices which he fixed for his portraits were 2½ guineas for a head and 5 guineas for a half length. There was a Scotchman named John Watson, who painted portraits in Philadelphia about the year 1815, but how well or how long is not recorded.

John Singleton Copley, who was born in Boston in 1737, is called the first portrait painter; but he was only one year older than our Benjamin, and "our artist" entered the school at fifteen, to which Copley came the next year, when seventeen. So they were truly contemporaries.

When Benjamin was twenty-two years of age it was decided that he should go abroad to improve himself in his art. He had already tasted sorrow; his mother had died, and his affection for a charming young lady was carried over to a later chapter in his life's story. On the 10th of July, 1760, he arrived in Rome. On that very night he was invited to an assembly of distinguished persons, among whom was the blind Cardinal Albani. His Eminence excelled all the virtuosi then in Rome in his knowledge of medals and intaglios. Lord Grantham conducted young West to the Cardinal, saying: "I have the honor to present a young American who has a letter of introduction to your Eminence. He has come to Italy for the purpose of studying the fine arts." Fancying an American must be a savage, the Cardinal exclaimed: "Is he white or black?" On being told that Benjamin was fair, he asked, surprised: "What, as fair as I am?" This excited mirth at the Cardinal's expense, as his skin was of the darkest Italian olive, while West's was of more than English fairness. The expression "as fair as the Cardinal" became proverbial satire.

After some questioning, the Cardinal requested young West to come near him; running his sensitive hands over the features of the stranger, he further attracted the attention of the company by the admiration he expressed at the form of the artist's head. By appointment the next morning over thirty of the most magnificent equipages in the capital of Christendom, filled with some of the most erudite men in Europe, formed a procession and conducted the young Quaker guest to view the masterpieces of art. At Parma, Italy, the reigning Prince received West at Court; Benjamin, being a Quaker, kept his hat on during the audience.

He spent about three years in study, divided between Rome, Florence, and Parma; very profitable and enjoyable years, he called them. Parma and Florence elected him member of their academies; but from the first he regarded Rome as the university from which he wished to be graduated. From Parma he proceeded to Genoa, and thence to Turin, considering this one the last stage of his professional observation in Italy. He also enjoyed a visit to Leghorn, Venice, and Lucca. Of Lucca he wrote: "The inhabitants of this little republic present the finest view of human nature that I have ever witnessed." Early in 1763 he arrived in France, where he hastily reviewed the treasures of art, then went over to England, in August, desirous of seeing the country of his ancestors, and to rest after such prolonged mental exertion. He met several American families who had come over to visit their relatives, and by them was naturally led into social life. Here he painted there a portrait and a picture for the exhibition of 1764.

As he settled down to the new life, mingling the delights of his art with the pleasures of society, his longing for "the girl he left behind him" was intensifying. Elizabeth Shewell, an orphan girl, resided with her brother in Philadelphia. An ambitious man, he urged her to marry a wealthy suitor; she refused, saying she could not utter false vows.

"I'll tell you whom you shall not marry," he cried, "the beggarly young Quaker. Mind! you are not to see or speak to that rascal of a painter again."

Poor, loving Elizabeth was shut up, and orders given the servants to refuse admittance to "Ben West" if he ever came to the door. Five years she waited; then, assisted by friends, watching with him and without, she descended a rope ladder from the window of her room, and was hurried into a waiting carriage and driven rapidly down the quiet street (quiet yet, at midnight, in good Philadelphia!) to the wharf where the ship was ready to sail. The father of Benjamin West received her, cared for her during the romantic voyage, and delivered her to the eager lover, who came aboard the ship at Liverpool, and embraced her rapturously.

"Hast thou no welcome for thy old father, Benjamin?" asked the very old man, who stood, smiling, to behold their joyful meeting.

"That I have, father!" cried the son, and the father never after felt a moment's neglect.

They went immediately to the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and were married. This was on the 2d day of September, 1765; a favorite church for weddings to this day.

That Winter there was good ice and rare skating, and West made himself famous by performing the graceful feats he had learned as a youth on American rivers. He received attention as a portrait painter from many persons who were attracted to witness his skating. West's painting of "Agrippina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus" so pleased the King, George III., that he became his patron, and continued his friend for nearly forty years. George at that time "possessed great constitutional charms," Benjamin avers, and a tincture of humor; he had read much, and his memory was tenacious; he was fairly entitled to be considered an accomplished gentleman. Under his patronage and the name of the "Royal Academy of the Arts in London," that institution was formally opened on the 10th of December, 1768. Sir Joshua Reynolds was its President until his death, when Benjamin West became his successor.

Mr. West's first discourse to the students was delivered Dec. 10, 1792, on the occasion of the distribution of the prizes. Nourished among the simple folk, whose neighborly kindness to each other in sickness is as notable as their quaint garb or plain language, the Quaker lad no doubt mused about the dreary places where sick people went to suffer and die. In his prime, he began a splendid picture of Christ healing the sick, putting into the picture love for his home and sympathy for the hospital at Philadelphia. The picture was bought at £3,000 in London; but the artist copied it, making a few changes, and presenting the copy to Philadelphia in 1802. In 1806 the Philadelphia Academy of Arts was chartered.

American artists went over, sure of receiving welcome and assistance from West. Charles W. Peale, the father of Rembrandt Peale; Gilbert Stuart, and John Trumbull were pupils of West in London. Mrs. West was known as "the beautiful American." Her letters, still in the possession of the family, breathe only of the kindness of all she met; and they speak especially of the favor of "our gracious Queen Charlotte." West sent a portrait of his wife to her brother as a peace offering. Mr. Shewell never looked at it; it was stowed away in the garret of his mansion. One of his grandchildren remembers having beaten with a switch the portrait of his "naughty aunty," who smiled upon the children playing in the attic, where she had gone to weep, a lovelorn maiden—smiled upon them, from her calm estate of wedded bliss in old England.

Leigh Hunt, a relative of Mrs. West, describes their beautiful home in London. Mr. West had added a gallery at the back of the house, terminating in a couple of lofty rooms. This gallery was a continuation of the house passage, and, together with one of those rooms and the parlor, formed three sides of a garden, with busts on stands in an arcade. The gallery and all the rooms adjacent were hung with the artist's sketches. In the further room the visitor generally found him at work. Mr. West was possessing in appearance. He had regular features and a mild expression. His manner was so gentlemanly that the moment he exchanged his gown of the studio for a coat, he appeared full dressed. He would talk of his art all day, painting and talking all the while, in a charming manner. During the peace of Amiens he visited Paris to pay his homage to the First Consul. Napoleon had been lavish in his admiration of West's pictures, and West thought Napoleon's smile enchanting, and declared that his leg was the handsomest he had ever seen. Indeed, he said, his "love for the Conqueror was a wedded love, 'for better, for worse,' for he retained it after the downfall."

Mr. West was a wonderfully industrious man, the list of his paintings copied from his books fill many pages, and furnish a marvelous evidence of persistent toil and pains. George III. offered him the honor of knighthood, but the simple-minded Anglo-American withstood the temptation, gratefully and courteously declining an honor which he certainly merited.

From "the account of B. West with His Majesty," which was a "running Account," from 1768 to 1801, these totals are copied:

	£4126
	21705
	0930
	1426
	£34187

It is said there were at least 430 paintings outside of those made for royalty.

Mrs. West was an invalid for several years; she died Dec. 9, 1817. Three years later, on March 10, 1820, Mr. West expired at his house, in Newman Street, and was buried with great funeral pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was buried beside Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Christopher Wren. The following is the inscription on his tombstone:

Here lie the remains of Benjamin West, Esquire; President of the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; born October 10, 1738, at Springfield, Penn., in America; died in London March 10, 1820.

In that honored place the famous artist finds perpetual recognition; but here in Swarthmore the country children yet claim fellowship with the boy who ground charcoal and chalk together and crushed the red juice from wayside berries to vary his colors.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

It was hoped that the National Guard of New-York would this season be represented by a rifle team at Sea Girt, N. J., to compete in the inter-State Hilton Trophy, and other matches. It will be learned with regret, however, that no team is to be put in the field. Gen. B. M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, it is known, brought the subject before the Adjutant General quite a number of weeks ago, and desired an appropriation of $500 to defray the team expenses. Nothing further was heard of the matter, and consequently nothing has been done, much to the disgust of military riflemen who had hoped to see New-York put in a very strong team, and regain some of its lost prestige. If Gen. Whitlock had been authorized to proceed with the organization of a team early in the season, there is no question that a most creditable team would have been secured. Such a project, however, requires careful preparation and weeks of practice. The teams that have represented New-York latterly have been "scrub teams," hastily pulled together without any systematic practice, and the men have paid their own expenses. This kind of representation is not a creditable one to the State, and unless it can make proper provision for the men who are willing to spend their time in upholding its honor, it is better to have no representation at all.

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The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Rifle Association, which is to be held on its range at Sea Girt from Sept. 2 to 7, inclusive, despite the fact that New-York is not to be represented by a team, promises to be unusually interesting. Aside from the several Winchester matches, is a very attractive programme of individual matches for military riflemen, open to all comers, with a liberal prize list. The State of New-Jersey will supply tents, cots, and blankets to all teams, and a restaurant will be on the ground. The executive officer is Brig.-Gen. Bird W. Spencer, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, New-Jersey National Guard.

The following matches will be shot: Members' match—200 yards, 7 shots; prize, Members' Championship Gold Badge. Kuser match—500 yards, 7 shots; prize, the Kuser Badge; second prize, 25 per cent. of entrance money; third prize, 10 per cent. of entrance money. All-comers military match—200 and 300 yards, 7 shots at each distance; 13 prizes—10, 5, and 2½ per cent. of entrance money. The Schuetzen match—200 yards, 7 shots—20, 15, 10, 5, and 2½ per cent. of entrance money; first prize guaranteed to be $25; military rifles allowed four points. Hayes Medal match—500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each distance; first prize, Hayes Sharpshooters' Medal; second prize, 10 per cent. of entrance money; third prize, 5 of 2½ per cent. of entrance money. New-Jersey National Guard team match; Regimental Team match, inter-State; the Columbia Trophy match; the Governor's Memorial match—200 and 300 yards, 7 shots at each distance; 13 prizes—10, 5, and 2½ per cent. of entrance money. The Hilton Trophy match—500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each distance; first trophy presented by the N. J. S. R. A.; second prize 10 per cent. of entrance money; third prize, 5 of 2½ per cent. of entrance money. President's match, for military championship of United States—200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; 10 prizes. Trenton inter-State Fair match—200 and 300 yards; 3 prizes. Pool matches—3 prizes. Best records in matches 6, 7, and 8 count; first best run, $5; second best run, $3; third best run, $2; fourth best run, $1. The matches of the National Rifle Association to be shot for are Wimbledon Cup match, Hilton Trophy match, and inter-State Military match.

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A reception will be tendered the visiting riflemen at Sea Girt next Saturday evening. The reception will be held from 9 to 10 o'clock, and there will be dancing from 10 to 12.

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An election for First Lieutenant in Company C, Eighth Battalion, will be held tomorrow night. Second Lieut. Baker is said to be the only candidate.

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A subject of importance soon to occupy the attention of the officers of the Seventh Regiment is the election of a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major. For the first office it is already practically settled that Major Kipp will be chosen. The officer to succeed Major Kipp in the usual order of things should be Capt. Pollard, the senior Captain in the regiment. The latter, however, it is known, prefers to remain with his company; so the nomination, it is very certain, will go to the next senior, Capt. Conover of Company A. There may be a contest in this company for the succession of Conover, and in this connection it is given out that First Sergt. Jansen is considered to be the coming man. Company C will shortly hold an election for Second Lieutenant, when First Sergt. Crane will most likely receive the majority.

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The many friends of ex-Quartermaster Sergt. William M. Ballard of Company C, Seventh Regiment, will be interested to learn that he has been offered (and will most likely accept) the position of Ordnance Officer of the Battalion of the East Naval Reserve of New-Jersey. His energies and capabilities are well known, and he will, doubtless, prosecute the duties of his new office with his accustomed ability.

The leading topic of interest in the Twenty-second Regiment is the coming election of a Major, which takes place tomorrow night. The only candidate in the field is George F. Demorest of Company G, senior Captain in the regiment, who has been connected with it for some eighteen years. Capt. Demorest has served as private, Corporal, Sergeant, and Lieutenant, and is known as a very capable officer. Company A, Capt. Kenworthy, has arranged to hold a stag at the Hotel Tecumseh on the evening of Sept. 23. The entertainment, which will be of the vaudeville order, promises to be of the gilt-edged brand. The following letter, received by Col. Camp from the Adjutant General, speaks for itself:

"Sir: I desire to congratulate you, the officers, and enlisted men of your command for the efficiency displayed for instruction for 1895, and to assure you that your loyalty and devotion to the interests of the National Guard are appreciated. Respectfully, E. A. McALPIN,
"Adjutant General."

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The First Naval Battalion of New-York, Commander Miller, will assemble on the New-Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, at 7:50 o'clock, for annual inspection by Inspector Gen. C. F. McLewee. The routine for inspection will be as follows: First, reception of inspecting officer. For this the battalion will be stationed at quarters, the first and second divisions on the spar deck and the second and third divisions on the gun deck. One crew of the fourth division will perform guard duty. After the reception of the inspecting officer, the official inspection will immediately follow, the battalion being inspected without arms. The third event on the programme will be the inspection of arms and equipments. The battalion will form as a naval brigade, the first, second, and third divisions parading as infantry, and the fourth division as artillery.

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Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed by members of the several hospital corps, as well as by the surgeons in the different regiments, that the Hospital Corps has not been made a separate and distinctive organization. As matters stand now, members of the Hospital Corps, although they never answer roll call or drill with their respective companies, are still retained on the company roster, and reported as "on special duty" on every return. It is to be hoped this error will be speedily remedied, for the Hospital Corps is a most essential department, and should be encouraged, and the making it distinctive will certainly have this tendency.

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The election in Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, for Captain, vice McCauley, resigned, has resulted in the unanimous choice of Second Lieut. Michael Lynch, fifty-five votes being cast all told. Captain-elect Lynch entered the Sixty-ninth as a private in Company A March 1, 1876, and was promoted Corporal in 1886, and Second Lieutenant 1888. His record for duty in the regiment is excellent, and he is one of the most intelligent officers in the command. The fact of the elections and other kindred matters in the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" passing off without any of the old-time wrangling is a sure enough indication of its progressiveness.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 31 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Germanic";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Germany, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Saale";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 10 AM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Eastern Prince, (letters must be directed "per Eastern Prince.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 12 M for Grenada, Trintdad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Santa Martha, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 4 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Roman Prince, (letters must be directed "per Roman Prince";) at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Elliot.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Santiago, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) (special delivery except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 9:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Guatemala must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 PM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 27 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Aug. 26
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Aug. 28
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Aug. 30
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack'ville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Exer, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, at P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashagen, E. A. Scott, Agt. S.F.& W.Ry., 261 B'way. W. R. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. T. J. Adams & Co., Agts. O. & S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N. R. F.C.&P.R.R. 353 B'way. O. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM | Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM
Saale, Thu. Sept. 5, 11 AM | Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM
Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M |
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 8 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
F. B'mark, Sep. 19, 11 AM | F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT WITHOUT CHANNEL ROUTE TO Paris. CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. dismarck.....Nov. 16.	*Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2.	*Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6.	†Ems .....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.	
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.	
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Aug. 28 | PARIS.....Sept. 18
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND...Aug. 28 | FRIESLAND...Sept. 11
KENSINGTON...Sept. 4 | SOUTHWARK...Sept. 18
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Anchoria, Aug. 31, 2 PM | Furnessia, Sept. 21, 1 PM
Ethiopia, Sept. 14, 1 PM |Ircassia, Sept. 28, 1 PM
Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 to $30. Steerage, $17.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, Aug. 31.
For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
SS. SPAARNDAM. SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1 P. M.
SS. VEENDAM...SATURDAY, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass' Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot....Sat., Aug. 31, noon
LA BOURGOGNE, Lacaze...Sat., Sept. 7, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Sept. 21, 2 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Sept. 16; Dec. 9; Mch. 2.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Oct. 14; Jan. 6; March 30.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, Sept. 16. WARRIMOO, Oct. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH, AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts (NEW PIER 30) N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily